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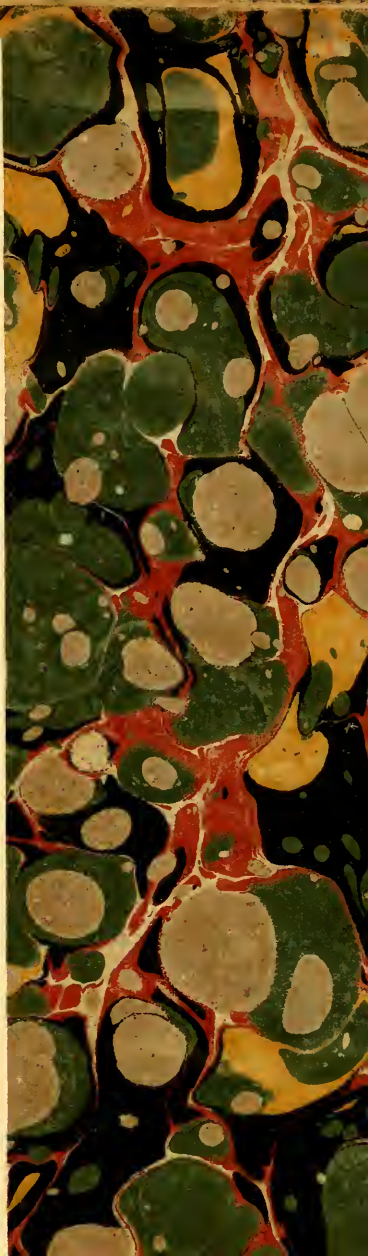


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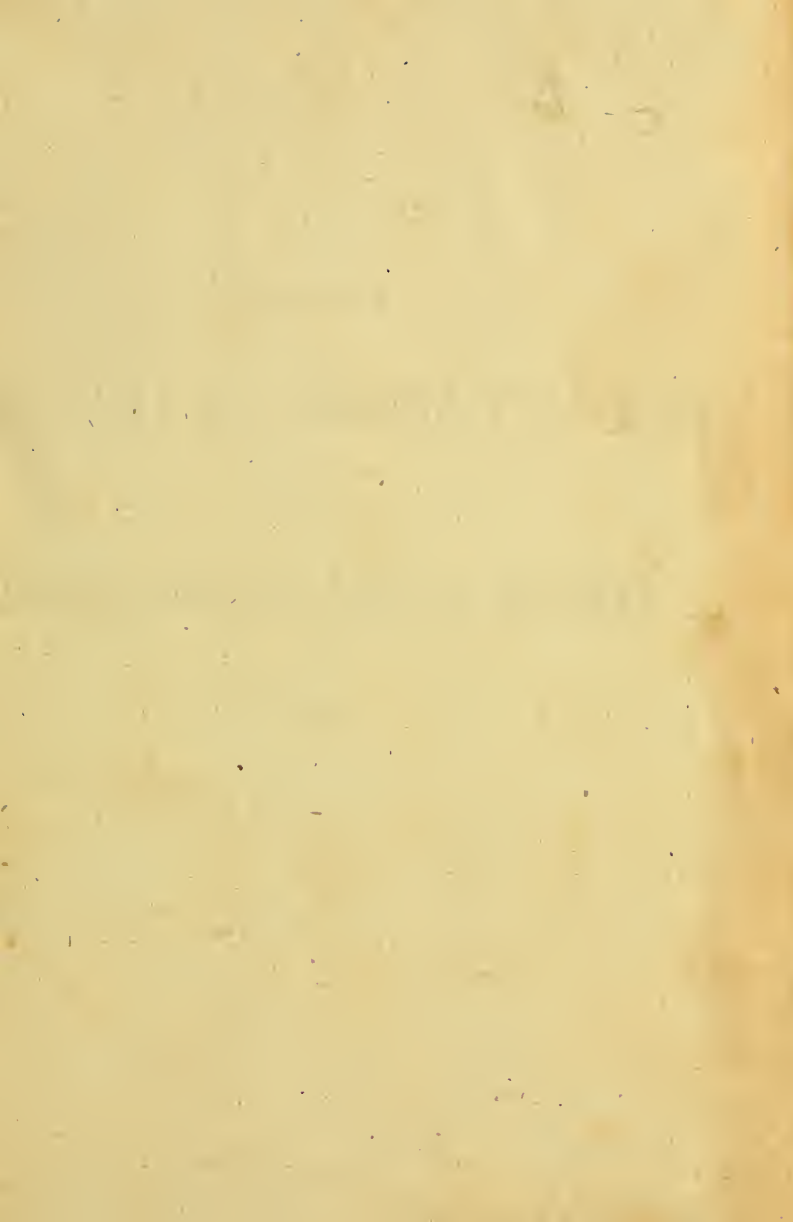


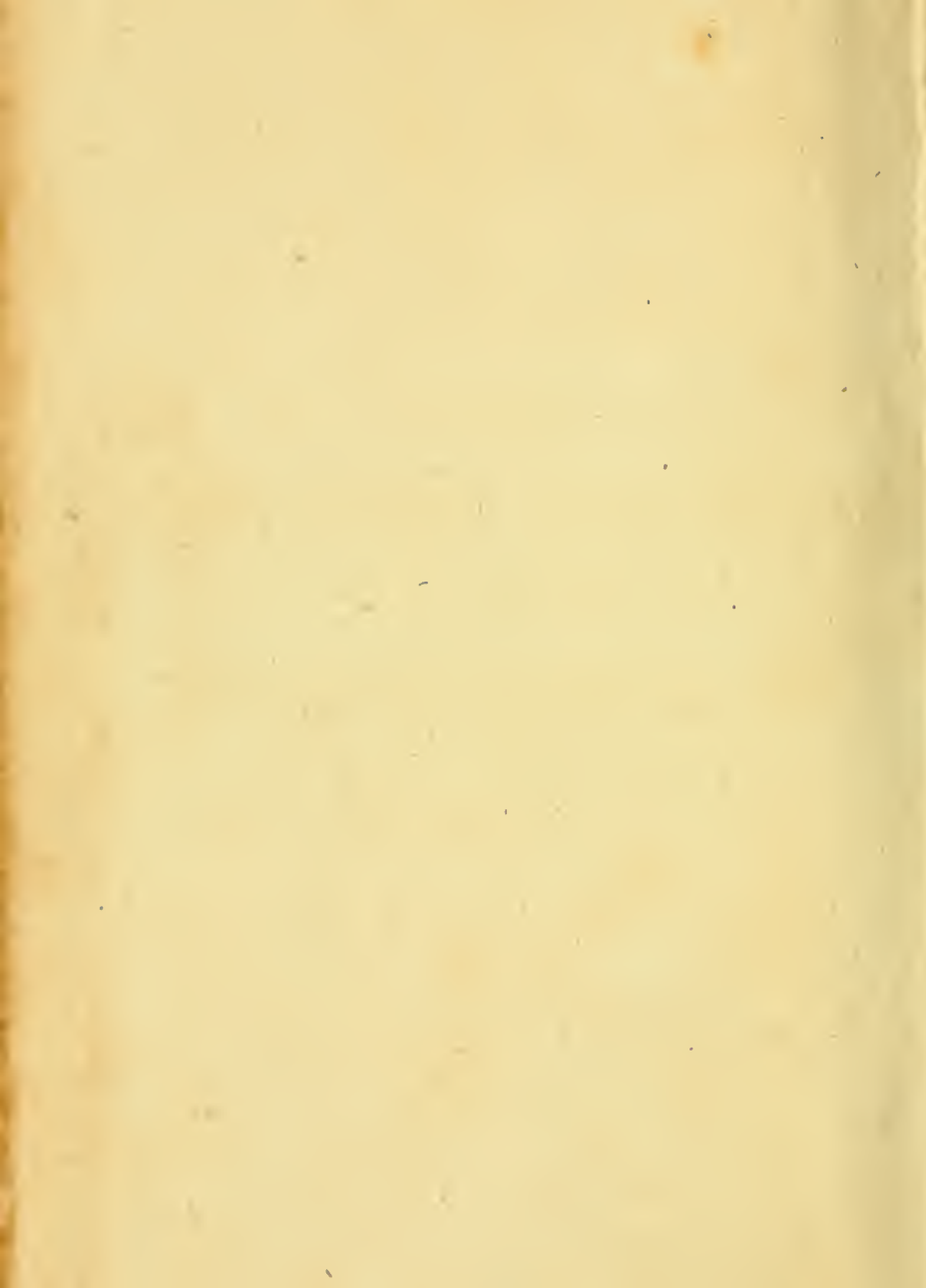
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THE NEW
UNIVERSAL GAZETTEER;
OR,
GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.
VOL. II.

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THE NEW

UNIVERSAL GAZETTEER;

OR,

GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY,

CONTAINING A DESCRIPTION OF ALL THE

EMPIRES, KINGDOMS, STATES, PROVINCES, CITIES, TOWNS,
FORTS, SEAS, HARBOURS, RIVERS, LAKES,
MOUNTAINS, AND CAPES,

IN

THE KNOWN WORLD;

WITH

THE GOVERNMENT, CUSTOMS, MANNERS, AND RELIGION,
OF THE INHABITANTS.

THE

EXTENT, BOUNDARIES, AND NATURAL PRODUCTIONS, OF EACH COUNTRY; THE
TRADE, MANUFACTURES, AND CURIOSITIES, OF THE CITIES AND TOWNS,
COLLECTED FROM THE BEST AUTHORS; THEIR LONGITUDE, LATITUDE,
BEARINGS, AND DISTANCES, FROM THE BEST AND MOST
AUTHENTIC CHARTS.

With Twenty-eight whole Sheet Maps.

BY THE REV. CLEMENT CRUTTWELL.

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VOL. II.

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UNIVERSAL GAZETTEER,

AND

GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

D A C

DAAHLHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Paderborn. 9 miles NNE. Warburg.

Daalheim, see *Dalem*.

Dabai, a town of Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile. 20 miles S. Cairo.

Daben, a town of Hinder Pomerania. 18 miles NW. Treptow.

Dabankanoo, a town of Hindoostan, in Mewar. 26 miles ESE. Cheitore.

Daber, a town of Hinder Pomerania. 18 m. NE. Stargard. *Long.* 15. 21. E. *Lat.* 53. 42. N.

Daber, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland. 13 miles E. Holland.

Dabhausen, a town of Germany, in the principality of Solms Braunfels: near it are mines of copper. 8 miles NW. Wetzlar.

Dabo, or *Dachsparg*, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, situated on the mountains of Vosges, near the source of the Sarre. 7 miles SSW. Savern.

Dabogya, a town of Hindoostan, in Gohud. 35 miles E. Gohud.

Dabrashin, a town of Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile. 12 miles N. Cairo.

Dabul, a town of India, on the coast of Concan, taken and sacked by the Portuguese, under the conduct of Almeda, in the year 1509; but was taken again by the natives. The principal commerce is in pepper and salt. 75 miles S. Bombay. *Long.* 72. 53. E. *Lat.* 17. 52. N.

Dabusia, a town of Grand Bukharia. 45 miles W. Samarcand.

Dabzyca, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kalisch. 20 miles WNW. Kalisch.

Dacca, a province of Bengal, bounded on the north by Silhet, Currybarry, and a part of Assam, on the east by Silhet, on the south by the bay of Bengal, and on the west by

D A C

Hoogly, Kishenagur, Jeffore, Boofnah, Bettoriah, Attyah, Pookareah, Goragot, and Shahjole; about 180 miles in length, and 60 in its mean breadth. Dacca is the capital.

Dacca, a city of Hindoostan, in the country of Bengal, situated on a branch of the Ganges; with a large manufacture of fine muslins. It was once the capital of Bengal, and defended with a strong fortress, the remains of which appear; it is now the third in point of size and number of inhabitants, and capital of a district. The country round is always covered with verdure, and not subject to such violent heat as some parts of Bengal. 120 miles ESE. Moorsheadabad, 128 NE. Calcutta. *Long.* 90. 30. E. *Lat.* 23. 43. N.

Dacca, a city of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 35 miles E. Bettiah. *Long.* 85. 23. E. *Lat.* 26. 38. N.

Daccapilly, a town of Hindoostan, in Palnaud. 15 miles E. Timerycotta.

Dachau, a town of Bavaria, situated on an eminence, near the river Ammer, with a seat of the elector. 10 miles NW. Munich.

Dachsbach, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 7 miles NE. Neustadt, 22 S. Bamberg.

Dachshinul, a province of Assam, south of the Burhanpooter.

Dachstein, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, taken by the allies in 1610, and by the Swedes in 1633. 8 miles W. Straßburg.

Dachstetten, a town of Germany, in the margravate of Anspach. 9 miles NNW. Anspach.

Dachstull, a town of France, in the department of the Sarre, late capital of a lordship in the circle of the Upper Rhine, which

are the possessor of a seat and voice at the diet of the circle, but not of the empire. It paid 16 florins for a Roman month; and was taxed 16 rix-dollars, 73 kruitzers, to the Imperial chamber. 22 miles SE. Treves.

Dacia, a town of Italy. 15 miles NNW. Bellinzona.

Dackenem, or *Dacquenem*, a town of France, in the department of the Scheld. 8 miles NE. Ghent.

Dackiteek, a river of Bengal, which runs into the Ganges.

Dackowny, a town of Hindoostan, in Malwa. 10 miles NW. Chanderec.

Dackul, a peninsula of Tunis, situated between the gulf of Tunis and Hamam-et. Cape Bon forms the northern extremity.

Dacuro, a small island in the North sea, near the coast of Lapland. *Lat.* 68. 35. N.

Dadacardim, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir. 60 miles S. Diarbekir.

Dadai, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Asia. 20 miles NNW. Caftamena.

Dadari, a town of Hindoostan, in the fubah of Delhi. 52 miles W. Delhi, 100 SE. Sirhind. *Long.* 76. 41. E. *Lat.* 28. 47. N.

Dadshi, a town of Turkish Armenia, in the government of Kars. 30 miles NNE. Kars, 22 E. Ardanoudje.

Dadeler, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania. 12 m. N. Cogni.

Daden, a town of Germany, in the county of Sayn, near which are some mines of copper. 8 miles S. Siegen.

Dadinan, a town of Persia, in the province of Farsistan. 20 miles N. Jaron.

Dadivan, a plain of Persia, about 12 or 15 miles in circumference, between Schiras and Lar, covered with trees of oranges, citrons, and pomegranates, to which the English and Dutch merchants of Ormus generally retire in the summer.

Dadlemillet, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Kontu.

Dael, a river of the county of Mark, which runs into the Roer, 5 miles above Werden.

Dael, a river of the duchy of Berg, which runs into the Sieg, 3 miles above Sieberg.

Dafar, see *Dysar*.

Daffen, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa. *Long.* 18. E. *Lat.* 33. 20. S.

Dafne, a river of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, which runs into the Urana, between Marcenopolian and Varna.

Dagabat, an island in that part of the Caspian sea called the gulf of Balkan.

Dagelet, an island in the sea of Japan, about 9 miles in circumference, so named by Perouse in 1787: it is very steep, but covered with the finest trees from the sea shore to the summit: a rampart of bare rocks almost

as steep as a wall encircles the outline, with the exception of seven little sandy creeks where it is possible to land. In these creeks some boats were seen of a construction altogether Chinese; a few huts were likewise seen, but without any villages or cultivation. From this it appears probable that the Corean carpenters, who are not at a greater distance from Dagelet island than 60 miles, come hither during the summer with provisions, for the purpose of building boats, which they fell upon the continent. *Long.* 131. 22. E. *Lat.* 37. 25. N.

Dagenham, a village of England, in the county of Essex, on the left bank of the Thames. In the beginning of the 18th century a violent tide made a breach on the bank of the river at this place, by which near 5000 acres were overflowed. Some years after, the water was drained off, and the land recovered, except a pool of about 40 acres. 5 miles E. London.

Dageou, a town of Africa, in the country of Bergoo. 60 miles N. Wara.

Dagerort, a town of Russia, in the island of Dago. 84 miles WSW. Revel.

Dagellan, a province of Asia, on the west coast of the Caspian sea, between Circassia and the province of Schirvan, inhabited by Tartars, subject to Russia, and included in the government of Caucasus. Nadir Shah attempted to conquer this country in 1742, but was compelled to retire with loss. Tarku is the capital.

Daglan, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne. 8 m. S. Sarlat.

Dagma, or *Dagomar*, a town of Arabia, in the province of Oman, near the sea coast. 20 miles NW. Kalhat. *Lat.* 23. 21. N.

Dagno, a town of Albania, on the Drin. 15 miles SE. Scutari.

Dago, or *Dagboe*, an island of Russia, in the Baltic, situated between the gulf of Riga and the gulf of Finland, about 20 miles in circumference. *Long.* 22. 14. E. *Lat.* 59. N.

Dagoville, a town of France, in the department of the Meuse. 9 miles E. Bar le Duc.

Dagon, or *Dagua*, a town of Egypt, on the Nile, a harbour for thieves and pirates. 12 miles N. Cairo.

Dagshury, a town of the state of the Delaware, on a river which runs into Delaware bay. 35 miles SSE. Dover. *Long.* 75. 20. W. *Lat.* 38. 36. N.

Dagrol, a town of Cahlore. 56 m. ESE. Ballanipour.

Dagua, a river of America, which runs into the Pacific Ocean. *Lat.* 4. 22. N.

Dagupan, a town on the west coast of the island of Luzon. *Long.* 120. 30. E. *Lat.* 16. 13. N.

Dagurer, a town of Hindoostan, in Berar. 50 miles NNW. Mahur.

Dahaman, a town of Algiers. 22 miles SW. Tiffeth.

Dahay Point, the north-west extremity of the island of Panay. *Long.* 121. 55. *E. Lat.* 12. 4. N.

Dahera, a town of Africa, in the country of Nubia. 20 miles SW. Sennaar.

Dahder, a town of Hindooftan, in Bahar. 52 miles SW. Patna.

Dahder, a river of Hindooftan, which runs into the Mahany, 8 miles N. Bahar.

Dahhi, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen. 46 miles SE. Loheia.

Dahlak, or *Dalaka*, or *Dalacca*, an island in the Red sea, near the coast of Abyssinia, about 66 miles in length, and 4 in breadth, celebrated for its pearl fishery.—The inhabitants, who are numerous, are of the same religion with the Abyssinians; they are black, brave, addicted to piracy, and sworn enemies to the Mahometans. *Long.* 40. 28. *E. Lat.* 15. 44. N.

Dahr Ashûr, a chain of mountains, on the coast of the Persian gulf, in Laristan, lying to the south-east of Cape Nabend, extending about 50 miles from north-west to south-east. *Lat.* 27. 18 N.

Dahmak, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen. 16 miles SSE. Abu-Arifch.

Dahl, or *Dal*, a river of Sweden, which runs through the provinces of Dalecarlia and Gestricia, and empties itself in the gulf of Bothnia, 12 miles ESE. Geflo.

Dahlen, a town of Saxony, in the margravate of Meissen. 23 miles NW. Meissen. *Long.* 13. 4. *E. Lat.* 51. 23. N.

Dahme, a town of Germany, in the principality of Querfurt. 40 miles S. Berlin. *Long.* 13. 23. *E. Lat.* 51. 53. N.

Dahmec, a town of Persia, in the province of Segestan. 45 miles W. Bost.

Dahmufi, a town of Algiers, in the province of Tremecen, near the coast of the Mediterranean, anciently a Roman station called Castra Germanorum. 15 miles W. Shershell. *Long.* 2. 10. *E. Lat.* 36. 24. N.

Dahn, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine. 13 m. W. Landau.

Dahna, (*Al*) an extensive desert of Arabia, in the province of Nedsjed, south-west of the Arabian Irak.

Daholespour, a town of Bengal. 25 miles SW. Dacca.

Dahomey, or *Dauma*, a country of Africa, on the slave coast, situated about 60 or 70 miles from the Atlantic; called also Founi. Dahomy, as known at present, is supposed to reach from the sea coast about 150 or 200 miles inland, though no European has penetrated above half that distance; the capital, Abomey, lies in about 9 degrees and 50 minutes of north latitude, and between the third and fourth degrees of east longitude, reckoned from the meridian of Greenwich.

The soil is a deep rich clay of a reddish colour, with a little sand on the surface, except about Calmina, where it is more light and gravelly: but there is not to be found a stone so big as an egg in the whole country, so far as it has been visited by the Europeans. Of farinaceous vegetables the country yields a plentiful supply, proportionable to the quantity of culture; namely maize, millet, or Guinea-corn, of different sorts; a kind of peas, or rather kidney beans, called callavances; and also a species of beans called ground-beans.—The Dahomans likewise cultivate yams, potatoes of two sorts, the cassada or manioka, the plantain, and the banana. Pine-apples, melons, oranges, limes, guavas, and other tropical fruits also abound in this fertile country; nor is it destitute of productions adapted for commerce and manufacture; such as indigo, cotton, the sugar-cane, tobacco, palm oil, together with a variety of spices, particularly a species of pepper, very similar in flavour to, and indeed scarcely distinguishable from, the black pepper in the East-Indies. A very curious fruit is produced in Dahomy, as well as in some other parts of Africa, which resembles a small olive in every respect but the colour; being of a dusky reddish hue, changing at the end next the stalk to a faint yellow; the pulp is firm and almost insipid, the stone is hard like that of the olive. After having chewed one or more of such berries, and spit out or swallowed the pulp at pleasure, a glass of vinegar will taste to the person trying the experiment, like sweet wine; a lime will seem to have the flavour of a very ripe China orange, and the same change is produced in other acids without effervescence, or any sensible motion. The Dahomans, like the other inhabitants of tropical climates, plant twice a year, viz. at the vernal and autumnal equinoxes; after which the periodical rains prevail. The language is that which the Portuguese call *Lingua Geral*, or general tongue, and is spoken not only in Dahomy Proper, but in Whidah, and the other dependent states; and likewise in Mahee, and several neighbouring places. With respect to the Dahoman religion, it consists of a jumble of superstitious ceremonies, of which it is impossible to convey any satisfactory idea. The government is perhaps the most perfect despotism on the earth. The policy of the country admits of no intermediate degree of subordination between king and slave, at least in the royal presence, where the prime minister is obliged to prostrate himself with as much abject submission as the meanest subject; all acknowledging the right of the sovereign at pleasure. A minister of state on his entrance crawls towards the apartment of audience on his hands and knees, till he arrives in the royal presence, where he lays himself flat on his belly, rub-

bing his head in the dust, and uttering the most humiliating expressions; being desired to advance, he receives the king's commands, or communicates any particular business, still continuing in a recumbent posture; for no person is permitted to sit, even on the floor, in the royal presence, except the women; and even they must kiss the earth when they receive or deliver the king's message. The king of Dahomy maintains a considerable standing army, commanded by an agaow, or general, with several other subordinate military officers, who must hold themselves in readiness to take the field upon all occasions, at the command of the sovereign. The payment of these troops chiefly depends on the success of the expeditions in which they are engaged. On extraordinary occasions, all the males able to bear arms are obliged to repair to the general's standard; every caboceer marching at the head of his own people. Sometimes the king takes the field at the head of his troops; and on very great emergencies, at the head of his women. Within the walls of the different royal palaces in Dahomy are immured not less than 3000 women. Several hundreds of these are trained to arms under a female general, and subordinate officers, appointed by the king in the same manner as those under the agaow. These warriors are regularly exercised, and go through their evolutions with as much expertness as the male soldiers. They have large umbrellas, flags, drums, trumpets, flutes, and other musical instruments. In short, the singularity of this institution never fails to attract the particular attention of the Europeans, when, among other uncommon exhibitions, they are presented with the unusual spectacle of a review of female troops. The dress of the men in Dahomy consists of a pair of striped or white cotton drawers, of the manufacture of the country, over which they wear a large square cloth of the same, or of European manufacture. This cloth is about the size of a common counterpane for the middling class, but much larger for the grandees: it is wrapped about the loins, and tied on the left side by two of the corners, the others hanging down, and sometimes trailing on the ground. A piece of silk or velvet, of 16 or 18 yards, makes a cloth for a grandee. The head is usually covered with a beaver or felt hat, according to the quality of the wearer. The king, as well as some of his ministers, often wears a gold or silver laced hat and feather. The arms and upper part of the body remain naked, except when the party travels or performs some piece of work, when the large cloth is laid aside, and the body is covered with a sort of frock or tunic without sleeves. The feet are always bare, none but the sovereign being permitted to wear sandals. The dress of the women,

though simple, consists of a greater number of articles than that of the men; they use several cloths and handkerchiefs, some to wrap round the loins, and others to cover occasionally the breasts and upper parts of the body. The neck, arms, and ankles, are adorned with beads and chowries; and rings of silver, or baser metal, encircle the fingers. The ears are pierced so as to admit the little finger, and a coral bead of that size stuck into each, if the party be able to afford it; otherwise a portion of red sealing-wax, or a piece of oyster-shell polished, is applied in the same manner. Girls before the age of puberty wear nothing but a string of beads or shells round the loins, and young women usually expose their breasts to view. The general character of the Dahomans is marked by a mixture of ferocity and politeness; the former appears in the treatment of their enemies; the latter they possess far above the African nations with whom we have hitherto had any intercourse: this being the country where strangers are least exposed to insults, and where it is easy to reside in security and tranquillity.

Dabra, a small island in the Red sea, near the coast of Arabia. 3 miles SW. Lohcia.

Dabrise, a town of Egypt, situated on the east branch of the Nile. 13 miles SSW. Darnietta.

Daina, a town of Syria, in the pachalic of Aleppo, supposed to be the ancient Emma. 24 miles ENE. Antioch.

Daino, a small island in the gulf of Venice. *Long.* 15. 28. E. *Lat.* 44. 9. N.

Dainur, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 70 miles W. Hamadan, 300 NW. Ispahan. *Long.* 46. 20. E. *Lat.* 35. 10. N.

Dajon, a town of Africa, in Agouana.

Daipilly, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cicacole. 20 m. NW. Cicacole.

Dair el Kamar, a town of Syria, and residence of the emir of the Druses; containing about 1800 inhabitants. 18 miles NE. Saide.

Dair Karran, a town of Curdistan. 30 miles SSE. Kerkuk.

Dairago, a town of Italy, in the department of the Gogna. 15 miles NW. Milan, 12 NE. Novara.

Daifan, a river of Asiatic Turkey, which waters Ousfi.

Daifoor, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 18 miles S. Arcot.

Dakelia, or *Sharkieh*, a district of Lower Egypt, east of the right branch of the Nile.

Dala, a river of Switzerland, which runs into the Rhone, not far from Leuk, in the Valais.

Dalaborg, or *Daleborg*, a town of Sweden, and capital of the province of Dalia, on the west side of lake Venner. The fortress was destroyed in 1434. 30 m. NE. Uddwalla.

Dalacca, see *Dabhlak*.

Dalai, see *Coulou*.

Dalalpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 36 miles ESE. Hajypour. *Long.* 36. 2. E. *Lat.* 25. 30. N.

Dalaro, a small island in the Baltic, near the coast of Sweden. *Long.* 18. 14. E. *Lat.* 59. 5. N.

Dalavypetty, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Coimbatore. 11 m. NW. Errood.

Dalby, a town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen. 4 miles ESE. Lund.

Dalby, a town of Sweden, in Warmeland. 70 miles NNW. Philipstadt.

Daleke, a river of Germany, which runs into the Embs, 3 miles NW. Wiedenbruck, in the principality of Osthabruck.

Dale, a town of the island of Cyprus, anciently called Idalium, and one of the four cities consecrated to Venus. It is delightfully situated on an eminence, surrounded with groves of trees. 12 miles S. Nicosia.

Dale, a river of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, which runs into the Foyle a little below Lifford.

Dalecarlia, a province of Sweden, bounded on the north by Helsingland, on the east by Gestricia and Westmanland, on the south by Warmeland, and on the west by Norway; 240 miles in length, and from 15 to 40 in breadth; containing many mountains, in which are mines of silver, copper, and iron, intermixed with fertile pastures; the principal productions are corn, wood, and hemp. The principal town is Hedemora.

Dalsbr, a fortress of Sweden, built on a rocky island, with a garrison to guard the entrance, and receive the duties of vessels going to Stockholm.

Dalem, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Paderburn. 7 miles E. Baren.

Dalen, or *Daalheim*, a town of France, in the department of the Ourthe, late capital of a county in the dutchy of Lemburg, on the river Bervine. In 1672, it was taken by the French who destroyed the fortifications. By the peace of Nimeguen it was ceded to the Dutch, and by the peace of Luneville to France. 8 miles NE. Liege, 13 SW. Aix-la-Chapelle. *Long.* 5. 43. E. *Lat.* 50. 44. N.

Dalen, or *Dalen*, a town of France, in the department of the Roer. 12 miles SE. Ruremond, 12 N. Juliers. *Long.* 6. 12. E. *Lat.* 51. 6. N.

Dalen, see *Bervine*.

Dalenburg, a town of Germany, in the principality of Luneburg-Zell, on the Netze. 16 m. ESE. Zell. *Long.* 11. E. *Lat.* 53. 13. N.

Dalschitz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Znaym. 16 miles NNE. Znaym.

Dalfsen, a town of Holland, in Overissel, on the Vecht. 24 miles SW. Covorden.

Dalsheim, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnere. 6 m. NW. Worms.

Dalheim, a town of Prussia, in Natangen. 14 miles SSE. Konigsberg.

Dalia, or *Daal*, or *Dalland*, a province of Sweden, in West Gothland, about 84 miles in length, and 39 in breadth, situated between the Venner lake and the government of Bahus; full of mountains and forests towards the north; but towards the south it produces corn sufficient for the inhabitants; it has a number of mines. Cattle, fish, butter, and cheese, are the chief articles. The principal town is Dalkborg.

Dalias, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada. 18 miles WSW. Almeria.

Dalinow, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia. 20 miles SW. Zylomiers.

Dalkarby, a town of Sweden, in West Bothnia. 18 miles NNE. Umea.

Dalkeith, a town of Scotland, in the county of Edinburgh, situated on a tongue of land between two branches of the Esk, which unite a little to the north of the town. The environs abound in coal, and there is a large trade in cattle and corn: the regular market-day is on Thursday; but from Michaelmas to Whitsuntide, there is a regular market for meal every Monday, and one on Tuesday for cattle. Near the town is Dalkeith-house, a magnificent seat of the Duke of Buccleugh, which is erected upon the site of an ancient castle of considerable strength. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 3906; of whom 914 were employed in trade and manufactures. 7 miles SE. Edinburgh, 377 N. London. *Long.* W. *Lat.* N.

Dalkey, a small island in St. George's Channel, near the coast of Ireland, a little to the south of Dublin Bay. *Long.* 6. 5. W. *Lat.* 53. 20. N.

Dalkowicze, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minsk. 32 miles NE. Minsk.

Dallamoulet, a town of Africa, in Sata-doo. *Long.* 10. 30. W. *Lat.* 13. 36. N.

Dalsa, a town of Bengal. 7 miles S. Calcutta.

Dalycotta, a town of Hindoostan, in Coimbatore. 24 miles S. Coimbatore.

Dalmacherry, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 95 m. NE. Bangalore. 86 NW. Madras. *Long.* 79. 5. E. *Lat.* 13. 43. N.

Dalmatia, a country of Europe, bounded on the north by Bosnia and Croatia, on the east by Servia, and on the south and west by the Adriatic, or gulf of Venice. It is reckoned to contain 477,000 square miles; and in the year 1783, 367,000 inhabitants. Dalmatia, or, as it is written in old coins and inscriptions, Delmatia, takes its name from its ancient capital Delmium, or Delminum, which the Romans took and destroyed in the 597th year from the building of the city. If the Romans brought it under the yoke, Dalmatia shook it off no less than five times, and

for the space of 220 years, to Augustus's reign, gave them a great deal of trouble. On the division of the provinces between Augustus and the senate, Dalmatia fell to the senate as one of the proconsular provinces; but they voluntarily ceded it to the emperor, who appointed a questor over it. At the demise of Constantine the Great, it was reckoned among the western parts of Illyricum. It suffered extremely by the inroads of the northern Barbarians, and the Goths reduced it in their way to Italy. After this, Justinian, emperor of the east, conquered Italy and also Dalmatia; but in the year 1548, the Selavi entered it, and, about the end of Heraclius's reign, established themselves in it. The country had then its particular kings, of which Zlodimir, or Zaromyr, the last, dying without issue, left the kingdom to his consort, who bequeathed it to her brother Saint Ladislaus, king of Hungary; ever since which it has been dependent upon that crown: but the Venetians are masters of the maritime parts. In the wars which the kings of Hungary had both with the Venetians and the turbulent Dalmatians, they were for a considerable time unsuccessful; but, in the 15th century, the Venetians reduced the whole kingdom of Dalmatia, though they have since been dispossessed by the Turks of a considerable part. At present the Hungarians, Italians, Turks, and Ragusians, share it amongst them. The Dalmatians use the Slavonian language and customs, and profess the Roman Catholic religion. The rivers of Dalmatia have no long course, but are mostly navigable. The country is as it were strewn with mountains, but these not unfruitful; olives, vines, myrtles, and a great variety of palatable and wholesome vegetables, growing upon them, besides treasures of gold and silver ore within them. It has also many fertile plains; and besides a sufficiency of horned cattle, feeds large numbers of sheep. The air is temperate and pure. Hungarian Dalmatia lies in the upper part of the Adriatic sea, containing part of the ancient Liburnia, and is more generally called Morlachia. The part possessed by the Venetians lies to the south-east of Hungarian Dalmatia, and abounds in ancient castles and fortresses. The inhabitants are warlike intrepid soldiers, and excellent seamen: the nobility and people well attached to the republic; mildness makes them faithful subjects to Venice; their privileges are respected, and it would be dangerous to offend them. The principal towns are Zara, Sebenico, Trau, Spalatro, Narenta, and Almissa. Besides what the Venetians possess on the continent, several islands on the Adriatic belong to them, which are considered as a part of Dalmatia. Turkish Dalmatia lies east of Venetian Dalmatia;

the principal towns are Scardona, Clinovo, and Herzegowina. The republic of Ragusa forms the other part of Dalmatia. All that part of Dalmatia heretofore belonging to Austria and to the Venetians, is now annexed to the new kingdom of Italy, as as agreed on by the treaty of Presburg.

Dalmow, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 15 miles SW. Bareilly. *Long.* 81. 23. E. *Lat.* 26. 6. N.

Dalry, a town of Scotland, in the county of Ayr, here is a manufacture of cotton. The Scotch army is said to have encamped at this place in 1223, before the battle of Largs. 24 m. SW. Glasgow, 8 N. Irvine.

Dalrymple's Point, a cape of the island of Dominica. 2 miles S. Charlotte's Town

Dalsarp, a town of Sweden, in West Gothland. 10 miles S. Ulrichamn.

Dalton, a town of England, in the county of Lancaster, situated in a peninsular district called Furness; about two miles from the Irish sea, with a weekly market on Saturday. In the town is an ancient castle or tower, built for a prison; by the abbots of Furness, to whom the place belonged; and here the courts-baron for the liberty are held. About a mile to the south are the ruins of Furness abbey, founded for Cistercian monks, in the 12th century. 38 m. N. Lancaster, 276 NNW. London. *Long.* 3. 6. W. *Lat.* 54. 8. N.

Dalupiril, one of the islands called Babuyanes, in the Pacific Ocean, about 25 miles in circumference. *Long.* 121. 20. E. *Lat.* 19. 15. N.

Dalwein, a town of Prussia, in the province of Pomerelia. 17 miles S. Dantzig.

Dalwin, a town of Prussia, in the province of Natangen. 8 m. S. Brandenburg.

Dam, see *Damme*.

Dama, a town of Arabia, in the province of Nedsjed. 220 miles ENE. Mecca.

Dama, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Ludamar. 54 miles ENE. Benown.

Damac, a town of Java, on the north coast, where the Dutch have a factory.

Damala, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea, the see of a bishop. It is built near the site of the ancient Træzen. 40 miles SE. Napoli de Romania.

Damanhur, see *Demenhur*.

Damapetta, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda. 45 m. NW. Rajamundy, 140 E. Hyderabad. *Long.* 81. 16. E. *Lat.* 17. 25. N.

Damapoury, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 18 miles SE. Neermul.

Damar, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen, capital of a district, and residence of a Dola. It contains about 5000 houses, with an university, in which Mr. Niebuhr was informed there were 500 students. 56 miles N. Sana, 94 NE. Mocha. *Long.* 44. 12. E. *Lat.* 14. 32. N.

Damar, a town of Arabia, in the pro-

vince of Oman. 70 miles N. Oman. *Long.* 49. 14. E. *Lat.* 16. N.

Damarabad, a town of Persia, in the province of Mecran. 100 miles N. Kieh.

Damaran, or *Dumaran*, an island in the Eastern Indian sea, of a triangular form, and about 45 miles in circumference, near the east coast of Palawan. *Long.* 119. 51. E. *Lat.* 10. 7. N.

Damaraupeet, a town of Hindoostan, in Berar. 20 miles NE. Neermul.

Damariscotty, a river of United America, in the district of Main, which runs into the sea, *Long.* 69. 30. W. *Lat.* 43. 46. N.

Damascus, a celebrated city of Syria, about fifty miles from the sea, from which it is separated by a long chain of mountains; but by whom or when founded is unknown. That it existed in the time of Abraham, is evident from the sacred writings. In the time of David, it was the capital of a kingdom which David conquered and added to his own dominions. During the reign of the succeeding kings of Israel and Judah, it was sometimes subject to them, and at other times independent or governed by kings of its own, who called themselves kings of Syria and Damascus. In the year of the world 3939, it came under the power of the Romans, with whom it continued till it fell into the hands of the Arabians. Obodas, father of Aretas, king of Arabia, was master of Damascus, under Augustus; and Aretas was governor of Damascus when St. Paul was there. Damascus was a long time under the dominion of the emperors, and was one of the five arsenals which they had in the east. About the middle of the 7th century, in the reign of Heraclius, the Saracens became masters of it: they were driven out by the Turks, whose general became sultan, or sultan of Damascus. Other Turks, commanded by Ottoman sultans, destroyed the kingdom of Damascus. Tamerlane, having defeated the sultan Bajazet II, besieged and took Damascus, and put the inhabitants to the sword: next the Egyptian Mamelukes got possession of it, and kept it till 1516, when Selim emperor of the Turks conquered both it and all Syria, since which time it has remained with the Turks. Damascus is now the capital of a pachalic. The Arabs call it El Sham. It is situated in a vast plain, open to the south and east, and shut in toward the west and north by mountains, which limit the view at no great distance; but in return a number of rivulets arise from these mountains, which render the territory of Damascus the best watered and most delicious province of all Syria; the Arabs speak of it with enthusiasm, and think they can never sufficiently extol the freshness and verdure of its orchards, the abundance and variety of its

fruits, its numerous streams, and the clearness of its rills and fountains. No city affords so many canals and fountains; each house has one; and all these waters are furnished by three rivulets, or branches of the same river, which, after fertilizing the gardens for a course of three leagues, flow into a hollow of the desert to the south-east, where they form a morass called Behairat-el-Mardj, or the lake of the Meadow. With such a situation, it cannot be disputed that Damascus is one of the most agreeable cities in Turkey; but it is still deficient in point of salubrity. The inhabitants complain, with reason, that the white waters of the Barrada are cold and hard; and it is observed, that the natives are subject to obstructions; that the whiteness of their skin is rather the paleness of sickness than the colour of health; and that the too great use of fruit, particularly of apricots, occasions there, every summer and autumn, intermittent fevers and dysenteries. Damascus is much longer than it is broad. M. Niebuhr, who has given a plan of it, makes it 3250 toises, or something less than a league and a half in circumference; and it probably contains 80,000 inhabitants: the greater part of these are Arabs and Turks; the number of Christians is estimated at above 15,000. Damascus is the rendezvous for all the pilgrims who go to Mecca from the north of Asia, as Cairo is for those from Africa: their number every year amounts to from thirty to fifty thousand; many of them repair here four months before the time, but the greatest number only at the end of the Ramadan. Damascus then resembles an immense fair, nothing is to be seen but strangers from all parts of Turkey, and even Persia; and every place is full of camels, horses, mules, and merchandize. By means of this caravan, Damascus is become the centre of a very extensive commerce. By Aleppo, the merchants of this city correspond with Armenia, Natolia, Diarbekir, and even with Persia: they send caravans to Cairo, which, following a route frequented in the time of the patriarchs, take their course by Djess-yakoub, Tabaria, Nablous, and Gaza. In return, they receive the merchandize of Constantinople and Europe by way of Saide and Bairout. The home consumption is balanced by silk and cotton stuffs, which are manufactured here in great quantities, and are very well made; by the dried fruits of their own growth, and sweetmeats, cakes of roses, apricots, and peaches, of which Turkey consumes to the amount of about 40,000 pounds: the remainder, paid for by the course of exchange, occasions a considerable circulation of money in custom-house duties, and the commission of the

merchants. This commerce has existed in these countries from the most remote antiquity: it has flowed through different channels, according to the changes of the government, and other circumstances; but it has every where left very apparent traces of the opulence it produced. The pachalic of Damascus comprehends nearly the whole eastern part of Syria. In this vast extent of country, the soil and its productions are very various; but the plains of the Hauran, and those on the banks of the Orontes, are the most fertile: they produce wheat, barley, doura, sesamum, and cotton. Some parts are of a gravelly and poor soil, better adapted to fruits and tobacco than any thing else. All the mountains are appropriated to olive, mulberry, and fruit-trees, and in some places to vines, from which the Greeks make wine, and the Mahometans dried raisins. The pacha enjoys all the privileges of his post, which are more considerable than those of any other pachalic; for besides the farm of all the customs and imposts, and an absolute authority, he is also conductor of the sacred caravan of Mecca, under the highly respected title of Emir Hadj. The Mahometans consider this office as so important, and entitled to such reverence, that the person of a pacha who acquits himself well of it, becomes inviolable even by the sultan; it is no longer permitted to shed his blood: but the divan has invented a method of satisfying its vengeance on those who are protected by this privilege, without departing from the literal expression of the law, by ordering them to be pounded in a mortar, or smothered in a sack, of which there have been various instances. 276 miles SSW. Diarbek, 116 NNE. Jerusalem. *Long.* 36. 30. E. *Lat.* 38. 30. N.

Damassina, a town of Africa, in the country of Jagia, situated on a river of the same name, which runs into the river Gambia.

Damasc, a town of Italy, in the department of the Lario. 28 miles N. Como.

Damaun, a seaport town of Hindoostan, in the country of Paishwah, on the coast of the Arabian sea; in possession of the Portuguese, by whom it was taken in the year 1535. Aurungzebe besieged it about the middle of the last century, with an army of 40,000 men; but the garrison falling out on a part of his camp guarded by 200 elephants, so terrified those animals by their fire-arms, that they turned on their masters, and trampled to death half his army. The Parsees have a temple here, in which they pretend that the holy fire brought with them when they fled from Persia, is yet burning, having never been extinguished. 53 miles S. Surat, 25 SW. Durrampour. *Long.* 72. 48. E. *Lat.* 20. 18. N.

Damazan, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. In 1345, this town was taken by the English under the Earl of Derby. 6 m. E. Castel Jaloux.

Dambach, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine. 18 miles SSW. Straßburg.

Dambach, a town of Austria. 8 miles ESE. Freustadt.

Dambanna, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Konkodoo. *Long.* 9. 30. W. *Lat.* 12. 38. N.

Dambeck, or *Damke*, a town of Germany, in the Old Mark of Brandenburg, on the Jetze. 4 miles S. Saltwedel.

Damblain, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges. 5 m. E. La Marche.

Dambrouckza, a town of Poland, in Galicia. 8 miles NE. Lemberg.

Damdun, a town of Bengal. 4 m. NE. Calcutta.

Damagan, a town of Persia, in the province of Mazanderan. This place is supplied with many springs of rock-water, called, from their excellence, the waters of Kosrow, or Kosroes; the aqueducts having been built by that king, who could never drink any other water.

Damel, or *Cayor*, a country of Africa, on the banks of the Senegal, at a small distance from the Atlantic.

Damelan, a town on the west coast of Borneo. *Long.* 111. 51. E. *Lat.* 3. 2. N.

Damelen, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark. 6 miles W. Belitz.

Damerie, a town of France, in the department of the Marne. 4 m. W. Epernay.

Damersheim, a town of Germany, in the principality of Neuburg. 10 miles NW. Neuburg.

Damgard, or *Damgarten*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Pomerania, on the Recknitz; taken by the Swedes in the year 1630, retaken by the Imperialists in 1637, and restored to the Swedes in the year 1638. In 1759, it was taken by the Prussians. 22 miles SW. Straßfund. *Long.* 12. 28. E. *Lat.* 54. 18. N.

Damianovitz, a town of Croatia. 64 m. S. Varadin, 52 ESE. Carlstadt.

Damiatte, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn. 10 miles W. Castres.

Damicolta, a town of Hindoostan, in the Coimbatore country. 30 miles N. Coimbatore, 60 S. Seringapatam. *Long.* 77. 11. E. *Lat.* 11. 28. N.

Damietta, or *Damiat*, a seaport town of Egypt, first built at the eastern mouth of the Nile, and called Thamiatis under the government of the Lower Empire. It daily increased as Pelusium declined, and was a second time taken by the emperors of Constantinople about the year 238 of the Hegira. But the importance of a maritime

town so favourably situated, was at length seen; and six years after, the caliph Elhuetouakkel surrounded it with strong walls, which, however, did not impede the valiant Roger king of Sicily from taking it in the year 550 of the Hegira. Salah Eddin, who began to reign over Egypt about this time, did not let him long enjoy his conquest, but drove the Europeans from Damietta; who, fifteen years after, returned again to besiege it, but their efforts were ineffectual. Again the crusaders attacked it with powerful forces, under the reign of El Addel, in the year 615 of the Hegira. After many turns of fortune, bloody battles, and a siege of seventeen months, the Christian princes took Damietta by assault, but did not long enjoy the fruit of all the blood they had spilt, and an armament which had cost sums so immense. Surrounded near the canal of Achmoun by the waters of the Nile, and the Egyptian army, they bought their lives and liberty by restoring their conquest. Thirty-one years after their defeat, Louis IX. took Damietta, without striking a blow. The daring valour of a king, who threw himself armed into the water to march against an enemy entrenched on shore, and the impetuosity with which he attacked them, spread terror through their army, which, flying, cowardly abandoned a fortress amply stored, and capable of long resistance. The Arabs soon after recovered it, but weary of defending a place which brought upon them the most warlike nations of Europe, they wholly erased and rebuilt it higher up the country. Damietta is larger and not less agreeable than Rosetta; it forms a semicircle on the eastern shore of the Nile, 7 miles from its mouth. It contains about 80,000 inhabitants, and has several squares. Bazaars filled with merchandize, okals, or khans, under the porticos of which are Indian stuffs, silks from Mount Lebanon, sal ammoniac, and quantities of rice, bespeak it a commercial place. The houses, especially near the river, are very high; most of them have pleasant saloons built on the terraces, from which charming places, open to every wind, there is a view of the grand lake lying on the other side, and of the Nile, which traverses a rich country between them both. Various grand mosques, with high minarets, ornament the city. The public baths, faced with marble, are similar to those of Grand Cairo. Multitudes of boats and small vessels incessantly fill the port of Damietta. Some, named *sherm*, serve to load and unload the ships that anchor in the road; others are coasting pilot-boats. There is a great trade between this city and Syria, Cyprus, and Marseilles. The rice *mezelaoui*, the finest of Egypt, is cultivated in the neighbouring plains, and

its annual exportation amounts to between 2 and 300,000 pounds. There are likewise cloths, sal ammoniac, wheat, &c. Laws, ruinous to the country, prohibit the exportation of the latter; but they are evaded, and it is passed as rice. The Christians of Aleppo and Damascus, for many ages established here, carry on the principal trade; they are suffered to grow rich by Turkish indolence, which contents itself with occasional extortions. Exportation of rice is forbidden, but by arrangements advantageous to the receiver of the customs, the people of Provence annually load several ships. The thing most disadvantageous to the trade of Damietta is its defective harbour; the road where vessels lie being totally exposed, every gale that rises, the captains are obliged to slip their cables, and take refuge at Cyprus, or keep the open sea. By cutting a canal of half a league only, it would be easy to give ships free entrance into the Nile, which is deep, and this small expence would render Damietta a fine harbour. But despotism, insensible to the good of nations, always marches towards destruction, and has neither will nor power to create. The slip of land where Damietta is built, shut in on one side by the river, and on the other by the lake Menzala, is only from two to six miles wide east and west. Rivulets intersect it in every direction, and render it the most fruitful part of Egypt. The rice in common yields eighty bushels for one, and other products are in the same proportion. 84 miles NNE. Cairo. *Long.* 31. 42. E. *Lat.* 31. 25. N.

Damins, a town of Switzerland, in the Grey League. 10 miles NNE. Hantz.

Damische See, a large lake of Germany, or rather an expansion of the Oder, in the circle of Upper Saxony, northward of the town of Damm, 8 miles long, and 2 wide.

Damiferla, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 40 miles NW. Nellore.

Damm, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Pomerania, situated on the Ploene, where it runs into the Damische see, or Oder. The inhabitants are employed chiefly in manufacturing steel. 5 m. E. Old Stettin. *Long.* 14. 50. E. *Lat.* 53. 28. N.

Dammarie, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire. 6 miles S. Chartres.

Dammartiu, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne. 10 m. NW. Meaux, 17 NW. Paris.

Dammartin, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oise. 10 miles NW. Montfort.

Damme, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Munster. 12 miles S. Vechta.

Damme, a town of Holland, in Groningen, situated in the Ommelands, on the

river Damster, the capital of a country called Fivelingo, which comprehends 45 villages. Damnie has a communication with Groningen by means of a canal. It was anciently fortified, before the troops of Charles V. took it by assault: in 1536, when under the dominion of the Duke of Guelders. It was dismantled in 1539, by order of George comte de Tautembourg. Although it be not fortified, it enjoys the privileges of a city, and has a voice among the states in Groningen. It suffered much in the religious wars of the 16th century, as well as by inundations some years since. 14 miles NE. Groningen. 2 W. Delfzyl. *Long.* 6. 40. E. *Lat.* 53. 17. N.

Damme, a town of Flanders, situated on the canal between Bruges and Sluys. It takes its name from the strong dyke made here to prevent the encroachment of the sea, sometime called Hondts-Damme, that is, the Dog's Dyke, perhaps from the dog borne in the arms of the place. It was first surrounded with walls in 1238, and has been since regularly fortified with seven bastions. It forms a citadel to the city of Bruges, and could at any time inundate the country, if that city were besieged. In the year 1213, a squadron of French ships came to attack it as a prelude to Ghent, but were defeated by the English. In the year 1384, it sustained a long siege against an army of 80,000 men, commanded by Charles VI. king of France, and surrendered only for want of fresh water. It is in the Franc of Bruges, and enjoys the same privileges as Ostend. It was taken by the Duke of Marlborough in 1706, and ceded to the Dutch by the peace of Utrecht. 3 miles NNE. Bruges, 6 SSW. Sluys.

Damme, an island in the Eastern Indian sea, about 60 miles in circumference, with a large bay on the east coast. *Long.* 128. 36. E. *Lat.* 7. 20. S.

Dammer, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oels. 4 miles SE. Militsch.

Dammer Cappi, see *Beeban*.

Dammoo, a town of Hindoostan, in Baglana. 18 miles S. Damaun.

Damna, a town of Arabia, in the province of Nedsjed. 80 miles S. Damafcus.

Dannal, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda. 60 miles W. Adoni.

Danodpour, a town of Bengal. 8 miles SSE. Nuldighah.

Danoianmul, a town of Bengal. 12 m. S. Calcutta.

Danorky, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Sagur. 35 miles ENE. Sagur.

Danost, a town of Hindoostan. 52 miles NW. Poonah.

Danyorda, a town of Bengal. 20 miles N. Kishenagur.

Danist, a province of Abyssinia, situated in the south-west part of that empire, about

40 miles long from north to south, and 20 from east to west.

Damour, a river of Syria, supposed to be the ancient Tamyras. It runs into the Mediterranean between Saide and Bairout.

Danoystalla, a town of Bengal. 8 miles S. Calcutta.

Dampa, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Bambarra. 120 m. WNW. Sego.

Dampier's Strait, a channel from the Eastern Indian sea to the Pacific Ocean, between the island of Waygoo, and the island of Battanta.

Dampierre sur Salon, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône. 8 miles N. Gray.

Dampierre le Fraisans, a town of France, in the department of the Jura. 10 miles NE. Dôle.

Damra, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Dindigul. 10 miles E. Dindigul.

Damsee, a lake in the Ucker Mark of Brandenburg. 9 miles NW. Prenzlau.

Damifeng, a town of Bootan. 54 miles SW. Tassafudon. *Long.* 88. 24. E. *Lat.* 27. 11. N.

Damster, a river of Holland, which runs into the Ems, at Delfzyl.

Damville, a town of France, in the department of the Eure. 10 miles S. Evreux.

Damwillers, a town of France, in the department of the Meuse. It belonged heretofore to the duchy of Luxemburg, and was fortified by the emperor Charles V. in the year 1528. The French took it under Henry II. and Louis XIII. It was ceded to France by the treaty of the Pyrenées, and dismantled in the year 1673. 11 miles N. Verdun, 11 S. Montmedy.

Dan, a river of Virginia, which runs into the Roanoke. *Long.* 78. 50. W. *Lat.* 36. 34. N.

Danarakie, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 60 miles E. Isfahan, 40 NW. Gnerden.

Danbury, a town of the state of Connecticut. In the year 1777, this town was burned by the British troops, and a large quantity of stores destroyed. 55 m. NNE. New-York, 116 SW. Boston. *Long.* 73. 30. W. *Lat.* 41. 26. N.

Danby, a town of the state of Vermont. 23 m. N. Bennington.

Dancali, a country of Africa; lying on the Red sea, just where the coast, after bearing a little to the east of north from Suez, makes an elbow, and stretches nearly as far as the Straits of Bâbelmandeb. It has the mines of fossil salt immediately on the north and north-west, a desert part of the province of Dawara to the south, and the sea on the north; but it has no port, excepting a spacious bay, with tolerable anchorage, called the Bay of Bilur, in *Lat.*

13. 3. and corruptly the Bay of Bayloul. The kingdom of Dancali is bounded on the east at Azab by part of the kingdom of Adel, and the Myrrh country. The king is a Mahometan, as are all his subjects, who are called Taltal, are all black, and only some of them woolly headed; a circumstance which probably arises from a mixture with Abyssinians, whose hair is long. There are but two small rivers of fresh water in the whole kingdom, but even these are not visible above ground in the hot season, but are swallowed up in the sand, so as to be dug for when water is wanted. In the rainy season, these are swollen by rain falling from the sides of the mountains, and from the high lands of Abyssinia, and then only they run with a current into the sea. All the rest of the water in this country is salt or brackish, and not fit for use, unless in absolute necessity and dry years: even these sometimes fail, and they are obliged to seek far off in the rainy frontiers of Abyssinia water for themselves, and pasture for their miserable goats and sheep. When the Indian trade flourished, this prince's revenue arose chiefly from furnishing camels for the transports of merchandize to all ports of Africa. Their commerce is now confined to the carrying bricks of solid or fossil salt, dug from pits in their own country, which in Abyssinia pass instead of silver currency.

Dance Point, a cape of Virginia, in James river. *Long.* 76. 57. *W. Lat.* 37. 12. N.

Dancora, a small island near the coast of Brasil. *Lat.* 22. 20. S.

Danda, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo, at the mouth of a river which runs into the Atlantic. *Lat.* 8. 30. S.

Danda, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Sehaurunpour. 35 m. S. Sehaurunpour.

Dandar, a circar of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, bordering on the Puddar; south-west of Oudipour.

Dander, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 8 miles NE. Saferam.

Dandunakin, a town of Persia, in Chorasfan. 30 miles SW. Shahigian.

Dane, a river of England, which runs into the Wever at Northwich in Cheshire.

Dane's Island, a small island in the North sea, near the north-west coast of Spitzbergen. *Long.* 9. 15. E. *Lat.* 79. 43. N.

Dangala, see *Dongola*.

Dangana, a town of Africa, in the country of Hoval, on the Senegal. 20 m. N. Ender.

Dange, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne. 3 m. N. Châtellerault.

Dangeau, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire. 9 miles NNE. Châteaudun.

Danger Island, a small island in the South Pacific Ocean, so called by Capt. Wilson, of the Duff. *Long.* 181. 42. E. *Lat.* 18. 32. S.

Danger, (*Islands of*) islands in the Pacific Ocean, seen by Commodore Biron, in June 1765. He says, the south-east side of these islands lies NE. by N. and SW. by S. and is about 9 miles in length between the extreme points, from both which a reef runs out, upon which the sea breaks to a tremendous height. We sailed round the northern, and upon the north-west and west side, saw innumerable rocks and shoals, which stretched near two leagues into the sea, and were extremely dangerous. The islands themselves had a more fertile and beautiful appearance than any we had seen before, and like the rest, swarmed with people, whose habitations we saw standing in clusters all along the coast. We saw also a large vessel under sail at a little distance from the shore; but to our unpeakable regret we were obliged to leave the place without further examination, for it was surrounded in every direction by rocks and breakers, which rendered the hazard more than equivalent to every advantage we might procure.

Dangerous Archipelago, a range of low islands, in the South Pacific Ocean, so called by Monf. Bougainville, in 1768. *Long.* 141. 40. *W. Lat.* 17. 30. S.

Danger River, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic a little to the north of the Equinoctial line.

Dangines, a small island in the Indian sea, near the coast of Africa. *Lat.* 4. S.

Dangolifski, a town of Lithuania. 36 miles SSW. Braslaw.

Dangu, a town of France, in the department of the Eure. 3 miles SW. Gisors.

Danicha, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the Chataंगा. 360 miles NNE. Turuchansk. *Long.* 98. 14. E. *Lat.* 70. 45. N.

Daniel, a small island in the Meuse, a little below Stockem.

Danilov, a town of Russia, in the government of Jaroslaval. 28 miles ENE. Jaroslaval, 360 ESE. Petersburg.

Danilowicz, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna. 44 m. S. Braslaw.

Danio, a town of Africa, in the country of Whidah. 3 miles W. Sabi.

Dankali, see *Dancali*.

Dann, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, celebrated for its medicinal springs. 3 miles N. Phalsburg.

Dann, a town of Germany, in the principality of Aichstatt. 2 miles SE. Herriden.

Dannavan, a small island in the Eastern Indian sea, near the east coast of Borneo. *Long.* 118. 50. E. *Lat.* 4. 49. N.

Dannemarie, a town of France, in department of the Upper Rhine. 9 m. E. Befoit.

Dannemoine, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne. 3 m. N. Tonnerre.

Dannenberg, or *Danneberg*, a town of Germany, and capital of a county of the same name, in the principality of Luneburg, on the Jetze. Beer is the principal article of commerce. The King of England has a flour mill erected here. 36 miles ESE. Luneberg, 54 NE. Zell. *Long.* 11. 12. E. *Lat.* 53. 10. N.

Dannereut, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 2 miles ENE. Gefrees.

Dannerfreut, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 5 miles SSE. Culmbach.

Danng, a river of Prussia, which runs into the sea, at Memel.

Dannowitz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn. 25 miles S. Brunn.

Dantzic, or *Dantzig*, a seaport town of Prussia, situated in the province of Pomerelia, on the Vistula, about four miles from the Baltic. Two small rivers, called the Radaune and the Motlau, pass through the city; these rivers unite below the town, and run together into the Vistula. It is large and populous, and properly consists of two parts, the Old Town and New Town, with their suburbs. It has a very good harbour, and wants nothing but depth. Here are twelve Lutheran churches, two for Calvinists, and one for Roman Catholics. It was anciently the principal of the Hanse towns, being one of the first that entered into that association. The German is almost the only language spoken here, the Polish being but little used by the inhabitants. Dantzic, so early as the year 997, was a large commercial town. The New Town was founded by the Teutonic knights in the year 1311, and was first surrounded with a wall and moat in the year 1343. The inhabitants refusing to do homage to Stephen king of Poland, without a previous confirmation of their rights and privileges, the city was put under the ban, and besieged by that prince. However, matters were adjusted, and on a public acknowledgment of their error, and paying a large fine to the king, he received the city into favour, confirmed its privileges, and granted the inhabitants the free exercise of their religion. In 1734, Stanislaus king of Poland took refuge in this city; but this occasioned a bombardment from the Saxons and Russians. At length, when there were no hopes of relief from the French by sea, and king Stanislaus had found a way to make his escape, Dantzic submitted to Augustus III. elector of Saxony, as its sovereign. In the year 1752, 1288 Polish vessels, small and great, from the Vistula, and 2014 ships from the sea, arrived in this port; and 58,060 lasts and 40 bushels of corn were brought into this city for exportation; other exports consist of tallow,

leather, wool, wax, butter, skins, &c. Articles of importation are wine, spices, cloth, silk and woollen stuffs, herrings, salt, iron, lead, drugs, &c. The King of Prussia, who had before seized on the greater part of the province, in the year 1793 added the remainder, with the city of Dantzic, to his dominions. In July 1807, Dantzic was taken by the French; and by the treaty of Tilsit, it was declared a free town, and acknowledged by the Emperors of France and Russia, and King of Prussia. 68 m. WSW. Konigsberg. *Long.* 18. 36. E. *Lat.* 54. 22. N.

Dantzicker heisser Nerung, the extreme eastern point of the Hope Nerung.

Dantoon, a town of Bengal. 10 miles N. Jellalore.

Danuba, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tomani.

Danube, a river of Germany, which rises in Swabia, near Doneschingen, and becomes navigable at Ulm; passes through Swabia, Bavaria, Austria, Hungary, Servia, Bulgaria, Walachia, and Moldavia; and empties itself into the Black sea by several mouths, between *Lat.* 44. 55. and 45. 30. N. 35 miles E. from Hmial. It receives 60 rivers great and small in its course, and runs near to or washes the walls of the following cities and towns—Eschingen, Ulm, Donawert, Neuburg, Ingoldstadt, Straubing, Passau, Linz, Ips, Stein, Tulln, Vienna, Presburg, Raab or Javarin, Comorn, Gran, Viecegrad, Waitzen, Pest, Buda, Colocza, Baja, Illok, Peterwaradin, Belgrade, Semendria, Vipalanka, Orlova, Viddin, Nicopoli, Ruffig or Ruseek, Drisra, Kaslova, Kirsova, Ibrail, Reni, Rakel, Haki, Irmal, Tulcza, Kilia, &c. Herodotus calls the Danube the first river of Scythia, and the greatest of all.

Danville, a town of the state of Kentucky. 33 miles SSE. Frankfort. *Long.* 84. 58. W. *Lat.* 37. 30. N.

Danvau, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados. 18 miles S. Bayeux.

Danyelaw, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia. 64 miles E. Lemberg.

Dargaut, a town of Thibet. 40 miles S. Gorka.

Daron, a town of France, in department of the Mayenne. 6 miles S. Chateau Gontier.

Daulcandy, a town of Bengal, on an island in the Megna. 20 m. SE. Dacca.

Daoudnagar, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar; near it is a diamond mine. 50 m. SSW. Patna. *Long.* 84. 31. E. *Lat.* 25. 4. N.

Dapetta, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Sollapour. 25 miles S. Calberga.

Dapitan, a town on the north coast of the island of Mindanao.

Daplusi, a town on the north-east coast of the island of Luzon. *Long.* 122. 36. E. *Lat.* 14. 28. N.

Dar, see *Dhar*.

Dar Bergoo, see *Bergoo*.

Dar Beyda, a town of Fez. 20 miles SW. Salee.

Dar Cooka, a town of Africa, in the country of Fittree. 250 miles S. Bornou. Long. 22. 56. E. Lat. 15. 50. N.

Dar Fungaro, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Darfur. Long. 27. 32. E. Lat. 11. 15. N.

Dar Fur, a country of Africa, situated to the west of Sennaar, about 260 miles in length from north to south, and 200 in its greatest breadth; governed by a sultan or king, whose power is despotic and hereditary; their religion is that of Mahomet. Caravans travel between this country and Egypt. The periodical rains which fall in Darfur from the middle of June to the middle of Sept. suddenly invest the face of the country, till then dry and sterile, with delightful verdure. Except where the rocky nature of the soil absolutely impedes vegetation, wood is found in great quantity. As soon as the rains begin, the dokn is thrown into holes made with a kind of hoe and covered with the foot. The time for sowing the wheat is nearly the same. The dokn remains scarcely two months before it is ripe, the wheat about three; wheat is cultivated only in small quantities. The mahrick or greater kassob, which is a larger grain than the dokn, is also common; and a small quantity of sesamum is sown.—What they term beans is a species of legumen different from our bean. In what they call gardens are banea, meluchia, lentils, kidney beans, and some others; the water melon, and that called in Cairo Abd-el-ewi, together with some other kinds, abound during the wet season, and indeed before if they be watered. There are several species of trees, but none that produce fruit worth gathering, unless it be tamarinds; the date trees are in very small number, and their fruit diminutive, dry, and destitute of flavour; that tree seems not indigenous in the country, but to have been transported from the neighbourhood of the Nile, Dongola, Sennaar, &c. The inhabitants appeared not well to understand the management of this useful production; and perhaps the great drought will never admit of its flourishing. The horse is used, but not in great number, nor are the natives very solicitous as to the breed; the only good horses they possess, are bred in the country of Dongola, and by Arabs to the east of the Nile; two or three distinct breed of sheep exist in Soudan, not however very materially differing from each other. The ass here is of the same appearance, and the same indocile nature, with that of Great Britain; the only good ones are what the Jelals bring with them from Egypt. The horned cattle, fed by the tribes in the vicinity of the river,

amount to a very considerable number, and the tribute paid out of them to the monarch forms a valuable part of his revenues. Thence they are brought to the several towns for slaughter. The beef is good; the Egyptians dislike it, but with the natives it is a constant article of food. The camels of Fur are of a mixed breed, and they are found of all colours and sizes. Those which come directly from the west or south are large, smooth haired, and most frequently of a colour approaching to white or light brown. Those which are brought from Kordofan are many of them black, and are remarked to be less docile than the others. There are few countries where these animals abound more than in Darfur: they are remarkable for enduring thirst, and for bearing great burdens. The dogs of Darfur are of the same kind as those of Egypt, and live on the public like the latter. The wild or ferocious animals are principally the lion, the leopard, the hyæna, the wolf, the jackal, and the wild buffalo. The elephant is seen in the places he frequents in large herds. The Buffalo is not found tame in Soudan; the wild one is hunted by the Arabs, and serves them for food. The hippopotamus is killed for his skin, which, being remarkably tough, makes excellent shields, and whips not wholly unlike our horsewhips, and for his teeth which are much superior to ivory. The horn of the rhinoceros, to which animal the Arabs have applied a term somewhat less appropriate than the Greek, but still more characteristic, (Abu Kurn, father of the one horn,) makes a valuable article of trade, and is carried to Egypt, where it is sold at an high price, being used for sabre hilts, and various other purposes: the more credulous attribute to it some efficacy as an antidote against poison. The antelope and the ostrich are extremely common throughout the empire. The lion and leopard, though common in a certain district, are not found near the seat of government. The Arabs hunt them, strip off the skin, which they sell, and often eat the flesh, which they conceive generates courage, and a warlike disposition. Among the birds are the Oriental dotterel, Guinea fowl, Egyptian quail, white-headed vulture, green perouquet, common pigeons, red partridge, and turtle-doves; owls are not common. The camelion abounds in Darfur, and almost all the species of lizards are also seen. The white ant or termites is found in vast numbers, and is exceedingly destructive, eating through every thing within its reach, whether vegetables, cloth, leather, paper, provisions, &c. a bull's hide, if not newly covered with tar, is no defence against it. The common bee abounds, but they have no hives, and the wild honey is commonly of

dark colour, and unpleasant taste. The locust of Arabia is very common, and is frequently roasted and eaten, particularly by the slaves. There are mines of copper and iron. Alabaſter and various kinds of marble exiſt within the limit of Fur. The rocks chiefly conſiſt of grey granite. The granite ſerves for hand-mills, without being cut, for the metal of which their tools are compoſed is too ſoft to be employed for that purpoſe. Foſſil ſalt is common within a certain diſtrict; and there is a ſufficient ſupply of nitre, of which however no uſe is made. A quantity of ſulphur is brought by the Arabs, who feed oxen, from the ſouth and weſt. The government of Darfur is deſpotic: the monarch, indeed, can do nothing contrary to the koran, but he may do more than the law eſtabliſhed thereon will authoriſe; he ſpeaks in public of the ſoil and its productions as his perſonal property, and of the people as little elſe than his ſlaves; his power in the provinces is delegated to officers, who poſſeſs an authority equally arbitrary. In this country, on the death of the monarch, the title deſcends of right to the eldeſt of his ſons; and in default of heirs male, as well as during the minority of thoſe heirs, to his brother. But under various pretences, this received rule of ſucceſſion is frequently infringed. On what the natives relate of their early hiſtory, little dependence can be placed; but it ſeems that the Dageou race came originally from the north, having been expelled from that part of Africa, now nominally at leaſt under the dominion of Tunis. The walls of the houſes, wherever that material is to be procured, are built of clay; and the people of higher rank cover them with a kind of plaſter, and colour them white, red, and black. The apartments are of three kinds; one is called a Donga, which is a cube commonly formed in the proportion of 20 feet by 12: the four walls are covered with a flat roof, conſiſting of light beams laid horizontally from ſide to ſide; over this is ſpread a ſtratum of uſhar, or ſome other light wood, or by thoſe who can afford the expence, coarſe mats; a quantity of dried horſe's or camel's dung is lain over this, and the whole is finiſhed with a ſtrong and ſmooth coating of clay. They contrive to give the roof a ſlight obliquity, making ſpouts to carry off the water. The roof thus conſtructed is a tolerable protection from the rain, and the whole building is in a certain degree ſecure from robbers, and the other inconveniences which are there to be expected. The donga is provided with a door, conſiſting of a ſingle plank hewn with the axe, as the plane and ſaw are equally unknown; it is ſecured by a padlock; and this conſtitutes the repository of all their property. The next is called a Kournak, which is uſually ſomewhat larger

than the donga, differing from it in being without a door, and having no other roof than thatch, ſhelving like that of our barns, compoſed of kaſſob, the ſtraw of the maize, and ſupported by light rafters. This however is cooler in ſummer than the more cloſely covered buildings, and is appropriated to receiving company and ſleeping. The troops of the country are not famed for ſkill, courage, or perſeverance. In their campaigns, much reliance is placed on the Arabs who accompany them, who are properly tributaries rather than ſubject to the ſultan. One energy of barbariſm they indeed poſſeſs in common with other ſavages, that of being able to endure hunger and thirſt: but in this particular they have no advantage over their neighbours. Nothing reſembling current coin is found in Soudan, unleſs it be certain ſmall tin rings, the value of which is in ſome degree arbitrary. Gold not being found within the limits of Fur, is ſeldom ſeen in the market; when it appears there, it is in the form of rings, of about one fourth of an ounce weight each, in which ſtate it comes from Sennaar. The Egyptian malbub, or other ſtamped money, no one will receive but the people of that country. The other articles chiefly current are ſuch as belong to their dreſs, as cotton cloths, beads, amber, kohl, reſin, and on the other hand, oxen, camels, and ſlaves. The vices of thieving, lying, and cheating in bargains, with all others nearly or remotely allied to them, as often happen among a people under the ſame circumſtances, are here almoſt univerſal: no property, whether conſiderable or trifling, is ſafe out of the ſight of the owner, nor indeed ſcarcely in it, unleſs he be ſtronger than the thief: in buying and ſelling, the parent glories in deceiving the ſon, and the ſon the parent; and God and the prophet are hourly invoked to give colour to the moſt palpable frauds and falſhoods. Some of the moſt laborious domeſtic offices in this country are executed by women: they not only prepare the ſoil, and ſow the corn, but aſſiſt in gathering it: they alone too are engaged in the buſineſs of grinding and converting it into bread. Previously to the eſtabliſhment of Iſlamiſm and kingſhip, the people of Fur ſeem to have formed wandering tribes, in which ſtate many of the neighbouring nations to this day remain: in their perſons they differ from the negroes of the coaſt of Guinea: their hair is generally ſhort and woolly, though ſome are ſeen with it of the length of eight or ten inches, which they eſteem a beauty: their complexion is for the moſt part perfectly black. The Arabs, who are numerous within the empire, retain their diſtinction of feature, colour, and language: they moſt commonly intermarry with each other. The ſlaves which are

brought from the country they call Fertit, (land of idolaters,) perfectly resemble those of Guinea, and their language is peculiar to themselves. Articles of commerce brought into the country are amber beads, tin in small bars, coral beads, cornelian ditto, false cornelian ditto, beads of Venice, agate, silver and brass rings for the ankles and wrists, carpets, blue cotton cloth of Egyptian fabric, white cotton ditto, Indian muslins and cottons, blue and white cottons of Egypt, called Mclayes, sword blades, small looking-glasses, copper-face pieces, or defensive armour for the horses' heads; fire-arms, kohl for the eyes; rhea, a kind of moss, from European Turkey, for food, and a scent; shê, a species of wormwood, coffee, nutmegs; duff, the shell of a kind of fish in the Red sea, used for a perfume; silk unwrought, brass and iron wire, coarse glass beads made at Jerusalem, called herfi and munjur, copper culinary utensils, old copper for melting and re-working, small red caps of Barbary, threads, linens of Egypt, light French cloth made into banishes, silks of Scio made up, silk and cotton pieces of Aleppo, Damascus, &c. shoes of red leather, black pepper, writing paper. The exports consist of soap of Syria, slaves, (male and female,) camels, ivory, horns of the rhinoceros, teeth of the hippopotamus, ostrich feathers, whips of the hippopotamus's hide, gum, pimento, tamarinds made into round cakes, leather sacks for water and dry articles, paroquets in abundance, some monkeys, Guinea fowls, and white copper. *Long.* 26. to 29. 30. E. *Lat.* 11. to 15. 30. N.

Dar el Hamar, a town of Arabia. 13 miles S. Accaba.

Daps, a river of the dutchy of Sleswick, which runs into the Little Belt, 14 miles NE. Haderleben.

Dar el Hamara, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, said to have been built by the Romans: the trade is principally in corn and oil. *Long.* 8. 46. W. *Lat.* 34. 20. N.

Dar Kulla, see *Kulla*.

Dar Mara, a town of Dar Fur. *Long.* 27. 40. E. *Lat.* 12. N.

Dar Runga, a town of Nigritia. *Long.* 23. 50. E. *Lat.* 12. 16. N.

Dar es Saïd, a town of Dar Fur. 150 miles S. Cobbé.

Dar el Soldan, a town of Egypt. 40 m. E. Cairo.

Dar el Soldan, a town of Africa. 12 m. SW. Tunis.

Dar Toomurke, a town of Dar Fur. 130 miles SW. Cobbé.

Daraan, or *Darhan*, or *Dargan*, a town of Charafin, near the Gihon. 180 miles WNW. Samarcand.

Darabgerd, or *Darab-guierd*, a town of Persia, in the province of Farsistan, said to

have been founded by Darius; it is large, but not populous, near it salt is found of various colours, white, black, red, and green. A considerable manufacture of glass is carried on here. 100 miles ESE. Schiras, 260 SE. Isfahan. *Long.* 54. 20. E. *Lat.* 29. 8. N.

Darab, or *Dras*, a river of Africa, which rises in the greater Atlas, not far from Tefza, and runs into the Atlantic, near Cape Non.

Darab, or *Dras*, a country of Africa, bounded on the north by Morocco, Gezula, and Tafilet, on the east and the south by Zahara, and on the west by Sus; and takes its name from the river Darab, or Dras, which passes through it. The principal produce is indigo and dates. The inhabitants are Arabians and Mahometans, and some districts of the country are dependents of Morocco. *Long.* 4. to 8. W. *Lat.* 28. to 31. N.

Darabobusz, a town of Poland, in Volhynia. 11 miles N. Oltrog.

Darakardin, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Diarbekir. 15 miles SW. Nisibin.

Daramajon, a town on the north coast of the island of Java. 30 miles E. Batavia.

Daranger, a town on the west coast of Ceylon. 10 miles SSE. Calitoor.

Daranduk, a town of Hindooistan, in Dowlatabad. 10 miles SW. Oudighir.

Darapurum, a town of Hindooistan, in Coimbatore. 32 miles NW. Dindigul, 42 SE. Coimbatore. *Long.* 77. 30. E. *Lat.* 10. 45. N.

Darapurum Keelan, a town of Coimbatore. 18 miles NE. Darapurum.

Daraveram, a town of Hindooistan, in Mysore. 6 miles SW. Tadimeri.

Darbel, a town of Asia, in Seweeistan. 45 miles N. Sehwan.

Darley, a town of Pennsylvania. 5 miles SW. Philadelphia.

Darchin, a town of Persia, in the province of Kerman. 15 miles W. Bamm.

Darda, a town and fortress of Hungary, built by the Turks in the year 1686, and taken by the Imperialists in 1687. 30 miles S. Bacs, 44 SSE. Ziget.

Dardanelles, two castles, one on each side of the Strait of Galipoli, between the Archipelago and the sea of Marmora, built, in the year 1658, by Mahomet IV. to guard the entrance of the narrow sea, which is not more than three miles wide.

Dardessen, a town of Germany, in the principality of Halberstadt. 12 miles NW. Halberstadt, 18 SE. Brunswick. *Long.* 11. E. *Lat.* 51. 59. N.

Darec, a town of Persia, in the province of Segestan. 60 miles S. Zareng.

Darec de Camuna, a town of Persia, in the province of Mecran. 120 m. W. Kidge.

Darempoury, a town of Hindooistan, in Mysore. 88 m. E. Seringpatam, 90 SW. Arcot. *Long.* 78. 30. E. *Lat.* 12. 11. N.

Daren, a town of Persia, in the province of Mecran. 30 miles SW. Kidge.

Daren, a river of Wales, which runs into the sea, 15 miles SW. Pwllhely.

Darent, a river of England, which runs into the Thames, three miles N. Dartford. The mouth near the Thames is called *Dartford Creek*.

Darew, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek. 34 miles SSE. Novogrodek.

Dargan, see *Daraan*.

Dargel, a river of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, which runs into St. George's Channel, 9 miles SSE. Dublin.

Darghesin, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 25 miles NNE. Hamadan.

Dargies, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 5 miles S. Poix.

Dargun, a town of the duchy of Mecklenburg. 6 miles SE. Gnoien.

Dariabad, a town of Bengal. 7 miles SW. Boglipoor.

Daried, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda. 10 miles N. Combaniet.

Darien, a town of the state of Georgia, on the Altamaha, about 10 miles from the Atlantic. 47 miles SSW. Savannah. *Long.* 81. 38. E. *Lat.* 31. 22. N.

Darien, a province of South-America, in the vicerealty of New Grenada, bounded on the north-west by the province of Panama, on the north-east by the Spanish Main, on the east by Zinu, on the south by Choco, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean.

Darien, (*Gulf of*), a large river or arm of the sea, at the mouth of a river of that name; not deep in proportion to its breadth, but growing deeper farther in. It empties itself into the Spanish Main. *Long.* 77. 21. W. *Lat.* 8. 40. N.

Darien, (*Isthmus of*), composed of the provinces of Darien and Panama; to which may be added Veragua; though politically annexed to Mexico, it constitutes what was first, and is now correctly called Terra Firma. It extends about 360 miles in the form of a half moon, its convex side towards the Spanish Main, and its now concave in the bay of Panama to the Pacific Ocean. The land is almost every where of an unequal surface, distinguished by hills and vallies of great variety for height, depth, and extent. The vallies are generally watered with rivers, brooks, and springs, with which the country very much abounds: they fall some into the North, others into the South sea; and most of them take their rise from a ridge or chain of higher hills than the rest, running the length of the isthmus, and in a manner parallel to the shore: this is of an unequal breadth, and curves as the isthmus itself does. It is mostly nearest the North sea, seldom above ten or fifteen miles distant from it.

Mr. Wafer says, he had always a fair view of the North sea from thence; but the South sea he could not see from any part of the ridge, by reason that though here and there are plains and vallies of a considerable extent, and some open places, yet they lie intermixed with considerable hills, and those so clothed with tall woods, that they interrupt the prospect very much. On the north side of the main ridge are either no hills at all, or such as are rather gentle declivities, or gradual subsidings of the ridge, than hills distinct from it. This side of the country is every where so covered with woods, that it may be called one continued forest. Some of the rivers which water this country are indifferently large, though few of them navigable, having bars and shoals at their mouth. On the north coast the rivers are for the most part very small; for, rising generally from the main ridge, which lies near the shore, their course is very short. The river of Darien is, indeed, very large; but the depth at the entrance is not answerable to the wideness of its mouth, though farther in it is deep enough. But from thence to Chagre, the whole length of this coast, the rivers are little better than brooks. This province is of great importance to the Spaniards, and the scene of more actions than any in America, from its situation both on the North and South seas. The gold sands of its rivers, and the treasures of Peru, which are brought hither and imported into Old Spain, have induced several adventurers to make attempts on Panama, Porto Bello, &c. The country is extremely hot, and the low lands are overflowed with continual rains. The mountains here are so difficult of access, that it takes up several days to cross them, though the distance be inconsiderable. From the tops of some of these the Spaniards first discovered the South, or great Pacific Ocean, in the year 1513, and called it the South sea, because they crossed the isthmus from the North sea; though, in fact, the Pacific Ocean lies west of the main land of America.

Darinagur, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 20 miles SW. Nidjibabad.

Darkehnen, or *Darkenen*, a town of Prussian Lithuania, on the Angerap. 20 miles NE. Angerburg, 65 SE. Konigsberg. *Long.* 22. 20. E. *Lat.* 54. 13. N.

Darking, or *Dorking*, a town of England, in the county of Surry, situated at the angle of two vallies surrounded with hills. It was visited by the Danes, and near it is the moat of a castle, supposed to have been destroyed by those invaders. In 1801, the population was 3058, of whom 326 were employed in trade and manufactures. The church is collegiate. The market, particularly celebrated for the quantity of poultry, is kept on Thursdays. The principal trade is meal-

ing. The custom of Borough-English prevails in this manor; that is, the youngest son is heir to the copyhold estate. 11 miles E. Guilford, 24 SSW. London. *Long.* 0. 15. E. *Lat.* 51. 14. N.

Darlaston, a town of England, in Staffordshire. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 3812, of whom 1325 were employed in trade and manufactures. 7 miles S. Newcastle-under-Line.

Darley, a township of England, in Derbyshire, with 1077 inhabitants. 21 miles N. Derby.

Darlington, a town of England, in the bishopric of Durham, situated on the Skern; with considerable manufactures of linen and woollen. Here is a weekly market on Monday, well supplied with corn and provisions; ~~and two members are sent to the Imperial~~ parliament. In 1801, the population was 4670, of whom 1041 were employed in trade and manufactures. Near the town are some deep pits, called Hell Kettles: the diameter of the largest is 30 yards, and of the smaller 25: the depth from 6 to 19 feet. 18 miles S. Durham, 238 N. London. *Long.* 1. 35. W. *Lat.* 54. 38. N.

Darlington, a county of South-Carolina.

Darmadjirra, a town of Thibet. 10 miles N. Sarangpour, 50 NE. Giti. *Long.* 80. 30. E. *Lat.* 32. 31. N.

Darmstadt, a city of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and capital of a principality belonging to a branch of the house of Hesse, to which it gives name: fortified with a wall in the year 1330: this town contains a regency, a court of appeals, a consistory, a criminal court, and a grammar school. 18 miles ESE. Mentz, 32 N. Heidelberg. *Long.* 8. 37. E. *Lat.* 49. 52. N.

Darnall, a river of Wales, which runs into the Wye, 3 miles NW. Rayader Gowy.

Darnetal, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine. 2 m. E. Rouen.

Darney, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Vosges. 16 miles WSW. Epinal.

Darnigheim, a town of Germany, in the county of Hanau Munzenburg. 3 miles W. Hanau.

Darocca, a town of Spain, in the province of Aragon, on the Xiloca, in a valley between two hills. The town is large, containing seven parish churches, one of which is collegiate, and five convents: but it is not populous. 38 miles SSW. Saragossa. *Long.* 1. 24. W. *Lat.* 41. 15. N.

Daroo, a town of Persia, in the province of Kerman. 25 miles S. Kabris.

Daroon, a town of Bengal. 28 miles N. Islamabad.

Darore, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Dowlatabad. 95 miles NW.

Beder, 50 E. Perinda. *Long.* 76. 43. E. *Lat.* 18. 44. N.

Darracole, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cicacole. 33 miles NW. Ganjan.

Darrah, a town of Bengal. 36 miles SE. Curruckpour.

Darraway, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Tatta, on a branch of the Indus, which is called after the town. 65 miles SW. Tatta.

Darrea, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 45 miles WSW. Arrah.

Darreakpour, a town of Bengal. 5 miles SE. Purneah.

Darrug, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Ruttunpour. 11 m. NW. Raypour.

Darro, a river of Spain, which runs through the city of Grenada, and joins the Xenil a little below.

Darryfield, a town of the state of New Hampshire. 15 miles S. Concord.

Dars, a small island, or rather a peninsula, in the Baltic, belonging to Anterior Pomerania, separated from the island of Zingst by the river Prerow, and united for the most part to the continent of the dutchy of Mecklenburg by a narrow strip of land. It was anciently a part destined for the chace, and the Dukes of Pomerania had a hunting lodge. It contains two villages and a farm. *Long.* 12. 26. E. *Lat.* 54. 28. N.

Darsena, a town of Persia, in the province of Kerman. 80 miles ENE. Sirjian.

Darsbel, a town of Curdistian. 10 miles NE. Van.

Dart, a river of England, which rises in Dartmoor, passes by Totnefs, and runs into the English channel a little below Dartmouth.

Dartement, a river of Madagascar, which runs into the straits of Mozambique, *Long.* 5. 4. E. *Lat.* 23. 30. S.

Dartford, a town of England, in the county of Kent, situated on the river Darent, in the road from London to Canterbury, with a good weekly market held on Saturday. Here was a celebrated nunnery, which Henry VIII. converted to a royal palace; it is now become a gentleman's seat. The first army raised by Richard duke of York, in order to obtain the crown of England, was assembled near this town in the year 1452. It consisted of 10,000 men, but finding the king was at Blackheath with a superior number of troops, he declined the engagement. In 1648, General Fairfax pitched his camp on the same spot (Dartford Brent, a heath about half a mile from the town.) A famous tournament was held at this place in 1331, by Edward III. on his return from France; and here Wat Tyler's rebellion first began in the reign of Richard II. occasioned by the indecent behaviour of one of the tax-gatherers to his daughter, for

which he killed him with a pole-ax. At this town likewise the emperor Frederick was married to Isabella sister to Henry III. king of England. In 1201, the number of inhabitants was 2406. The river Darent, or Dartford Creek, as it is called, will admit boats to bring up goods to the town. 11 miles W. Rochester, 15 E. London. *Long.* 0. 12. E. *Lat.* 51. 27. N.

Dartmoor, an extensive forest of England, in the county of Devon, reaching from Brent south to Oakhampton north 20 miles, and 5 to 15 wide. In all which space is no town, and only two villages.

Dartmouth, a seaport town of England, situated at the mouth of the Dart, on the English Channel; said to have been formerly called Clifton. It is an ancient corporation, and a borough town, sending two members to parliament. The harbour is safe, and large enough to contain 500 ships. Here live several considerable merchants, who send out vessels to Newfoundland for fish, which they dispose of in Italy, Spain, Portugal, &c. loading back with wine, fruit, oil, &c. Dartmouth is esteemed a great nursery of seamen, the fishery employing near 3000 men, a certain number of which the owners are obliged by act of parliament to select from landmen. It has a weekly market on Friday for corn and provisions, and one almost every day for fish. 31 miles S. Exeter, 204 WSW. London. *Long.* 3. 35. W. *Lat.* 50. 17. N.

Dartmouth, a town of the state of New Hampshire. 100 miles NW. Boston. *Long.* 72. 13. W. *Lat.* 43. 15. N.

Daru, a town of Persia, in the province of Kerman. 90 miles NE. Sirjjan.

Darwar, a considerable fortress of Hindoostan, in the country of Sanore, and one of the King of Mysore's frontier towns. In the year 1791, this town, with a considerable territory, was taken from Tippoo Saib, sultan of Mysore, and given to Purferam Bhow a Mahratta chief, from whose family it had been taken by Hyder Ali. 88 miles S. Vissapour, 90 ENE. Goa. *Long.* 75. 9. E. *Lat.* 16. 5. N.

Darwen, a river of Lancashire, which runs into the Ribble, near Preston.

Darwen, Lower, a township of Lancashire, near Blackburn, with 1646 inhabitants, and 1039 employed in trade and manufactures. There is another place, called *Upper Darwen*, containing 3587 inhabitants, and of these 2436 were employed in trade and manufactures.

Darwent, see *Derwent*.

Dary, a town of Hindoostan, on the left bank of the Indus. 20 miles N. Behker.

Darz, see *Dars*.

Dasur, a small island in the Eastern Indian sea, near the south-west coast of the

island of Mindanao. *Long.* 121. 30. E. *Lat.* 6. 46. N.

Daschitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim. 7 miles NNE. Chrudim.

Daschitz, see *Datschitz*.

Dascho, or *Dasso*, a town of Mecklenburg, on a bay of the Baltic. 17 miles W. Wismar. *Long.* 11. 5. E. *Lat.* 55. 55. N.

Dasbur, a town of Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile, near it are some pyramids. 15 miles S. Cairo.

Dasnkar, a town of Hindoostan, in Berar. 32 miles W. Mahur.

Dassau, see *Dascho*.

Dassawer, a river of Hindoostan, which runs into the Betwha, 10 miles W. Raat.

Dassel, a town of Germany, belonging to the bishopric of Hildesheim, but insulated with its district in the dutchy of Brunswick. 17 miles SSE. Hameln, 22 SSW. Hildesheim. *Long.* 9. 40. E. *Lat.* 51. 48. N.

Dassen, an island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa, between the Cape of Good Hope, and Saldanna Bay. *Long.* 17. 2. E. *Lat.* 33. 26. S.

Dasl Surah, a town of Persia, in the province of Faristan. 70 miles S. Schiras.

Dat-al Samin, a town of Arabia, in the province of Nedsjed. 250 m. W. Cathem.

Date, a town on the east coast of the island of Gilola. *Long.* 128. 25. E. *Lat.* 0. 24. N.

Datha, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 10 miles S. Currah.

Datpach, a town of Arabia. 16 miles NE. Medina.

Datliso, a town of Africa, in Bambarra. 100 miles E. Sego.

Datschitz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Iglau, on the Teyra. 25 miles NW. Znaym, 24 S. Iglau. *Long.* 15. 21. E. *Lat.* 49. 3. N.

Dattia, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 30 miles SW. Gogo.

Datteab, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Gohud. 28 miles E. Narwa. *Long.* 78. 48. E. *Lat.* 25. 43. N.

Datwath, a town of Bengal. 16 miles NE. Ramgur.

Dau Gledhen, (i. e. *Two Swords*,) a river of South-Wales, which runs into the Clethy, near Milford-Haven.

Dazagoodam, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Rajamundry. 31 miles S. Rajamundry.

Dauha, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslaw. 16 miles WNW. Jung Buntzel.

Daubenfee, a lake of Bavaria. 10 miles S. Traunstein.

Daubenfee, a lake of Switzerland, on mount Gemmi.

Daubora, a town of Hindoostan, in the

ciscar of Bopaltol. 20 miles NW. Huf-lingabad.

Dakdie, a town of Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile. 16 miles N. Ashmunein.

Daudpour, a town of Bengal. 14 miles SW Mahmudpour.

Daudpour, a town of Bengal. 15 miles S. Moorshedabad.

Daventry, or *Daintry*, a town of England, in the county of Northampton, with a market on Wednesday, and 2582 inhabitants. It was erected into a corporation by a charter by King John, which was renewed by Queen Elizabeth. The principal trade is making whips. 19 m. SE. Coventry, 72 NW. London. *Long.* 1. 10. W. *Lat.* 52. 17. N.

Daugieliszki, a town of Lithuania. 50 NNE. Wilna.

Dauba, or *Tbaun*, a town of France, in the department of the Sarre. 12 miles S. Simmern.

Daubn, a town of France, in the department of the Rhine and Moselle. 25 miles W. Coblentz.

David Point, a cape on the north coast of the island of Grenada. *Long.* 61. 23. W. *Lat.* 12. 20. N.

Davidgrodek, a town of Lithuania. 60 miles E. Pinsk.

Davidova, a lake of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk. 208 miles NNE. Turuchansk.

Davidova, a town of Russian Siberia, on the Lena, in the government of Irkutsk. 24 miles NNW. Vercholenk.

Davidova, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the Kirenga. 60 miles S. Kirensk.

Davklov, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzelsk. 60 miles E. Pinsk.

Davidhoff, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland. 5 m. SSE. Palsenheim.

Davidson, a county of North-Carolina.

Davis, a town of North-Carolina, on Cape Fear river. 5 miles N. Brunswick.

Davis, one of the small Philippine islands. *Long.* 123. 58. E. *Lat.* 9. 42. N.

Davis's Cove, a harbour on the west coast of Jamaica. 2 miles N. Green Island harbour.

Davis's Island, an island in the Mergui Archipelago, of an oval form, about 10 miles in circumference. *Lat.* 9. 40. N.

Davis's Land, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, seen by Davis the buccaneer, in 1686; supposed to be the same as Easter Island.

Davis's Inlet, a river or arm of the sea, on the east coast of Labrador, the mouth situated, *Long.* 60. 10. W. *Lat.* 56. 20. N.

Davis's Straits, a narrow sea which divides Greenland from North-America, discovered by Captain Davis, in the year 1585. *Lat.* 60. to 80 N.

Daule, a town of South-America, in the audience of Quito, and jurisdiction of Guayaquil, on a river of the same name. 20 miles N. Guayaquil.

Daule, a river of Peru, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Lat.* 2. 28. S.

Daussen, a town of Germany, in the county of Verden. 4 miles NNE. Verden.

Dawna, see *Dahomey*.

Dauyat al Gendal, or *Duma*, a town of Arabia, in the province of Nedsjed. 260 miles ENE. Madian.

Dauwazan, a town of France, in the department of the Arriege. 24 miles W. Mirepoix.

Daun, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Stiria. 4 miles E. Judenburg.

Davis, a town of Switzerland, and capital of a jurisdiction of the same name, in the country of the Grisons. In the district are two lakes well furnished with fish; and mines of copper, lead, and silver: the inhabitants breed a great number of cattle. 60 m. SE. Zurich. *Long.* 5. 59. E. *Lat.* 46. 46. N.

Dauphin, an island in the north part of the gulf of Mexico, at the mouth of the river Mobile, about 15 miles long, but narrow; very barren; according to the account given by voyagers, not a tree to be seen in one half the island, and the other not much better. The French attempted a settlement here, and the cultivation of tobacco, which was said to be equal to that of Virginia. In the year 1719, the Spaniards made a fruitless attempt to take it, during the space of four days. *Long.* 88. 10. W. *Lat.* 30. 15. N.

Dauphin, a county of Pennsylvania, in which are found mines of iron ore. The total number of inhabitants, in the year 1790, was 18,177. Harrisburg is the capital.

Dauphiny, before the revolution a country of France, which once made part of the kingdom of Burgundy, and after being subject to many princes, was ceded, in the year 1343, by the Dauphin Humbert, to the younger son of Philip de Valois king of France; obliging him and his successors to bear the name and arms quartered with those of France: Dauphiny thus became an appanage of France, and the eldest prince always took the title of Dauphin. It was not incorporated, but formed a separate state; and the king took the title of the Dauphin of the Viennois. The country is fertile in some places, producing corn, wine, olives, hemp, barley, oats, salt, wood, copperas, silk, varnish, crystal, iron, copper, and lead; but two-thirds of the country are mountainous and barren. It now forms the departments of the Isere, Drôme, and Higher Alps.

Daura, a country of Africa, situated between Bornou and Cashna.

Dawrak, a town of Persia, in the province of Chufistan. 50 miles ESE. Suster.

Dauria, a tract of country, in Siberia, on the borders of Chinese Tartary, incorporated in the government of Irkutsk. Nertchinsk was the capital.

Dausar, or *Kalaat Giabar*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir, on the Euphrates. 30 m. SW. Racca.

Dausenas, a town of the dutchy of Courland. 16 miles WSW. Seelburg.

Daussebau, a town of Germany, in the principality of Nassau on the Lahn. 3 miles NW. Nassau, 10 ESE. Coblenz. *Long.* 7. 50. E. *Lat.* 50. 18. N.

Dautre, a town of Canada, on the left bank of the St. Laurence. *Long.* 73. 3. W. *Lat.* 46. N.

Dauw, a town on the southern part of the island of Celebes.

Dawaaty, a town of Bengal. 32 miles ENE. Rangamatty.

Dawapour, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Gohud. 48 miles ENE. Raat.

Dawsofske, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of South-Carolina. *Long.* 80. 58. E. *Lat.* 32. 10. N.

Dawul, a town of Bengal. 25 m. SW. Silhet.

Dawle, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Beraun. 12 miles SE. Beraun.

Dawley, a town of England, in Shropshire. In 1801, the population was 3869; of which 1545 were employed in trade and manufactures. 3 miles SE. Wellington.

Dawlish, a small town of England, in the county of Devon, near the coast, and frequented in the summer as a bathing place. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1424. 2 miles N. Teignmouth.

Dawnagur, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa. 40 miles NW. Cattack.

Dax, or *Dacqs*, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Landes, situated on the Adour, surrounded with walls, flanked with towers, and containing about 5000 inhabitants, celebrated for its warm baths; the spring of which discharges 543 cubic feet of water in fifteen minutes: before the revolution, it was the see of a bishop, suffragan of Auch. This town was destroyed by the Saracens in the year 910. It was a long time in the possession of the English, from whom it was taken, in the year 1461, by the French, and has remained annexed to that country ever since. 20 miles NE. Bayonne, 26 SW. Monte de Marfan. *Long.* 0. 59. W. *Lat.* 43. 42. N.

Daxberg, a town of Austria. 2 miles W. Efferding.

Daxenbach, or *Taxenbach*, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Salzburg. 30 miles S. Salzburg.

Daymar, a town of Arabia, in the country of Oman. 220 miles S. Mascat.

Daymellab, a town of Persia, in the province of Comis. 30 miles Bistain.

Daya, a town on the west coast of the island of Sumatra, on a river of the same name. 30 miles S. Acheen.

Dea, a town of Persia, in the province of Segeftan. 60 miles SW. Kin.

Deabagen, a town of Asia, in the country of Candahar. 30 miles NW. Candahar.

Dead, a river of South-Wales, which runs into the Nevern, near Newport, in the county of Pembroke.

Dead Sea, or *Lake Asphaltite*, a large lake or inland sea of Palestine, which contains neither animal or vegetable life, no verdure on its bank, or fish in its waters; but it is not true that its exhalations are pestiferous, so as to destroy birds flying over it: it is very common to see swallows skimming its surface, and dipping for the water necessary to build their nests. The immediate cause which deprives it of vegetables and animals is the extreme saltness of the water, which is infinitely stronger than that of the sea. The soil around it, equally impregnated with this salt, produces no plants, and the air itself, which becomes loaded with it from evaporation, and which receives also the sulphurous and bituminous vapours, cannot be favourable to vegetation: hence the deadly aspect which reigns around this lake. In other respects, the ground about it, however, is not marshy, and its waters are limpid and incorruptible, as must be the case with a solution of salt. Mines of fossil salt are found in the side of the mountains which extend along the shore, and for time immemorial have supplied the neighbouring Arabs, and even the city of Jerusalem. Fragments of sulphur and bitumen are found also, which the Arabs convert into trifling articles of commerce. Naturalists have been greatly embarrassed to find a discharge for the waters which the Jordan is continually pouring into the lake, and have therefore been inclined to suspect it had a communication with the Mediterranean; but, besides that we know of no gulf to corroborate this supposition, it has been demonstrated by accurate calculations, that evaporation is more than sufficient to carry off the waters brought by the river.

Deadham, see *Dedham*.

Deadman's Island, one of the Magdalen islands. *Long.* 61. 30. W. *Lat.* 47. 22. N.

Deadman's Head, or *Deadman's Point*, a cape of England, on the coast of Cornwall, in the English Channel. *Long.* 4. 48. W. *Lat.* 50. 30. N.

Deal, a town of England, on the coast of Kent, between the North and South Forelands. It has no harbour, but the sea between the shore and the Goodwin sands, called the Downs, is generally a secure road for ships, where they stop both outward and homeward, to put in letters, to set passengers on shore, to take in provisions, wait for or-

ders, &c. The pilots of Deal are good seamen, bold and active in affording assistance to vessels in distress, in saving the lives of those on board, and bringing the cargo to land. Cables, anchors, &c. are always ready to supply vessels which may stand in need of them, vegetables and other necessaries. Deal is defended by a castle; or rather several castles were built to defend the coast between Dover and the North Foreland. Julius Cæsar landed here when he made his first descent on the island. Deal is not reckoned one of the Cinque Ports, but is a member of Sandwich. A hoy sails every other week to London; there are two markets weekly, on Tuesday and Saturday. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 5420. 72 miles ESE. London. *Long.* 1. 24. E. *Lat.* 51. 14. N.

Dean, a forest of England, in Gloucestershire, between the river Severn and the county of Monmouth. The forest once contained 30,000 acres of land, in which were 23 parishes, and four market towns, with great abundance of fine timber. The iron forges have lessened the quantity of wood, but not consumed it, as care is said to be taken in cutting it. The hills abound in iron ore.

Dean, (*Great*), or *Michel Dean*, a town of England, in the county of Gloucester, situated in the forest, to which in all probability it gives name, with a market on Monday. 12 m. W. Gloucester, 120 W. London.

Deane, a river of England, which runs into the Trent, near Newark.

Dean's Canal, an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, extending NNE. from King's Island into the coast of New Hanover, about 30 miles north, a little inclining east. The entrance, *Long.* 232. 38. E. *Lat.* 52. 27. N.

Deanhatta, a town of Bengal. 30 miles SE. Beyhar.

Dearadere, a river of Bulgaria, which runs into the Marcza, near Demotica.

Deeree, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 62 miles SSW. Patna.

Debacally, a town of Bengal. 19 miles ENE. Kishenagar.

Debalpour, a town of Hindoostan, in the Malwa country. 21 miles W. Indore, 13 S. Ougein. *Long.* 75. 50. E. *Lat.* 23. 3. N.

Debalpour, a town of Hindoostan, and capital of a district, in the country of Moultan, situated on the great road from Delhi to Moultan. 70 miles SE. Lahore, 150 E. Moultan. *Long.* 73. 32. E. *Lat.* 30. 5. N.

Debarke, a town of Nubia. 80 m. ESE. Sennaar. *Long.* 34. 15. E. *Lat.* 13. 11. N.

Deben, a river of England, in the county of Suffolk, which rises near Debenham, and runs into the sea at Harwich.

Debenham, a town of England, in Suffolk, with a market on Fridays, and 1215 inhabitants. 14 miles N. Ipswich, 83 NNE. London. *Long.* 0. 11. E. *Lat.* 52. 14. N.

Debernordorf, a town of the principality of Anspach. 3 miles SW. Codolzburg.

Debi-koh, a town of Persia, in Laristan. 5 miles N. Lar.

Debin, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen. 38 miles E. Chamir.

Deblow, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim. 4 miles SSW. Chrudim.

Debowe, a town of Africa, in Whidah. 15 miles W. Sabi.

Debra, a town of Bengal. 15 miles E. Midnapour.

Debra Libano, a town of Abyssinia. 165 miles S. Gondar. *Long.* 37. 45. E. *Lat.* 9. 55. S.

Debra Mariam, a town of Abyssinia. 60 miles SSE. Gondar.

Debra Selalo, a town of Abyssinia. 90 miles SW. Gondar.

Debra Semona, a town of Abyssinia. 110 miles S. Gondar.

Debrah, a town of Bengal. 25 miles WSW. Purneah.

Debreczin, a large and populous town of Hungary, without walls. It was taken by the Turks in the year 1684, but retaken by the Imperialists in the same year. 67 miles WNW. Colofvar, 165 ESE. Vienna. *Long.* 21. 38. E. *Lat.* 47. 16. N.

Debrowhofstsz, or *Drzewohosticz*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau. 8 m. SE. Prerau.

Deca, a river of Spain, which runs into the Xalon, 6 miles below Anza in Aragon.

Deccan, by this general term, which signifies South, the Indian geographers include all the countries of India south of the parallels of 21 or 22 degrees of north latitude, forming an extent of territory about equal to the British islands, Spain, and European Turkey. This is in the most extensive sense: but in its proper and more limited sense, it means only the countries situated between Hindoostan Proper, the Carnatic, the Western Indian sea, and the province of Orissa: that is, the Deccan is formed of the provinces of Candéish, Dowlatabad or Amednagar, Vissapour, Golconda, and the western part of Berar. Aurengzebe conquered this country, and erected it into a viceroyalty or subah; the possessor of which, at the time of the invasion of Nadir Shah, took the title of Nizam-Elmoulouk, or Protector of the Empire; he preserved an apparent independence; his jurisdiction extending from Burhampour to Cape Comorin, and eastward to the sea. Six provinces depended on this prince, and the number of his subjects was estimated at thirty-five millions. The Maharrattas are in possession of the greater part; other districts have from time to time been formed into separate states; and the constant revolutions of India will make the boundaries of each country uncertain. The

Nizam's present dominions, including his tributaries, are about 430 miles long, from north-west to south-east, and about 300 wide: Hydrabad is the capital. Each province will be considered under its respective head.

Deccan Shabazpour, an island in the mouth of the Ganges, about 25 miles long, and 10 broad. *Long.* 98. 58. E. *Lat.* 22. 30. N.

Deception Bay, a bay on the west coast of North-America, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 124. 5. W. *Lat.* 46. 10. N.

Deception Passage, a narrow channel of the North Pacific Ocean, between the west coast of America, and Whidbey's island. *Lat.* 48. 10. N.

Dechambeau, a town of Canada, on the left bank of the St. Laurence. *Long.* 71. 53. W. *Lat.* 46. 38. N.

Decima, see *Desima*.

Decimo, a town of the island of Sardinia. 9 miles NW. Cagliari.

Decize, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Nievre, situated at the conflux of the Airon and Loire, on an island: near it are coal mines; and antimony is found contained in a sulphurous ochre. 15 miles SE. Nevers. *Long.* 3. 32. E. *Lat.* 46. 50. N.

Deckabarry, a town of Bengal. 30 miles E. Nagore.

Deckampour, a town of Hindoostan, in Malwa. 24 miles S. Bopaltol.

Deckenal, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa. 60 miles SW. Balasore.

Deckendorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, near the Danube. In the year 1633, it was taken by the troops of the Duke of Saxe-Weimar, and retaken by the Swedes in the year 1641. 28 miles NW. Passau, 38 ESE. Ratibon. *Long.* 12. 55. E. *Lat.* 48. 47. N.

Deckingen, a town of Germany, in the lordship of Weissensteig. 4 miles N. Weissensteig.

Decla, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Nelisuram. 8 miles NW. Nelisuram.

Decelato, a town of Naples, in Capitanata. 10 miles SW. La Vulturara.

Decorvly, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 20 miles W. Patna.

Decurapur, one of the Laccadive islands, in the Indian sea. *Long.* 72. E. *Lat.* 12. 8. N.

Decurchutta, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Ruttunpour. 10 miles N. Dumdah.

Deez, or *Deez*, a town of Transylvania, on the river Samos. 7 m. NW. Samosivvar.

Dedard, a town of Transylvania. 8 m. W. Kereztier.

Dedlington, a town of England, in the county of Oxford, with a weekly market on Saturdays. It was formerly a corporation and a borough town. Here was formerly

a castle, to which the Earl of Pembroke conducted Gavelston, after he was taken at Scarborough. The Earl of Warwick soon after attacked the castle, and conducted him to Warwick, where he was immediately beheaded. In 1801, the population was 1172. 16 miles N. Oxford, 69 WNW. London. *Long.* 1. 14. W. *Lat.* 51. 59. N.

Dedeler, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 21 miles NW. Cogni.

Dedes, a mountain of Africa, which forms a boundary between Morocco and Segulmeffa.

Dedham, a town of England, in the county of Essex, situated on the river Stour, on the borders of Suffolk, from which it is separated only by the river, with a weekly market on Tuesdays, and 1537 inhabitants. 7 miles NNE. Colchester, 58 NE. London. *Long.* 0. 57. E. *Lat.* 51. 58. N.

Dedham, a town of the state of Massachusetts, where a wire manufacture has been established. 15 miles SW. Boston.

Dee, a river which rises in the county of Merioneth, in two springs which unite near Pimble Meer into one stream: it passes through that lake, crosses the county of Denbigh, separates that county from Cheshire, and runs into the Irish sea about 15 miles NW. from Chester.

Dee, a river of Ireland, which crosses the county of Louth, and runs into the sea, 4 miles NE. Dunleer.

Dee, a river of Scotland, which rises in the north-west part of Kircudbrightshire, from Lock Dee, and runs into Solway Frith, about 5 miles below Kircudbright. *Long.* 4. 8. W. *Lat.* 54. 51. N.

Dee, a river of Scotland, which rises in the borders of the county of Inverness, and runs into the German Ocean at Aberdeen.

Deel, a river of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, which runs into Lough Conn.

Deemab, a town of Bengal. 14 miles WNW. Purneah.

Deena, a town of Africa, in Ludamar. 27 miles NE. Benownm.

Deenkote, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore, on the east side of the Sinde, where there is a pass across that river. 32 miles S. Attock. *Long.* 71. E. *Lat.* 32. 38. N.

Deep Bay, a bay on the east coast of the island of Antigua. 1 mile S. Green Island.

Deep Bay, a bay on the west coast of the island of Paraguay. *Long.* 118. 51. E. *Lat.* 10. 12. N.

Deep Bay Point, a cape on the west coast of the island of Paraguay. *Long.* 118. 10. E. *Lat.* 9. 24. N.

Deep Sea Bluff, a cape on the west coast of North-America, in Broughton's Archipelago. *Long.* 233. 29. E. *Lat.* 50. 52. N.

Deeping, or *Market Deeping*, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, with a weekly market on Thursdays, and about

800 inhabitants. 8 miles N. Peterborough, 89 N. London. *Long.* 1. 16. W. *Lat.* 52. 40. N.

Deepgong, a town of Bootan. 24 miles NW. Dinagepour.

Deer, (*Great*), a small island in the Eastern Indian sea, near the west coast of the island of Celebes. *Long.* 119. 35. E. *Lat.* 5. 12. S.

Deer, (*Little*), a rocky islet in the Eastern Indian sea, near the west coast of the island of Celebes. *Long.* 119. 35. E. *Lat.* 5. 5. S.

Deer, (*New*), a town of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen, containing within the extent of its parochial bounds 3552 inhabitants in 1801. Near it are the remains of an abby founded for Cistercian monks, by Cumming earl of Buchan, in the 13th century. 28 m. N. Aberdeen, 14 S. Frazerburgh.

Deer, (*Old*) a town of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen. In 1801, the population was 2984. 8 miles W. New Deer.

Deerness, a town of Scotland, on the east coast of the island of Pomona, *Long.* 2. 36. W. *Lat.* 58. 50. N.

Deer Island, an island of the Atlantic, near the coast of America, about 18 miles in circumference. *Long.* 68. 20. W. *Lat.* 44. 10. N.

Deer Island, a small island in the bay of Galway. *Long.* 9. W. *Lat.* 53. 9. N.

Deerfield, a town of the state of Massachusetts, on the river Connecticut. 72 miles W. Boston, 126 NNE. New-York. *Long.* 72. 34. W. *Lat.* 42. 30. N.

Deerfield, a river of the state of Massachusetts, which runs into the Connecticut, 4 miles N. Deerfield.

Deerfield, a peninsula in the north-west part of Spitzbergen.

Deetpour, a town of Bengal. 45 miles N. Dacca.

Defar, a town of Nubia. 60 miles E. Dancali.

Defertines, a town of France, in the department of the Allier. 3 miles NE. Montluçon.

Defferbach, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anspach. 5 miles NW Schwabach.

Deflah, a river of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, which has no communication with any other; about 18 miles in length, near the mountain of Truzza.

Degagnar, a town of France, in the department of the Lot. 12 miles N. Cahors.

Degena, a river of South-America, which rises in the province of Carthagenia, and runs into the Spanish Main, *Long.* 76. 21. W. *Lat.* 8. 45. N.

Degerby, see *Louisa*.

Degerfers, a town of Sweden, in West-Borhnia. 36 miles NNW. Umea.

Degerzheim, a town of Germany, in the

principality of Anspach. 7 miles NW. Treuchtlingen.

Degligi, a town of the island of Ceylon. 16 miles ESE. Candy. *Long.* 80. 58. E. *Lat.* 7. 34. N.

Degnecam, or *Dennecham*, a town of Overijssel, on the Dinkel. 10 m. NW. Bentheim.

Degnezo, a town of Transylvania. 20 miles NW. Bistricz.

Degnizlu, or *Denizley*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, near the ruins of the ancient Laodicea, destroyed by an earthquake, which swallowed up many of the inhabitants: excellent grapes grow in the environs; to the east and south are mountains covered with snow. In the beginning of the 18th century, this town was almost destroyed by an earthquake. 108 miles ESE. Smyrna. *Long.* 29. 13. E. *Lat.* 37. 51. N.

Degeo, a village of France, in the department of the Tanaro. Near it a battle was fought in April 1796, between the Austrians and the French, in which the former were defeated, leaving 600 dead, and 1400 prisoners. 15 miles SSW. Acqui.

Degomba, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Kong. 140 miles E. Kong, 50 W. Kaffaba. *Long.* 1. W. *Lat.* 11. 50. N.

Degourpa, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Guntoor. 24 m. N. Mootapilly.

Deh Bouzour, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 80 miles NNW. Ispahan.

Deh Couchek, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 48 miles NW. Ispahan.

Dehabad, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 8 miles N. Natens.

Deham, a town of Arabia, in Yemen. 28 miles WNW. Sana.

Dehasp, a river of Grand Bukharia, which runs into the Gihon, 30 miles NW. Balki.

Dehatya, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 25 miles NNE. Lucknow.

Dehe, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 24 miles SW. Natens.

Dehebar, a town of Persia, in the province of Kerman. 70 miles SW. Sirjian.

Dehi Couch, or *Debaku*, a town of Persia, in Laristan. 9 miles W. Lar.

Dehi Domba, a town of Persia, in the province of Farsistan. 100 m. SSE. Schiras.

Dehi Daneh, a town of Persia, in Chorasan. 60 miles NE. Herat.

Dehigherdou, a town of Persia, in Farsistan. 100 miles N. Schiras.

Dehi Kourd, a town of Persia, in Laristan. 21 miles NW. Lar.

Dehibend, a town of Persia, in the province of Chufistan. 36 miles SW. Aberkoh.

Dehibend, a town of Persia, in the province of Farsistan. 60 miles NE. Istachar.

Dehid, a town of Persia, in Farsistan. 20 miles N. Istachar.

Dehre, a town of Persia, in Chorasan. 108 miles E. Mefchid.

Dehkair, a town of Persia, in the province of Farlistan. 7 miles S. Darabgherd.

Dehnee, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore. 28 miles W. Koochaub.

Debri, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 40 miles NNW. Sultania.

Dehtly, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 20 miles N. Junagur.

Dehtiez, a town of Hungary. 15 miles NW. Leopoldstadt.

Deifan, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen. 32 miles N. Sana.

Deiggitsch, a river of Germany, which runs into the Kainach about a mile SE. from Voitsberg.

Deinek, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia. 36 miles W. Birlat, 66 SSW. Jassy.

Deinsburg, a town of the dutchy of Carinthia. 5 miles N. Ebernstein.

Deinse, or *Deynse*, a town of France, in the department of the Lys, situated on the Lys. In 1625, Philip IV. king of Spain, made it into a marquise, in favour of Don Diego de Mexia de Gusman, lieutenant-general of the Spanish forces in the Netherlands; but he being called to Spain, and created marquis de Leganez, sold the territory of Deinse to Florant de Merode, baron of Duffel, in 1632. It has been often fortified, particularly in 1695, when William III. king of England, placed in it a numerous garrison, under the command of Brigadier Francis Fergus d'Offarel, colonel of a Scotch regiment; but on the first approach of the French army, he surrendered prisoner of war, the 30th of July, at the first summons. The colonel was afterwards tried for his conduct, and broke with disgrace; and the other officers who had consented to a surrender, were punished in proportion. 9 miles SW. Ghent. *Long.* 3. 37. E. *Lat.* 50. 59. N.

Deini, a river or canal of Prussia, in the province of Samland, which forms a communication from the Pregel at Tapian, to the Curisch Haff. 3 miles N. Ladiau.

Deir, or *Dyre*, a town of Africa, in the country of Kordofan. 150 m. W. Sennaar.

Deir, (*El*), or *Taphsach*, a town of Syria, on the Euphrates, anciently called Thapfacus. It was a celebrated pass, and made use of by Cyrus, Darius, and Alexander; and the last had a dock for the building of ships. 55 miles SE. Racca, and 140 E. Aleppo. *Long.* 39. 45. E. *Lat.* 35. 18. N.

Deir el Abulise, a town of Egypt, a little to the north of Birket el Kerun. 45 miles SW. Cairo.

Deir el Adwich, a town of Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile. Here is a Coptic convent. 5 miles S. Cairo.

Deir el Akul, a town of the Arabian Irak, on the Tigris. 23 miles SE. Al Modain.

Deir Emeluc, a town of Egypt, on the

right bank of the Nile. 12 miles S. Achmim.

Deir Ettün, a town of Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile, celebrated for its figs, whence the name. Near it is a mosque called Atter-Ennaby, greatly venerated by Mahometans, being founded on the spot where the first calif Oman left the print of his foot. Passengers generally get on shore here when returning from Upper Egypt to Cairo. 2 miles S. Cairo.

Deir Habuba, a town of Egypt, on the right side of the Nile. 6 miles NE. Achmim.

Deir Saferan, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir, the residence of the patriarch of the Jacobite Christians. Here is a convent, in which, it is said, the original charter remains, by which Mahomet confirmed the free toleration of worship to the Christians. 10 miles NW. Mardin.

Deirut, a town of Egypt, on the Nile. 3 miles NW. Faoua. *Lat.* 31. 13. N.

Deitenberg, a town of the principality of Wurzburg. 2 miles N. Schweinfurt.

Deiva, a town of Genoa. 7 miles W. Brugneto.

Deizabad, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 90 miles N. Ispahan.

Dek, an island of Abyssinia, in Lake Dembea.

Dekian, a town of Persia, in the province of Farlistan. 25 miles S. Kazeron.

Dekin, a town of Africa, and capital of a country, on the Tacazzé. 110 miles S. Jalac. *Long.* 34. 30. E. *Lat.* 17. 5. N.

Dekuk, a town of Curdistan. 35 miles SW. Sherezur.

Delagoa, or *Lagoa*, a bay of the Indian sea, on the east coast of Africa. This bay was discovered in 1545, by Lorenzo Marquez, a Portuguese. Here his nation afterwards formed a settlement on the river Manica, then the only one in Delagoa navigable for large ships: they built a fort, of which the vestiges still remain, but abandoned it on the Manica becoming unnavigable by an accumulation of sand; and their colony of Mosambique having then acquired strength, they did not find it worth while to renew their settlement in Delagoa bay. The waters of the Mapoômo, in the same bay, having in time opened a channel of four fathoms over the bar, the Dutch formed a settlement there, which they held till 1727; when a strong squadron of English pirates, who had their rendezvous at Madagascar, after plundering the Dutch warehouses, razed them and the fort to the ground. Such was then the increasing prosperity of their colony at the Cape of Good Hope, and its dependencies, that the Dutch gave up all thoughts of re-establishing that of Delagoa; so that from that day to this, a large and fine country, on the east of Africa, from Cabo das Cor-

rentes to the most eastern dependencies of the Cape colony, and on the west, a much larger tract, from Saldanha bay to Benguela, have been unoccupied by the Europeans, and abandoned to the peaceable and rightful possession of the unchristianized Africans. In the spring of 1777, however, an establishment was made on the river Mapoömo, on behalf of her late Imperial Majesty the Empress Queen Maria Theresa, under the conduct of William Bolts, esq; a gentleman formerly in the service of the English East-India Company. Some land was purchased, and the settlement had the appearance of prosperity. But the Imperialists remained only three years in possession of this promising colony. Col. Bolts, after succeeding in every part of his mission, returned to Europe, where he found that the Empress Queen had did three months before his arrival; and with her vanished all his hopes of support or justice. Prince Kaunitz, the minister, on a protest from the court of Lisbon, had disavowed the settlement; and in consequence, a ship of war, with 300 troops and two field pieces, was sent from Goa to Dalagoa, where the Imperialists were treated in the same manner as the Dutch were by the pirates in 1727; their ships, effects, and men having been seized and carried off. *Lat.* 26. S.

Delam, a town of Persia, in the province of Farfistan. 50 miles NW. Bender Rigk. *Long.* 49. 10. E. *Lat.* 29. 50. N.

De la Fouché Bay, a bay on the west coast of North-America. *Long.* 132. 29. W. *Lat.* 52. 39. N.

Delai Jeung, a town of Bootan. 9 miles SW. Tassafudon. *Long.* 89. 22. E. *Lat.* 27. 46. N.

Delaram, a town of Persia, in the province of Segeftan. 90 miles NE. Zareng.

Delar, a river of Wales, which runs into the Yrwon, 5 miles SW. Builth.

Delaval Bay, a bay on the north side of the river St. Laurence. *Long.* 82. W. *Lat.* 26. N.

Delavar, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, on the coast. 10 miles NW. Puttan Sumnaut.

Delaware, one of the United States of America, bounded on the north by Pennsylvania, on the east by the river and bay of Delaware, and on the south and west by Maryland; about 92 miles long from north to south, and 20 from east to west. It is divided into three counties, Newcastle, Kent, and Suffex; the whole population of which, in the year 1790, amounted to 59,094 inhabitants. The face of the country is in general low; large quantities of stagnant water at particular seasons of the year overspread a great portion of land, and subject the inhabitants to intermitting and other complaints. The land is otherwise rich and fertile, pro-

ducing great quantities of grain, and feeding numbers of cattle. The soil along the Delaware river, from eight to ten miles into the country, is generally a rich clay, producing large timber, and highly fit for the purposes of agriculture. This county was considered as part of Pennsylvania, without a specific name, till the revolution, when the three counties became an independent state, under the title of the *Delaware State*. The chief towns are Dover, Newcastle, Wilmington, Milford, and Duck Creek. The eastern side of the state along the Delaware river and bay is indented with a great number of small creeks. The principal rivers are the Choptank, Nanticoke, and Pocomoke, which have their sources in this state; all have a westerly course, and are navigable for vessels of 50 or 60 tons for 20 or 30 miles in the country. There are in this state seven episcopal churches, 21 Presbyterian congregations, six of Baptists, and four of Quakers; besides a Swedish church at Wilmington, the oldest in the United States, and a number of Methodists. The trade is not very considerable; the principal exports are wheat and other corn, hay, and lumber.

Delaware, a river which issues by two streams from the Catskill mountains, in the state of New-York. In its course it separates the state of Pennsylvania from those of New-York and Jersey; and, a few miles below Philadelphia, the state of Delaware from Jersey, till it loses itself in Delaware bay, a few miles below Salem.

Delaware Bay, a large bay, or arm of the sea, between the states of Delaware and New-Jersey, formed by the mouth of the Delaware river and several other smaller ones; in the centre about 30 miles across, and about 21 at its mouth, from Cape Henlopen to Cape May. This bay was discovered by Henry Hudson in 1609. *Long.* of the mouth, 75. W. *Lat.* 38. 50. N.

Delaware, a river of East-Florida, which runs into the gulf of Mexico, *Long.* 82. W. *Lat.* 26. N.

Delaware Town, a town of the western territory of America. *Long.* 81. 57. W. *Lat.* 40. 20. N.

Delaware, a county of New-York, bounded on the north by the county of Otsego, on the north-east by Schoarie, on the east by the county of Green, on the south-east by the county of Ulster, on the south-west by Pennsylvania, and on the west by the counties of Tioga and Chenango. 45 miles in length, from north-east to south-west, and 30 broad, from north-west to south-east.

Delawarpour, a province of Bengal, bounded on the north by Dinagepour, on the east by Soorore and Dinagepour, on the south by Dinagepour, and on the west by Rajemal; nearly of a triangular form; the base towards

the north about 16 miles, and each of the sides about 13. Churamund is the capital.

Delhatta, a town of Hindoostan, in Concan. 40 miles S Severndroog.

Delbruck, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Paderborn, near which Germanicus defeated the Bructeri. 8 miles WNW. Paderborn.

Delicte, a town of Naples, in the province of Capitanata. 10 miles SSE. Troja.

Delebio, a town of Switzerland, in the Valteline, on a small river, which soon after runs into the Adda; near which the Duke of Milan obtained a celebrated victory over the Venetians in the year 1432, or 1434. 5 miles NW. Morbegno.

Delden, a town of Holland, in the department of Overissel. 9 m. WSW. Oldenzeel, 25 ENE. Zutphen.

Deleb, a town of Africa, in the country of Nubia. 10 miles SE. Giesin.

Delekameit, a village of Syria, inhabited by Maronites; where is a church, built after the model of the temple of Baalbeck: supposed to be the ancient Aphaca. 10 miles N. Baalbeck.

Delfino, a town of European Turkey, and capital of Lower Albania, where the pacha resides. 356 miles W. Constantinople, 60 SSW. Edessa. *Long.* 20. 30. E. *Lat.* 40. 4. N.

Delft, a city of Holland, situated on a canal called the Schie, which, after traversing the city, runs into the Meuse at Schiedam and Delfsthaven; the figure is a long square. Godfrey le Bossu, duke of Lorraine, having conquered Holland, began to build this city in 1075. The country about it is agreeable, but so low, that if great care were not taken to keep the dikes and sluices in good repair, they would run great hazard of being overwhelmed with the waters. This city was formerly much celebrated for beer, of which it exported large quantities: as likewise for a peculiar kind of glazed earthen ware, called Delft, from the place of its manufacture or invention. The magistracy is composed of four burgomasters, and seven aldermen, jointly with the vroedschap, or common council, who name the escout for three years, and continue him, if they judge proper. The city holds a third rank in the states, and has many handsome houses and grand buildings. Delft has often experienced the calamities of war, and unfortunate accidents. In the fourteenth century, Albert de Bavaria, count of Holland, took the city, after a siege of six weeks, dismantled and ruined the castle, and obliged the citizens to pay 10,000 crowns, because they had favoured the factions of the Houks against the C. B. lantins. In the year 1576, the city was reduced to ashes by a dreadful fire, during which a flock, not being able to save her young, was observed to precipitate herself

into the flames. It was soon after built with greater magnificence. In the year 1654, it was again greatly damaged by fire, which destroyed a magazine, (in which was stored a great quantity of gunpowder,) and above 500 houses; since which the powder magazine is built at some distance from the town. Before the reformation, Delft had ten religious houses, besides hospitals and chapels. The celebrated Hugo Grotius was a native of this place. 29 m. SSW. Amsterdam, 8 NW. Rotterdam. *Long.* 4. 17. E. *Lat.* 52. 1. N.

Delfsthaven, a seaport town of Holland, situated on the north side of the Meuse, with a canal cut to join the Schie, by means of which boats may pass to Delit, the Hague, and other places. It is strongly fortified, and well defended by dams. 2 miles SW. Rotterdam, 8 SSE. Delft. *Long.* 4. 20. E. *Lat.* 51. 54. N.

Delfswahl, a fortress of Groningen, in the Ommeland, situated at the mouth of the river Damster, where it empties itself into the river Ems. It has often been demolished and rebuilt, and is now a strong place, fortified with good ramparts, seven bastions, and a citadel, with large and deep ditches; the harbour is very convenient, and will contain a great number of vessels. The Spaniards laid siege to it in 1581, under the conduct of the Comte de Rennebourg, who having blocked up the river Ems, and the sea coast, compelled them to surrender after sixteen days, on condition that five companies of deserters were permitted to depart unmolested. In 1590, Prince Maurice retook it; since which it has remained in the possession of the states. 11 miles WSW. Emden, 15 NE. Groningen. *Long.* 6. 44. E. *Lat.* 53. 19. N.

Delhi, a country of Hindoostan, bounded on the north by the mountains of Thibet, on the east by the country of Thibet and the subah of Oude, on the south by the countries of Agra and Agimere, and on the west by Moultan; about 165 miles in length, and 140 in breadth. It is divided into several provinces or circars, and contains many cities and towns. Several parts of it produce wheat, rice, millet, sugar, indigo, pulse, and fruits of various sorts. The principal rivers are the Junnah and the Ganges. The climate is more temperate than that of Agra, and was formerly the richest part of Hindoostan; but having been the seat of continual wars, it has been miserably laid waste, and many parts of it almost depopulated. As it now remains, it constitutes, perhaps, the whole of the dominions of the Great Mogul. Delhi is the capital.

Delhi, a city of Asia, at present the nominal capital of Hindoostan, and actually so during the greatest part of the time since the Mahometan conquest. Its ancient name

is said to have been *Inderput*. Shah Jehan, grandson of Acbar, and father to Aurangzebe, made this city his residence, to avoid the heat of Agra; and, adding greatly to its size, directed it to be called *Shahjehanabad*. It contains three principal streets, which are long and spacious, the others are narrow, crooked, and dirty. It has two grand mosques, built at a great expence, of red stone brought from Fattypour; and two others, whose cupolas are covered with gold. The number of small ones is incredible: it is composed of two towns, the Old Town, founded by the Gentoos; the New, by the Emperor Schah Jehan; and in the whole is rather more than nine miles, but not twelve, in circumference. The residence of the Mogul is a magnificent palace, built of red stone, about 1000 ells in length, and 600 in breadth, and cost 10,500,000 rupees. The outides of the houses are mean, but the inside is said to be in general handsome, and well furnished. In the year 1011, Delhi was taken by Mahmoud I. king of Ghizni. In the year 1205, it was taken by Cuttub a slave, and successor of Mahommed Ghori, by whom the Mahometan empire of Patans or Afghans in India was founded. In the year 1399, this city was taken and plundered, with dreadful cruelties, by Timur Bek, who carried away immense riches, and the principal part of the inhabitants as slaves. In the year 1739, Nadir Shah invaded Hindoostan, and entered Delhi on the 2d of March, demanding the sum of 25,000,000l. sterling. This sum was not obtained without great disturbances, which occasioned the shedding of much blood; great cruelties were exercised, and many, pressed for their quotas, killed themselves. On the 6th of May the conqueror left Delhi; the loss sustained by the Emperor and the people, in jewels, treasures, goods, destruction of fields, and of the buildings, amounted to near one arid of rupees, or 125,000,000l. sterling. Out of this Nadir Shah carried away to the value of 70 krores, or 87,500,000l. in jewels and other effects; besides above 12,000,000l. sterling, which fell to the share of the officers and soldiers. The charges of his army while he continued there, the arrears, pay, and gratuity advanced them, with what property was destroyed by fire, and fields laid waste, amounted to near 20 krores, or 25,000,000l. Of the inhabitants of the empire, from the arrival of the Shah in Hindoostan to his return, 200,000 were destroyed. In the year 1756, Delhi was taken by Abdalla king of Candahar, who gave the city up to his soldiers to be plundered: and by the same enemy in 1761, when it was pillaged, and almost depopulated. In 1803, it was taken by the British under General Lake. *Long.* 77. 40. E. *Lat.* 28. 37. N.

Delis, a river of Malacca, which runs into the Chinese sea, *Long.* 103. 52. E. *Lat.* 2. 33. N.

Delisse's Island, an island in the Mergui Archipelago, about 12 miles in circumference. *Lat.* 10. 38. N.

Delitzsch, or *Delitzsch*, a town of Saxony, in the territory of Leipzig, containing three churches and a chapel; it was burned by the Hussites in the year 1429. 12 miles N. Leipzig, 16 E. Halle. *Long.* 12. 19. E. *Lat.* 51. 33. N.

Deliverance, (*Islands of*), a cluster of small islands, near the east coast of New Georgia, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 162. 30. E. *Lat.* 11. 1. S.

Delkenheim, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hesse Darmstadt. 5 miles NNE. Mentz.

Delkiras, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 40 miles W. Tocat.

Dellameotta, a fortress of Asia, in the country of Bootan, which commands the principal pass over the mountains; taken by storm in the year 1773, by a detachment under the command of Capt. John Jones. 50 miles SW. Tassiludon, 175 N. Moorthe-dabad. *Long.* 83. 36. E. *Lat.* 27. 2. N.

Delle, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine. 9 m. SE. Befort.

Dellua, a town of Bengal. 60 miles N. Dacca.

Delly, a town on the north coast of the island of Sumatra. *Long.* 98. 12. E. *Lat.* 3. 48. N.

Dellys, or *Teddeles*, a seaport town of Algiers. This is a small place, built out of the ruins of an ancient city, partly at the foot, and partly on the declivity of a high mountain; supposed by Dr. Shaw to have been called *Rufucarium*, or *Rufuccorra*. 45 miles E. Algiers.

Dello, a town on the north coast of the island of Timor, belonging to the Portuguese. *Long.* 125. 45. E. *Lat.* 8. 23. S.

Delme, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte. 6 miles NW. Chateau Salins.

Delme, a river of Germany, which runs into the Weser, near Delmenhorst.

Delmenhorst, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of a small county on the river Delme, near its union with the Weser, containing only one church, about 237 houses, and 1400 inhabitants. The town is situated on the Delme, from which it receives its name. The county belongs to the kings of Denmark, as counts of Oldenburg, and paid 80 florins for a Roman month. 7 miles SW. Bremen. *Long.* 8. 40. E. *Lat.* 53. 2. N.

Delmont, or *Delemont*, or *Delsperg*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, situated on the side of a hill, near

the conflux of the Biers and the Sorne. It contains an episcopal palace, two convents, and about 800 inhabitants. 16 miles SSW. Bâle, 12 ESE. Porrentrui. *Long.* 7. 11. E. *Lat.* 47. 27. N.

Delos, or *Dili*, an island of the Grecian Archipelago. According to the ancient mythology, this island was raised from the bottom of the sea for the reception of Latona, when all the earth had refused her protection. It was formerly celebrated for the temple of Apollo, and the oracle contained within it; it is now little more than a desert rock, covered with ruins, and uninhabited. Some call it the *Little Delos*, giving the name of the *Greater Delos* to the island of Rhenea, which lies near it. *Long.* 25. 17. E. *Lat.* 37. 22. N.

Deloud, a town of Hindoostan, in Malwa. 20 miles Bopaltol.

Delfperg, see *Delmont*.

Delta, a name given to a tract of country enclosed between the branches of the Nile in Egypt, from its supposed resemblance to the Greek letter so called. It is likewise applied to the mouths of the Ganges, of the Ava, and other rivers.

Delting, a town of the island of Shetland. 11 miles NNW. Lerwick.

Delvin, a town of Albania. 36 miles SW. Delfino.

Delyca, a town of Hindoostan, in Baglana. 30 miles NNE. Chandor.

Dema, a river of Russia, which runs into the Bielaja at Upha.

Demachados, a town of South-America, in the government of Buenos Ayres. 21 miles NNW. Buenos Ayres.

Demaic, a town of Egypt. 6 miles NW. Mansora.

Demala, see *Mala*.

Demaleotta, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda. 10 miles SE. Canoul.

Demange aux Eaux, a town of France, in the department of the Meuse. 8 miles W. Vaucouleurs.

Demafs, or *Demfas*, a town of Africa, on the east coast of the country of Tunis. 8 miles SE. Lempta. *Long.* 11. 1. E. *Lat.* 35. 26. N.

Demavend, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 60 miles E. Casbin.

Dembea, a large lake of Africa, in the empire of Abyssinia, in a province of the same name, in the western part of that country. It is supposed to be 430 miles in circumference, and contains many islands, one of which is a place of confinement for state prisoners.

Dembareni, a town of Africa, in Gedumah, on the north side of the Senegal. *Long.* 10. 50. W. *Lat.* 15. 3. N.

Dembo Aembo, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo. 45 m. NW. Maopongo.

Dembo Angongo, a province in the south part of the kingdom of Congo.

Dembo Quingongo, a province in the south-east part of the kingdom of Congo.

Demberari, a town of Africa, in Mocaranga. *Long.* 30. 30. E. *Lat.* 18. 30. S.

Demenhur, or *Damanhur*, or *Demenhur el Woksi*, a town of Egypt, on a canal made from the left branch of the Nile, to lake Mareotis; it is a poor town, badly built, but large, and the residence of a bey. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in cotton. 34 miles ESE. Alexandria, 24 S. Rosetta. *Long.* 30. 47. E. *Lat.* 30. 59. N.

Demelsdorf, a town of Germany. 10 m. NE. Bamberg.

Denter, a river of France, which passes by Hasselt, Dieft, Arschot, &c. and runs into the Scheldt between Antwerp and Den-dermond.

Demerari, a river of South-America, in the country of Surinam, navigable for merchant vessels 90 miles up the country: it empties itself into the Atlantic.—A settlement is formed by the Dutch on the banks of this river, where the inhabitants cultivate sugar, cotton, and coffee: it was taken by the English during the American war, who lost it to the French soon after: at the peace of 1783, it was restored to the Dutch: in 1796, it was again taken by the British. *Long.* 57. 45. W. *Lat.* 6. 40. N.

Demetrias, a town of European Turkey, in Thessaly, on the gulf of Volo; the see of a Greek archbishop. 30 miles S. Larissa.

Demeu, a town of France, in the department of the Gers. 6 m. W. Vic Fezenlac.

Demianka, a river of Russia, which runs into the Irtsch, near Demianskoi.

Demianskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, situated at the conflux of the Demianka and the Irtsch. 100 miles NNE. Tobolsk. *Long.* 69. 22. E. *Lat.* 59. 35. N.

Demihauge, a cluster of small islands, in the Indian sea, near the coast of Africa. *Lat.* 11. 6. S.

Demir Capi, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 20 miles SE. Balikesir.

Demm, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen. 20 miles SSW. Chamir.

Demmin, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Pomerania, situated on the Pœne. Grain forms the principal article of its commerce. It was taken by the Swedes in the year 1631; by the Imperialists in 1637; and again by the Swedes in 1639. 26 miles S. Stralsund. *Long.* 13. 2. E. *Lat.* 53. 54. N.

Demnan, a town of Prussia, in Natangen. 24 miles SSE. Konigsberg.

Democrat, a town of Egypt, thought by Norden to be the ancient Crocodilopolis. 20 miles Mina.

Demona, (*Valley of*) a division of the island

of Sicily, lying to the north-west part of the island, nearest to Italy, about 100 miles long and 20 broad.

Demont, or *Demona*, a town of France, in the department of the Stura, near the river; with a citadel and 3 churches. In 1744, it was taken by the Spaniards, and the garrison made prisoners of war. 11 miles W. Coni, 14 SSW. Saluzzo. Long. 7. 24. E. Lat. 44. 21. N.

Demotica, or *Dimotuc*, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania, situated near the Maritsch, where a Greek archbishop resides, and the Christians have two churches. This town was the abode of Charles XII. for some years. 12 miles S. Adrianople, 115 NW. Constantinople.

Denain, a town of France, in the department of the North, situated on the west side of the Scheldt, near which Marechal Villars beat the Imperialists and the Dutch, in 1712. 4 miles NE. Bouchain, 5 SW. Valenciennes.

Denara, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 38 miles SW. Arrah.

Denat, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn. 7 miles N. Alby.

Denazaca, a town of the island of Ceylon. 50 miles S. Candy.

Denbigh, a town of North-Wales, in the county of Denbigh, on the side of a rocky hill, on a branch of the river Clwyd; called by the Welsh *Cledwyn yn Rhos*, i. e. *the craggy hill in Rest*. It suffered greatly from the Lancastrians, out of hatred to Edward IV.; and in 1468, it was burned by the Earl of Pembroke. From that time the inhabitants began to dislike their situation, and gradually abandoned it for a new situation below the rock. The present town, built in the reign of Elizabeth, is not large, but well built; and the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in gloves, shoes, and other articles of leather. It is the county town, a corporation and a borough; and in conjunction with Holt and Ruthin sends one member to Parliament: there is a market on Wednesday. In 1801, the population was 2391, of which 794 were employed in trade and manufacture. 61 miles E. Holyhead, 208 NW. London. Long. 3. 21. W. Lat. 53. 12. N.

Denbighshire, a county of North-Wales, bounded on the north by the Irish sea; on the north-east by the county of Flint, on the east by Cheshire and Shropshire, on the south by Merionethshire, and on the west by Caernarvonshire, about 38 miles long, and 18 broad, and is divided into twelve hundreds. The principal towns are Denbigh, Wrexham, Ruthin, and Llanrwst. The principal rivers are the Conway, which separates it from the county of Caernarvon, the Clwyd, the Dee, and the Elwy. In 1801, the population was 60,352; of which 6960 were employed in trade and manufacture, and 21,104 in

agriculture. The country is in general mountainous, and some of the mountains always covered with snow; and in some are mines of lead. It sends one member to the British parliament.

Deckensfeld, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Bamberg. 3 miles NNW. Burg Eberach.

Dender, a river of France, which passes by Leflincs, Ninove, Aloft, &c. and runs into the Scheldt at Dendermond.

Dendera, a town of Egypt, anciently called Tentyra, situated at the edge of a small but fertile plain, about a mile from the left bank of the Nile: the residence of an Arabian prince, who takes the title of Emir. The people of Tentyra were famous for their enmity to the crocodile, so as to endeavour to destroy that animal by all means, inasmuch that they are often engaged in wars with the worshippers of the crocodile, and particularly with the people of Ombos. In this city they were great worshippers of Isis and Venus; to each of which deities they had a temple. From so many heaps of ruins that are seen, the city appears to have been large; they extend about 1 mile from east to west, and half a mile from north to south. The town has been much frequented since the time of its ancient splendor, for the buildings are almost filled up with ashes and rubbish. The inhabitants seem to have lived much in and about the temples, and to have built their little houses of unburnt brick near them; particularly there are several on the top of the great temple, probably erected there for coolness by night during the summer season; but as this temple is but 200 feet long, and 145 broad, any one may judge with what reason it has been said that the temple is so large that a city was built on it. The chief remains of buildings are very near one to another. As there is plenty of wood here, this place supplies most part of Egypt with charcoal. 242 miles S. Cairo, 43 SSE. Girgé. Long. 32. E. Lat. 26. 15. N.

Denderbelle, a town of France, in the department of the Scheldt. 3 miles S. Dendermond.

Dendermond, or *Termond*, a town of France, in the department of the Scheldt, situated at the union of the Dender and Scheldt, in a very fertile country, and surrounded with meadows well watered by those two rivers, which, by means of sluices, will in a short time produce water enough to inundate all the neighbouring country. It has two parishes, and several religious houses. In 1667, Louis XIV. attempted to make himself master of this place, but was obliged to retire with precipitation, to prevent his army of 50,000 men being destroyed, the inhabitants having begun to open the sluices. In 1706, General Churchill besieged it; it

had been a long time blockaded, but being a very dry season, the besiegers found means to drain off the water, attacked the city, and compelled it to surrender, the 13th of Sept. six days after the trenches had been opened; the garrison, with the governor, the Marquis del Valle, surrendered prisoners of war. The Dutch put in a garrison of their troops till the year 1715, when it was agreed with his Imperial and Catholic Majesty, by the barrier treaty, that for the future the Dutch should furnish one part of the garrison, and that the other part should be of Imperial troops, or of the country; and that the governor should be appointed by the emperor, taking an oath of fidelity to the States-General. 14 miles E. Ghent, 17 NW. Brussels. *Long.* 4. 20. E. *Lat.* 51. 1. N.

Denderwyndeke, a town of France, in the department of the Scheldt. 3 m. S. Ninove.

Deneacelly, a town of Bengal. 22 m. SE. Burdwan. *Long.* 88. 13. E. *Lat.* 22. 57. N.

Dence, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne & Loire. 7 m. S. Angers.

Deneebow, a town of the kingdom of Birma, on the Irawaddy. 45 miles NNW. Rangoon. *Lat.* 17. 17. N.

Denevaca, see *Denavaca*.

Denevere, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte. 10 miles SE. Lunéville.

Denezé, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne & Loire. 8 miles W. Saumur.

Denghe, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 50 miles S. Casbin.

Dengling, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Saltzburg. 20 miles NW. Saltzburg.

Derguin, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees. 3 miles W. Lescar.

Denia, a seaport of Spain, in the province of Valencia; said to have been founded by the Marcelliois before the Christian era. The entrance into the harbour is difficult and dangerous. The chief trade is in raisins and almonds. During the war of succession, Denia was taken by the Earl of Peterborough, in 1706; but retaken in 1708. 38 m. NNE. Alicant. *Long.* 0. 2. W. *Lat.* 38. 50. N.

Deringen, a village of Germany, in the margraviate of Baden, where the French destroyed a bridge across the river Eltz, in 1796.

Denkina, a town of Hindoostan, in Myfore. 55 miles E. Seringapatam.

Denmark, a kingdom of Europe, formed by the union of a part of the continent called Jutland, and several islands between the North Sea and the Baltic; two of these islands, Zealand and Funen, are large, the rest are small; their names are Langeland, Laaland, Falster, Moen or Moen, Arroe, Samsoe, Bornholm, Amack, Anholt, Lessor, or Lef-

sow, with many others of less consequence; all these will be considered under their proper heads. Jutland, or that part of Denmark which belongs to the continent, is bounded on all sides by the sea, except towards the south, where it is bounded by Germany. Denmark is considered one of the most ancient monarchies in Europe, and was known to the Romans as part of Scandinavia, and called Cimbrica Chersonesus. How it acquired the name of Denmark is not certainly known; the most generally received opinion is that of Saxo-Grammaticus, who derives it from Dan, the first founder of the Danish monarchy, and Mark, or Marc, country, *i. e.* the country of Dan. The kingdom is rich and populous, but of small extent; commerce is become flourishing by different manufactures, established in later times. The form of government is very different from what it formerly was; the crown is hereditary, and the power of the king absolute: this change took place in 1660; before that time the kingdom was elective by the states, whose authority was almost without bounds, leaving to the king little more than a shadow of royalty. They not only decided on war or peace, and gave their consent to new taxes, but compelled those princes whom they elected to the crown, to swear at the time of their coronation that they would suffer themselves to be dethroned, if, without the approbation of the states, they should encroach on the public treasure, which was kept at Kronburg, and reserved for extraordinary necessities. The states were composed of the clergy, nobility, citizens, and peasants. In 1658, Charles Gustavus king of Sweden laid siege to Copenhagen, and threatened the conquest of the kingdom; internal weakness and civil dissensions in Denmark rendered the prospect of his success the greater. Frederick III. naturally of a peaceable and indolent turn of mind, was roused by the situation of his kingdom, almost at the mercy of a haughty enemy, suddenly surmounted his natural coldness, and exhibited proofs of courage equal to the greatest hero. All ranks were united by the example of the king in their exertions for the defence of the city, which held out till the 27th of May 1660, when peace was made between the two kingdoms. At the conclusion of this war, a diet was called to take into consideration the exhausted state of the country, and raise the necessary supplies by fresh taxes. Disputes arose between the nobility and the other states on the mode of taxation, till at length they all, assisted by some political manoeuvres, declared the crown to be hereditary, and the power of the king unlimited and absolute. In the times of heathenism, the Danes worshipped the gods Freyer, Thor, Thyr, Odin, and Freya; of whom

Odin was the chief. Christianity was introduced in the ninth century, and Harold VI. king of Denmark, was baptized in the year 960. The doctrine of Luther was established at the diet held in the year 1537; other religious sects are allowed a free exercise of their religion. There are six bishops in Denmark, but no archbishops; they have no other power than superintending, examining, and ordaining new preachers; and the laws only give them the name of superintendents: their revenues arise from lands, tithes, and a small sum which they receive from every church. The number of souls in the islands of Denmark and Jutland is estimated at 200,000; in the duchy of Sleswick, or South Jutland, 24,000; to which, if we add Norway, the duchy of Holstein, and other cities in Germany, the whole number will be rather more than 2,000,000. The royal revenues arising from the land-tax, duties paid by vessels passing the Sound, poll-tax, and other impositions, amounting to 1,400,000*l.* and the expenditure to 1,384,000*l.* In 1779, the navy consisted of 38 ships of the line, and 20 frigates; but of these not more than 25, and 15 frigates, were fit for service. The peasants of Norway are free; on the other hand, the peasants in Denmark are slaves to the nobility; but freedom is said to have been lately given to the peasants of the crown by the prince. The exports of Denmark exceed the imports to the amount of 55,000 crowns a year. The exports are principally grain of different kinds, brandy, horses, cattle, hogs, iron, copper, &c.; besides the produce of their manufactures, as gloves, lace, linen and woollen cloth, stuffs, hats, earthen ware, &c. Commercial companies are established in Denmark to the East-Indies, West-Indies, and Africa, and trade in general seems making rapid progress. In 1746, the number of manufacturers in Copenhagen was 1200; in 1780, they were upwards of 4000.

Denmark, (*New*.) a country of North-America, so called by Captain Monk, who visited Hudson's Bay, in the employment of the King of Denmark in 1619. It lies to the south of New North-Wales.

Denowan Point, a cape on the west coast of the island of Mindanao. *Long.* 124. 24. *E. Lat.* 6. 33. N.

Denn, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen. 40 miles E. Zebid. *Long.* 43. 43. *E. Lat.* 14. 15. N.

Dennys's Key, a small island in the Spanish Main, near the Mosquito shore. *Long.* 83. 30. *N. W. Lat.* 14. 28. N.

Denrebrut, a town of France, in the department of the Scheldt. 5 miles S. Aloft.

Denfschenburg, a town of Holstein. 5 miles N. Luback.

Denfschendorf, a town of Denmark, in the island of Femern. 4 miles W. Borg.

Denferay, a town of Hindooftan, in the Doonab. 35 miles NW. Pattiany.

Dente, a river of France, which runs into the Roer, near Juliers.

Denti, a river on the east coast of Sumatra, which runs into the sea of Java, *Long.* 105. 44. *E. Lat.* 4. 24. S.

Dentila, a country of Africa, between the Gambia and Falema rivers, south of Bondou. *Long.* 10. to 11. 30. *W. Lat.* 11. 30. to 13. N.

Dentsbal, see *Donsbal*.

Denton, a township of Lancashire, with 1362 inhabitants, and of these 787 employed in trade and manufactures. 5 miles SE. Manchester.

Dentsheim, a town of France, in the department of the Sarre. 10 m. NE. Treves.

Denutar, a town of Egypt, on the Nile 8 miles NE. Shabar, 52 NNW. Cairo.

Deogur, a town of Hindooftan, in the country of Berar, formerly a capital city and residence of a raja. 55 miles NNW. Nagpour, 75 NE. Ellichpour. *Long.* 79. 12. *E. Lat.* 21. 54. N.

Deogur, a town of Hindooftan, in the country of Agra. 20 miles S. Gohud.

Deogur, a town of Hindooftan, in the country of Bahar. 72 miles SE. Bahar.

Deogur, a town of Bengal. 33 miles SE. Ghidore, 48 NW. Nagore. *Long.* 86. 49. *E. Lat.* 24. 30. N.

Deolab, a town of Hindooftan, in Bahar. 20 miles N. Durbungah.

Deolary, a town of Asia, in the country of Almor. 10 miles W. Rampour.

Deols, or *Bourg-Dieu*, see *Bourg-Dieu*.

Deong, a river of Guinea, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 11. 30. *W. Lat.* 7. 25. N.

Deongen, a town of Persia, in the province of Segestan. 33 miles SW. Kin.

Deonnelly, a town of Hindooftan, in the Myfore country, the native place of Hyder Ali. 19 miles NNE. Bangalore.

Deony, a town of Hindooftan, in Vissapour. 25 miles N. Anamagur.

Deopour, a town of Bengal. 27 miles SSE. Curuckdeah. *Long.* 86. 21. *E. Lat.* 24. 4. N.

Deorbetga, a town of Hindooftan, in the circar of Ruttunpour. 16 m. N. Dumdah.

Deorcodra, a town of Hindooftan, in Golconda. 35 miles SE. Hydrabad.

Deorfagur, a town of Hindooftan, in Golconda. 20 miles WSW. Rachore.

Deotian, a town of Hindooftan, in Baglana. 15 miles E. Bahbelgong.

Deoto Ratto, one of the small Sooloo islands. *Long.* 120. 4. *E. Lat.* 5. 57. N.

Depa, a town of Hindooftan, in Bengal. 18 miles S. Midnapour.

Depatla, a town of Hindooftan, in Myfore. 25 miles NW. Dahnachery.

Deury, a town of Hindooftan, in Bahar. 38 miles SW. Bahar.

Depart, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrénées, on the Gave, opposite Orthes.

Depaty, a rock near the south coast of the island of Copland, in the north channel of the Irish sea.

Depignano, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 3 miles SSW. Cosenza.

Deppen, a village of Prussia, in the province of Ermeland. In January 1807, a battle was fought here between the French and confederate troops of Russia and Prussia, in which the former claim the victory. 15 miles SW. Guttstadt.

Depps, a town of Germany, in the principality of Bayreuth. 5 m. NNE. Bayreuth.

Deptford, a town of England, situated on the Thames, partly in the county of Kent, and partly in Surrey. It was generally known in ancient records by the name of Deptford Stroud, *alias* West Greenwich; a name which, in later times, became solely appropriated to the lower parts of it, on the banks of the Thames; the upper town retaining that of Deptford only. Deptford is now a large and populous town, though it has no market, and is divided into Upper and Lower Deptford. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 17,548, of whom 3840 were employed in trade and manufactures. The greatest support and consequence of Deptford arises from its dock. It has a wet deck of two acres for ships; and another, of one acre and a half, well provided with timber and all sorts of naval stores. Besides the national docks, there are several others belonging to ship-builders for merchants' vessels. At Deptford is the society of the Trinity-House, founded in the year 1515, by Sir Thomas Spert, knight, commander of the great ship Henry Grace de Dieu, and comptroller of the navy to Henry VIII. for the regulation of seamen, and the convenience of ships and mariners on the coast; and incorporated by the above-mentioned prince, who confirmed to them, not only the rights and privileges of the company of mariners of England, but their several possessions at Deptford; which, together with the grants of Queen Elizabeth and King Charles II. were also confirmed by letters patent of the first of James II. in the year 1685, by the name of "The Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Guild or Fraternity of the most glorious and undivided Trinity, and of St. Clement, in the parish of Deptford Stroud, in the county of Kent." This corporation is governed by a master, four wardens, eight assistants, and eighteen elder brethren; but the inferior members of the fraternity, named younger brethren, are of an unlimited number; for every master, or mate, expert in navigation, may be admitted as such; and these serve as a con-

tinual nursery to supply the vacancies among the elder brethren, when removed by death or otherwise. The master, wardens, assistants, and elder brethren, are by charter invested with the following powers: that of examining the mathematical children of Christ's Hospital; the examining of the masters of his majesty's ships; the appointing pilots to conduct ships in and out of the river Thames; and the americing all such as shall presume to act as master of a ship of war, or pilot, without their approbation, in a pecuniary mulct of 20 shillings; settling the several rates of pilotage; and erecting light-houses, and other sea-marks, upon the several coasts of the kingdom for the security of navigation, to which light-houses all ships pay one halfpenny a tun; granting licences to poor seamen, not free of the city, to row on the river Thames for their support, in the intervals of sea-service, or when past going to sea; the preventing of aliens from serving on board English ships without their licence, upon the penalty of five pounds for each offence; punishing seamen for desertion or mutiny, in the merchants' service; and the hearing and determining the complaints of officers and seamen in the merchants' service, but subject to an appeal to the lords of the admiralty, or to the judge of the court of admiralty. To this company belongs the ballast-office, for clearing and deepening the river Thames, by taking from thence a sufficient quantity of ballast, for the supply of all ships that sail out of that river, in which service sixty barges, with two men each, are constantly employed, and all ships that take in ballast pay them one shilling a ton, for which it is brought to the ships' sides. In consideration of the increase of poor of this fraternity, they are by their charter empowered to purchase in mortmain lands, tenements, &c. to the amount of 500l. per annum; and also to receive charitable benefactions of well-disposed persons, to the amount of 500l. per annum, clear of reprises. There are annually relieved by this company about 3000 poor seamen, their widows, and orphans, at the expense of 6000l. 4 miles E. London.

Der, a town of Egypt. 11 miles S. Siut.

Der Maklub, a town of Curdistan. 40 miles SW. Erbil.

Deraié, a town of Arabia, in the province of Nejed. 60 miles NNW. Jamana.

Derasnia, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Bracław. 68 miles NW. Bracław.

Derazina, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lucko. 28 miles NE. Lucko.

Derbak, a river of Persia, which runs into the Caspian sea, a little to the north of Derbend.

Derhamont, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges. 10 m. NW. Epinal.

Derbane Lake, a lake of Louisiana. *Long.* 93. 3. *W. Lat.* 32. 2. N.

Derbane River, a river of West-Florida, which runs into the bay of Pines, *Long.* 82. 19. *W. Lat.* 30. 22. N.

Derbe, a town of France, in the department of the Dora. 10 miles W. Aosta.

Derbend, or *Derbent*, a town of Persia, in the province of Schirvan, situated on the west coast of the Caspian sea, said to have been founded by Alexander the Great. This city has often changed its master, having been several times in the hands of the Turks: the Tartars also are said to have had possession of it. The Russians took it in the year 1722, and kept it till the year 1735, when it was restored to the Persians. In the year 1780, it was seized again by the Russians. According to computation, says Mr. Hanway, it is about three English miles long, but in breadth not exceeding half a mile. It extends itself from the verge of the shore west to the foot of a lofty mountain; the whole on a declivity; and its natural situation is such as to form, in strict propriety, the gates of Persia on this side; for there is no passage to the westward, without going deep into the mountains, which are guarded by their proper inhabitants, who have not submitted to the Persian yoke. This place is divided into three quarters, appropriated to different purposes, each having their distinct walls, which serve also to render the ground more equal on the declivity. The upper town, which is about half a mile square, constitutes the citadel, and is incomparably the strongest; no person is permitted to enter it but the soldiers which belong to the garrison, except upon extraordinary occasions. The citadel has its distinct governor, with whom the other does not interfere: they mount about forty pieces of cannon; but what their strength otherwise was, we had no opportunity of observing. The walls of the middle town are above 30 feet high, near 20 feet thick at the foundation, and 12 or 15 in the upper part, having a breast-work of about three feet thick, and port-holes at convenient distances, for musquets, or bows and arrows. It is defended also by about 60 flanking bastions, for the most part square, but of greater use against the Tartars than they could be to oppose to an European army. The walls are made of a shelly stone, which appears to be a composition of sea-shells, very strongly cemented. The gates of the city have very strong and well-made arches, with sliding holes to shoot arrows, or throw down great stones on the enemy. The streets are not regular; many of the houses are supported on one side by the hill. The author of the account of the Russian embassy into Persia, in the year 1746, says, it is hardly possible to describe the mi-

series which this place suffered when Nadir Shah came in person against the Lezgees; he saw a specimen of it by the carcases of horses, and other animals, which were suffered to remain in the streets, and in ruined houses. He found also in this town about 500 men, whose eyes Nadir Shah had caused to be put out at one time. The easternmost part of the lower city is washed by the sea, the rising of which has, of late years, made no small impression upon the walls: these are guarded by two round bastions, without which there was formerly a harbour for small vessels. It was not till of late, that this lower town had any inhabitants; but Nadir, having built a palace in it, caused several streets of houses also to be erected, with a view to establish a considerable commerce in the city magazines. On the fourth side of Derbend are many vineyards and gardens, which are continued for eight miles to the southward. The neighbourhood of this city is the country of the Lezgee Tartars, which extends south from near the latitude of Tark about 120 miles, and 75 westward: they are under several different chiefs, who, in case of danger to their common liberty, unite their forces. At Derbend there was formerly a landing-place for goods, but it is now under water. This is the worst port, if may be called so, on the Caspian sea, not only as to loading and unloading boats on the shore, but from the stony, foul ground in the road. *Long.* 48. 58. E. *Lat.* 41. 50. N.

Derbend, a town of European Turkey, in Romania. 20 miles N. Adrianople.

Derbend Capi, i. e. the *Iron Gates*, a narrow pass in the mountains of Bulgaria, between Nisla and Philippopol.

Derbenil, a town of Abascia, on the Black sea. 25 miles SW. Anakopia.

Derbent, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorasan. 110 miles NE. Herat.

Derbent, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorasan. 90 miles S. Abiverd.

Derbent, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorasan. 110 miles S. Abiverd.

Derbesak, a town of Syria. 10 miles SE. Alexandretta.

Derbetta, a town of Nubia, on the Red sea. *Long.* 39. 10. E. *Lat.* 17. N.

Derbinskoi, a Tartarian village of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the Lena. *Long.* 116. 14. E. *Lat.* 60. 26. N.

Derby, a town of England, and capital of the county to which it gives name, situated on the river Derwent. It is populous and well built, and contains five parishes, with a large market-place, and a handsome town-house. It is a corporation and a borough town, sending two members to parliament. The first mill for throwing silk in England was erected here in the year 1734, after a model which was brought from Italy by Sir

Thomas Lombe. The china manufactory is remarkable for its colouring and gilding. Ornaments, such as vases, urns, pillars, columns, &c. made of spar, form likewise a considerable branch of trade at Derby. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 10,832, of whom 4204 were employed in trade and manufactures. Prince Charles entered Derby on the 4th of December, 1745, but abandoned it on the 6th. 126 miles NNW. London. *Long.* 1. 30. W. *Lat.* 52. 53. N.

Derby, a town of the state of Connecticut. 27 miles SW. Middleton.

Derby, West, a township of Lancashire, with 2636 inhabitants. 3 miles NNE. Liverpool.

Derby Haven, a seaport of the Isle of Man, with a custom-house. 2 miles E. Castletown.

Derbyshire, a county of England, bounded on the north-west by Cheshire, on the north by Yorkshire, on the east by the counties of Nottingham and Leicestershire, on the south by the counties of Leicester and Stafford, and on the west by the county of Stafford; about 58 miles in length from north to south, and from 18 to 30 broad, containing 720,640 acres. Towards the north-west it is very mountainous, and that part is called the High Peak. The eastern part of the county and the centre are called the Low Peak. The southern part is more level. The soil of the High is very shallow, and hardly admits the use of the plough; it affords, however, pasture for sheep: the Low Peak is more capable of cultivation, and the southern parts are fertile. Derbyshire is divided into six hundreds, which contain 106 parishes, and ten market-towns. The market-towns are Derby, Chesterfield, Wirksworth, Bakewell, Ashbourn, Bolsover, Alfreton, Chapel in the Frith, Dronfield, and Tiddswall. The principal rivers are the Derwent, Trent, Wye, Dove, and Rother. In the mountains are lead, iron, and copper ores, antimony, alabaster, millstones, &c. lime-stone in many parts, and coals in a few places. The Peak is generally reckoned one of the highest hills in England. In 1801, the population was 161,144, of these 39,516 were employed in trade and manufactures, and 31,743 in agriculture.

Dereham, (East), or *Market Dereham*, a town of England, in the county of Norfolk, with a market on Friday. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 2505. Another place called West Dereham, contained 449 inhabitants. 16 miles W. Norwich, 100 NNE. London. *Long.* 0. 56. E. *Lat.* 52. 40. N.

Dereia, a town of Syria. 6 miles S. Damascus.

Dereenburg, a town of Germany, and capital of a lordship, in the principality of Halberstadt. 6 miles WSW. Halberstadt, 17 E. Gollars.

Derendob, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Sivas. 56 miles E. Sivas.

Dereperg, a town of Austria. 3 miles S. Ebenfurth.

Dereviannee, a town of Russia, in the province of Ustiug, on the Vithegda. 76 miles E. Ust Sisolk.

Dereviannee, a town of Russia, in the government of Olonetz, on the west coast of Lake Olonetz. 12 miles S. Petrovafk.

Derevonia, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek. 42 miles ENE. Novogrodek.

Derg, a river of Ireland, which runs from Lough Derg to the river Foyle, 8 miles E. Donegal.

Dergah, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 3 miles N. Bahraitch.

Dergasp, town of Persia, in the province of Segestan. 40 miles SW. Bost, 110 E. Zareng. *Long.* 63. 48. E. *Lat.* 32. 5. N.

Dergong, a town of Hindoostan, in Malwa. 59 miles S. Chatterpour.

Dergues, Les, a town of France, in the department of the Aveyron. 15 m. S. Rhodéz.

Derkaliah, a town of Syria. 20 miles S. Damascus.

Deriabad, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 35 miles E. Lucknow. *Long.* 81. 53. E. *Lat.* 26. 53. N.

Deriabi, one of the islands called Kartan, at the entrance of the gulf of Curia Muria. *Long.* 55. 55. E. *Lat.* 17. 35. N.

Deriase Nemet, a lake of Persia, in the province of Farfistan. 10 miles SE. Schiras.

Derig, a small island near the west coast of Ireland. *Long.* 8. 24. W. *Lat.* 24. 55. N.

Derkian, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Naxos. 36 miles E. Amasreh.

Derkul, a river of Russia, which runs into the Donetz, 36 miles S. Bielovodsk.

Derkus, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, on the Black sea. 27 miles NW. Constantinople.

Dermbach, or *Termbach*, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Fulda, containing two churches. 22 miles ENE. Fulda, 16 W. Smalkalden.

Derna, a town of Africa, and capital of a district, in the country of Barca, near the coast of the Mediterranean, the residence of a sangiac. It is said to have been built by the Moors, when driven out of Spain. *Long.* 22. 10. E. *Lat.* 32. 44. N.

Dernic, a town of Grand Bukharia. 25 miles N. Vafgherd.

Dernis, or *Dernisch*, a town and fortress of Dalmatia, situated on a mountain, near the river Kerka, taken from the Turks by the Venetians, in the year 1684. 18 miles N. Sebenico.

Derate, a town of Egypt, situated in an island formed by the canal between Cairo and Rosetta. *Long.* 31. 44. E. *Lat.* 30. 40. N.

Derpez, a town of Persia, in Laristan. 60 miles NE. Lar.

Derpt, see *Dorpat*.

Derra, a town of Arabia, in Yemen. 46 miles SE. Loheia.

Derrangunge, a town of Bengal. 52 miles SSE. Dacca.

Derreira, a town of Nubia, on the left bank of the Nile. 30 miles NE. Cherri.

Derri, a town of Nubia, on the Nile. 105 m. S. Syene. *Long.* 32. 24. E. *Lat.* 22. 14. N.

Derriabad, a town of Hindooftan, in Oude. 10 miles S. Mahomdy.

Derriapour, a town of Hindooftan, in Bahar. 25 miles ENE. Bahar.

Derrounah, a town of Persia, in Chorasfan. 30 miles Terthiz.

Derrik, a town of Persia, in the province of Ghilan. 130 miles NW. Reshd.

Derry, see *Londonderry*.

Derry, or *Dary*, or *Defry*, a river of North-Wales, which runs into the Avon, near Dolgelly.

Derry, a town of Hindooftan, in Guzerat. 48 miles NNE. Chitpour.

Derfau, see *Dirschau*.

Derfena, a town of Persia, in the province of Segeftan. 228 miles SSW. Zareng.

Dertal, a town of Persia, in Segeftan. 30 miles W. Dergafp.

Dertensfk, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 90 miles W. Kermanfha.

Dervai, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire. Here was a castle which belonged to Sir Robert Knolles, an Englishman, in the service of Edward III. 12 miles W. Château-Briant.

Derves, a town of Persia, in the province of Kerman. 110 miles E. Arokhage.

Dervio, a town of Italy, in the department of the Lario, on the east coast of the lake of Como. 18 miles NNE. Como.

Derwara, a town of Hindooftan, in Guzerat. 25 miles S. Chitpour.

Derwent, a river of England, in the county of Cumberland, which rises about 6 miles S. from Kefwick, and runs into the Irish fea, near Workington.

Derwent, a river of England, which runs into the Oufe, 5 miles SE. Selby, in the county of York.

Derwent, a river of England, which rises in Northumberland, divides that county from Durham for several miles, when it crosses a small part of the latter county, and enters the Tyne about 3 miles above Newcastle.

Derwent, a river of England, which rises in the northern part of the county of Derby, and, passing through the county, joins the Trent, 8 miles ESE. Derby.

Derwent Fells, a mountain of England, celebrated for its mines of black lead, a little to the south of Kefwick.

Derwent Water, a lake of England, in

Cumberland, formed by the river Derwent, about four miles long, and rather more than one wide, with several small islands, one of which is called Derwent. The northern part of the lake is very near Kefwick.

Desaguadero, or *St. Juan*, a river of Mexico, which runs from the lake of Nicaragua into the Spanish Main, *Long.* 82. 50. W. *Lat.* 10. 18. N.

Desaguadero, a town of Chili. 300 miles E. Valdivia. *Long.* 67. 30. W. *Lat.* 40. 5. N.

Desaigne, a town of France, in the department of the Ardèche. 16 m. N. Privas.

Desana, a town of France, in the department of the Selia. 5 miles SW. Vercelli.

Desburrah, a town of Hindooftan, in Guzerat. 25 miles W. Baroach.

Deschel, a town of Brabant. 13 miles S. Herentals.

Deschkin, a town of Russia, in the government of Orel. 24 miles N. Orel, 484 SSE. Petersburg.

Deschnay, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Koniggratz. 21 m. ENE. Koniggratz.

Deschno, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslaw. 4 miles W. Aycha.

Deseda, or *Desirada*, or *Desiderada*, the first of the Caribbee islands, discovered by Columbus in the year 1494; about ten miles long, and hardly five broad. The soil is in some places black and good, in others sandy and unproductive. 16 miles E. Guadaloupe. *Long.* 61. 15. W. *Lat.* 16. 38. N.

Deseaden, a town of Persia, in the province of Segeftan. 75 miles NW. Zareng.

Defenik, a town of Hungary. 10 miles S. Levens.

Defenzano, or *Disfenzano*, a town of Italy, in the Bressan, celebrated for its wine. In 1796, this town was taken by the French 15 miles E. Bressia. *Long.* 10. 35. E. *Lat.* 45. 29. N.

Defertines, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne. 12 miles W. Mayenne.

Desbak, a town of Persia, in Segeftan.

Desbe, a river of America, which runs into the Wabash, *Long.* 88. 14. W. *Lat.* 38. 25. N.

Desima, a small island of Japan, originally made by art in 1635, to confine the Portuguese. It is of an oblong form, and joined to the city of Nangafaki by a stone bridge, with a wooden draw-bridge at the end: where the bridge joins the city, there is a strong corps de garde, posted night and day. At the entrance from the bridge there is a large stone pillar, upon which hang, in several tables, the emperor's edicts for the regulation of the Dutch trade; and three high posts are set up in the sea, to mark the places where the Dutch ships are obliged to anchor, to prevent their coming near the city. The island is pallisadoed like a park, and those pallisades spiked. It is not, in its

greatest extent, above 240 paces in length, and not more than 80 broad: there is a street across it with houses, or rather huts, on both sides; the lower story of each serves for a warehouse, and the upper for the lodging-rooms. There is a very convenient house for the Japanese director of trade, who goes thither when ships arrive, besides another handsome house for the Japanese magistrate in every street, who is called the *otona*: they look upon the island of Desima, as nothing more than a street added to their city of Nangasaki, and therefore there is an *otona* here, as well as in other streets. Another proof that this belongs absolutely to the natives, and is not at all conveyed to the Dutch, is that these last are obliged to pay a very high rent for their little wooden houses to those who were at the charge of building them, when the Portuguese were sent thither. By this account it is easy to perceive, that it produces nothing; and that there is no room to plant any thing, if they were permitted to take that trouble, which they are not; - but are furnished from day to day with all the necessaries of life at a very high price, and by such only as have this monopoly. The Dutch residents in this island seldom exceed the number of 45, and the Japanese oblige them to change their chief every year, though after he has been absent two years, the same person may be sent again; so that commonly there are three persons who have this post by way of rotation; one resident in the island, another on his passage, and a third at Batavia, till his two years are expired.

Desne, a town of Arabia, in the country of Oman. 240 miles SW. Mascat.

Desse, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire. 15 miles E. Autun.

Desmalandan, a small island in the Indian sea, near the coast of Africa. *Lat.* 11. 45. S.

Desna, a river of Russia, which runs into the Dnieper, near Kiev.

Desoja, a town of Spain, in Navarre. 10 miles SW. Estella.

Desolation Island, see *Kerguelen's Land*.

Despair Island, a small island, in the Straits of Magellan, near Cape Quod.

Despensu, a town of Mexico, in the province of Costa Rica, on the north coast of Salinas Bay. 10 miles S. Nicoya.

Deßau, a city of Germany, and capital of the principality of Anhalt Deßau, situated on the Muldau, near its union with the Elbe. It is divided into Old and New Town, has three *fauxbourgs*, and was surrounded with walls, in the year 1341, by Prince Leopold. There are two churches for Calvinists, one for Lutherans, a Latin school, two hospitals, and an orphan-house; with manufactures of cloth, stockings, and hats. 28 miles SE.

Magdeburg, 48 SW. Potsdam. *Long.* 12. 18. E. *Lat.* 51. 50. N.

Deffel, a small river of the county of Mark, which runs into the Ose.

Defferwar, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 23 miles S. Fyzabad.

Deffoubre, a river of France, which runs into the Doubs at St. Hippolite.

D'Esling's Bay, a bay on the west coast of the island of Saghalien. *Long.* 142. 52. E. *Lat.* 48. 59. N.

Deßakubde, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk. 48 miles W. Yakutik.

Destruction Island, an island in the North Pacific Ocean, near the west coast of America, about three miles in circuit, low, and nearly flat at the top, with a barren aspect, affording only one or two dwarf trees, at the eastern extremity. Capt. Vancouver saw a canoe or two near the island. *Long.* 235. 49. E. *Lat.* 47. 37. N.

Descenturada, see *Dog Island*.

De-funney, a river of Wales, in the county of Merioneth, which runs into the Irish sea, 5 miles SE. Surnabugh Point.

Desfres, or *Desfurenes*, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. 9 miles SE. Boulogne, 16 WSW. St. Omer.

Desfuarie, a river of Brabant, which runs into the Demer, near Dieft.

Deijern, a town of East Friesland. 1 mile S. Stickhausen.

Detmold, a town of Germany, in the county of Lippe, the seat of the tribunals of the country, and the ordinary residence of the reigning counts; situated near the mountain of Teutberg, or Teutenberg, where Varus was defeated. 24 miles NNE. Lippstadt, 25 SSW. Minden. *Long.* 8. 45. E. *Lat.* 51. 53. N.

Detroit, a river of North-America, which runs from lake St. Claire to lake Erie; its course is nearly south, with a gentle current and depth of water for the navigation of considerable vessels; the banks are covered with settlements, and the country is exceedingly fertile.

Detroit, a town and fort of North-America, on the river Detroit, between lake St. Claire and lake Erie, nine miles below the former; first built in the year 1740. It contains about 100 families, chiefly French, and some good barracks for 300 men. The fortifications are a stockade made of round piles fixed firmly in the ground, and lined with palisades: these are defended by some small bastions, mounted with a few cannon. This place was surrendered by treaty to the United States, in the year 1794. *Long.* 82. 38. W. *Lat.* 42. 36. N.

Dettlebach, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wurzburg, on the Maine. 9 miles E. Wurzburg.

Dettsfau, a town of Germany, in the

principality of Anspach. 3 miles N. Windf-
bach.

Detendorf, a town of Germany, in the
principality of Culmbach. 5 m. E. Neustatt.

Dettez, a town of France, in the depart-
ment of the Saône and Loire. 8 miles WSW.
Montcenis.

Dettingen, a town of Germany, in the
principality of Hohenlohe. 10 miles E.
Ohringen.

Dettingen, a village of Germany, in the
electorate of Mentz, situated on the east side
of the Maine, where a battle was fought be-
tween the English under the command of
King George II. in person and the Earl of
Stair; and the French under the command
of the Duke of Noailles. The British troops
had advanced into the country, where they
were in want of provisions, and in such con-
dition, that an engagement must have been at
a disadvantage, and a retreat impracticable:
the impetuosity of the French led them to
action too soon, they passed the defile which
they should have been contented to guard;
and, under the conduct of the Duke of Gram-
mont, their horse charged the English with
great fury; but being received with intrepidi-
ty, they were obliged to make a precipitate
retreat over the Maine, with the loss of about
5000 men. His Britannic Majesty, with great
personal courage, exposed himself to a severe
fire of the enemy's cannon; and in the midst
of the engagement encouraged his troops
by his presence and example. The English
had the honour of the day; but were soon
obliged to leave the field of battle, which
was taken possession of by the French, who
treated the wounded English with great clem-
ency. 9 miles S. Hanau, 6 NW. Aschaf-
fenburg.

Dettor, a river of Wales, which runs into
the Tyvi in the county of Cardigan.

Deva, a town of Transylvania. 10 miles
W. Millenbach.

Deva, a seaport town of Spain, in the pro-
vince of Guipuscoa. 15 miles W. St. Sebas-
tian. *Long.* 2. 24. W. *Lat.* 43. 19. N.

Deva, a river of Spain, which passes by
Mondragon, Placentia, &c. and runs into the
sea at Deva.

Deval, a town of Ceylon. 15 miles SSW.
Batacola.

Devalcotty, a town of Thibet, on the left
bank of the Ganges. 10 miles S. Gāngotri.

Devalcotty, a town of Thibet, on the right
bank of the Ganges. 55 m. NW. Sirinagur.

Devave, a town of the kingdom of Can-
dahar. 60 miles SE. Cabul, 160 E. Ghizni.

Deucar, a town of Thibet, capital of a
small country governed by a rajah. *Long.*
82. 10. E. *Lat.* 28. 10. N.

Develi Karahisar, a town of Asiatic Tur-
key, in Caramania. 22 miles SW. Kaifarea,
110 E. Cogni.

Develto, or *Zagoria*, a town of European
Turkey, in Bulgaria, the see of a Greek arch-
bishop, near the Black sea. 58 miles NE.
Adrianople, 106 NNW. Constantinople.
Long. 27. 22. E. *Lat.* 42. 25. N.

Devenish, an island of Ireland, situated in
Lough Erne, on which are the ruins of a ce-
lebrated monastery, founded in the 6th cen-
tury. 13 miles N. Enniskillen.

Deventer, a town of Holland, and capital
of Overissel, formerly a free and impe-
rial city; it is situated in a part of the pro-
vince called Zallant, on the river Issel. It is
large and populous, having six gates, and is
surrounded by a wall flanked with a great
number of towers, and defended with large
and deep ditches, filled with the waters of
the Issel. Some think it took its name from
Davon, a rich man, the friend of St. Livin,
the apostle of the country, who first con-
verted the people to Christianity; it was
erected into a bishopric, subject to the arch-
bishop of Utrecht, in the year 1559, by Pope
Paul IV. but this bishopric continued only till
the Protestant religion was established in the
province: besides the cathedral, they had
three other parish churches, and several other
religious houses. The magistracy is com-
posed of burgomasters, echevins, and com-
mon council, which are changed every year;
besides which it has a large council, com-
posed of 48 of the principal citizens, who
meet four or five times a year. The states
took it the 10th of November 1578, after a
siege of three months; but as the inhabitants
were not well affected, the Earl of Leicester
entered with some English troops, and se-
cured the place. Colonel Stanley, who had
been appointed governor, surrendered to the
Prince of Parma, the 31st of January 1587.
The Spaniards kept it till 1591, when it was
again taken by Prince Maurice. In 1672,
the city, rather than undergo the calamities
of a siege, surrendered to the Bishop of Mun-
ster and Elector of Cologne, on the condition
that the city should be re-united to the em-
pire, under the Archbishop of Cologne, and
Bishop of Munster; that the reformed reli-
gion should be maintained; and that the
garrison should be prisoners of war. The
prelates abandoned the city the 2d of May
1674, after receiving 42,000 crowns for its
ransom. In February 1795, it was taken by
the French. 46 miles E. Amsterdam. *Long.*
6. 3. E. *Lat.* 52. 18. N.

Deveril, a river of England, which runs
into the Willy, near Warminster, Wiltshire.

Deveron, a river of Scotland, which runs
into the Frith of Murray, at Bamff.

Deveze, a town of France, in the depart-
ment of the Gers. 14 miles W. Mirande.

Deugh Water, a river of Scotland, which
rises in the north part of Kirkcudbrightshire,
and joins the Ken, 10 m. N. New Galloway

Devicac, a town of France, in the department of the Charente. 15 m. S. Angoulême.

Deviatia, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Ofenoka, *Long.* 149. 34. *E. Lat.* 62. 25. N.

Devicotta, a town of India, in Tanjore, situated at the mouth of the north branch of the Cauvery, in the bay of Bengal. 20 miles N. Tranquebar. *Long.* 79. 56. *E. Lat.* 11. 21. N.

Devicza, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz. 48 m. SSW. Sandomirz.

Devidan, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Dindigul. 17 miles S. Dindigul.

Devie's Island, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of South-Carolina. *Long.* 79. 42. *W. Lat.* 32. 53. N.

Devil, (*Isle of*), one of the Molucca islands.

Devillon, a small island near the west coast of Ireland. *Long.* 9. 59. *W. Lat.* 54. 5. N.

Devil's Bridge, see *Teufel's Bruck*.

Devil's Basin, a harbour in the north part of Christmas Sound, on the coast of Terra del Fuego; so called by Capt. Cook, in 1774.

Devil's Key, a small island on the Spanish Main, near the Mosquito shore, surrounded with rocks. *Long.* 82. 35. *W. Lat.* 14. 5. N.

Devil's Island, see *Juro*.

Devil's Islands, (*Islands de Diable*), a cluster of small islands near the coast of Guiana. *Long.* 53. 26. *W. Lat.* 5. 12. N.

Devil's Race, rocks near the south coast of Jamaica, off Cullabashi bay.

Devin, a town of Curdistan. 10 miles NE. Van.

Devipatnam, a town of Hindoostan, in Marawar. 10 miles Ramanadporum.

Devyriconda, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda. 35 miles ESE. Hydrabad.

Devistan, a town of Prussia, in Ermeland. 3 miles N. Allenstein.

Devizes, a town of England, in the county of Wilts, of great antiquity, containing two churches and a chapel, besides a place of worship for Dissenters. It was anciently called *De Vies*, or *The Vies*. In Latin it has been written *Vise* and *Divisio*; but the translation appears fanciful, and more directed by sound than meaning. The Romans enclosed it with a vallum and ditch; in the last of which the inhabitants have made a road almost round the town; but in several places both the ditch and vallum are still visible, and took in the castle, which was originally a Roman work, erected in a fine situation, on a small hill or mount, of which some remains are still to be seen. It was one of the strongest castles in England; and the grant of it esteemed, by many of the first nobility, as peculiarly honourable. It was well fortified by nature, and in after times was made almost impregnable by Roger bishop of Salisbury: tho' it is now destroyed, and a windmill seems to occupy the site of

the keep. Cromwell took it in 1645. Many Roman coins of different emperors have been found in the neighbourhood of Devizes, together with pots and other earthen vessels, supposed to be Roman. Just without the town, in a pleasant plain called the Green, a large urn, full of Roman coins, was discovered in the year 1714; and near the same place were found buried, under the ruins of an ancient building inclosed with Roman brick, several brass statues of heathen deities, supposed to have been deposited there about the year 234, when the Roman troops were called out of Britain. There are two markets weekly, on Monday and Thursday. Monday's market is for butchers' meat only; but that of Thursday is well supplied with butcher's meat, poultry, corn, wool, horses, and cattle. The manufactures and trade of the town are very considerable. On the base of the pillar which supports the sign of the bear, is an inscription, recording a remarkable instance of Divine vengeance, immediately inflicted on an unhappy wretch who repeatedly called God to witness, and solemnly affirmed she had paid money for some corn she had bought, and wished God would strike her dead if she had not; she died, and the money was found in her hand. Near it is an ancient stone pillar, probably the remains of a cross. Two miles north from Devizes, in the parish of Roundway, is an ancient camp, situated at the edge of a hill, called Roundway castle; supposed to be Roman, from a number of coins, urns, and penates found there. Near this spot the forces of the parliament, under Sir William Waller, were defeated by the royalists with great loss in 1643. Devizes is a corporation and a borough town, returning two members to parliament. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 5961, of whom 1160 were employed in trade and manufactures. 19 miles E. Bath, 89 W. London. *Long.* 1. 58. *W. Lat.* 51. 21. N.

Deule, a river of France, which runs into the Lys at Deulemont.

Deulemont, a town of France, in the department of the North, at the conflux of the Deule and the Lys. 6 miles NW. Lille.

Deulgong, a town of Hindoostan, in Candesh. 34 miles S. Burhanpour.

Devon, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Forth, 3 miles E. Stirling.

Devonshire, a county of England, bounded on the north by the Bristol Channel, on the east by Somersetshire and Dorsetshire, on the south by the English Channel, and on the west by Cornwall, from which it is separated almost the whole extent by the river Tamar; about 70 miles from north to south, and about 60 from east to west. It is divided into 33 hundreds, which contain one city, Exeter, 40 market-towns, and 1733 villages.

In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 343,000; of whom 60,844 were employed in trade and manufactures, and 96,208 in agriculture. The air is mild in the vallies; and sharp, though healthy, on the hills. The soil of the western parts is generally coarse and moory, or stiff clay, which is not proper for sheep, but feeds a great number of oxen, sent afterwards to the better pastures of Somersetshire, to be made ready for slaughter. The northern parts are dry and healthy, where the downs afford good pasture for sheep, and the arable lands yield good crops of corn; yet not equal to the east and middle parts. However, the south of Devonshire is esteemed the most fertile. That part called the *South Hams*, near Torbay, is particularly renowned for the excellence and quantity of its cider. Devonshire was formerly more celebrated for its mines than even Cornwall; and in the reign of King John, when the mines of the latter were farmed for 100 marks, the mines of Devonshire produced 100l. per annum. Four stannary courts were established for the government of the miners, and regulation of the mines: and altho' Cornwall has nearly monopolized the trade, the stannary laws in some degree remain in force. The Devonshire tanners are not under the lord-lieutenant, but form a militia by themselves. Iron mines have been discovered, as likewise copper mines, with veins of loadstone and silver. Here are likewise quarries of good stone for building, and slate for covering houses, great quantities of which are exported. The chief manufactures are serges, duryos, druggets, shalloons, narrow cloths, stuffs, &c. The principal rivers are the Ex, Tamar, Tave, Lad, Oke, Tame, Touridge, Dart, Ken, &c. The towns are Barnstaple, Plymouth, Tiverton, Dartmouth, Tavistock, Oakhampton, Ashburton, Honiton, Plympton, Totness, Bearston, Crediton, Biddiford, Topsham, Axminster, Bampton, Newton-Abbot, Lynton, Bowe, Bradninch, Brent, Kingbridge, Dodbrook, Chudleigh, Chumleigh, Cullumpton, Comb-Martin, Culliton, Hartland, Hatherly, Holdsworth, Ilfracomb, Modbury, Morton, Sidmouth, South-Molton, Torrington, Chegford, Sheepwash, and Teignmouth or Tinmouth; of which the eleven first are borough towns, and send each two members to parliament; which, with two for the city of Exeter, and two for the county, make in the whole 26 members.

Deuprag, a town of Thibet, at the conflux of the Allaknandara and Ganges. 21 miles S. Sirinagur, 130 N. Delhi. *Long.* 78. 7. E. *Lat.* 30. 42. N.

Deurah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bundelcund. 75 miles SW. Allahabad.

Deutan, a town of Hindoostan, in Baglana. 25 miles E. Chaudor.

Deutschleuten, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Teschen. 15 miles N. Teschen, 12 SE. Ratibor.

Deutschenoffen, or *Teudschenofen*, a village of the Tyrolese. Here the French were defeated by the Austrians in April 1797. 8 miles SE. Bolzano.

Deutikem, or *Dotekom*, a town of Holland, in the county of Zutphen, on the Old Iffel. 4 miles SE. Doefburg.

Deutingen, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Berne. 18 miles NNE. Berne.

Deux Ponts, (*Dutchy of*) lately a principality of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, composed of the ancient county of the same name and the county of Veldentz; bounded on one side by what were formerly called Alsace and Lorraine, and on the other by the electorate of Treves, and the Lower Palatinate: it is much intersected by the possessions of divers princes. In the year 1385, it was annexed to the Palatinate. The descendants of the princes palatine obtained the throne of Sweden, and gave three princes to that kingdom, Charles X. XI. and XII. From this branch it descended to the house of Birkenfeld. The soil is mountainous, with some pastures and corn-fields, which afford a sufficiency to supply the wants of the inhabitants; on the sides of the glens are vineyards, and in the mountains are mines of quicksilver, iron, copper, and coals. The principality paid for the Roman month 240 florins, and to the Imperial chamber 172 rixdollars and 36 kruitzers. The revenues were estimated at 500,000 florins. This principality was ceded to France by the Elector of Bavaria in 1801, and now forms the department of Mont Tonnerre.

Deux Ponts, (in German *Zweybrucken*), a city of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre; before the French revolution a city of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and capital of a dutchy to which it gave name, on the Erlbach; the seat of justice for the principality, with churches for Roman Catholics, Lutherans, and Calvinists. On the 1st of February 1793, the town of Deux-Ponts was taken by the French, and the Duke with difficulty escaped: it was evacuated; and again taken by the same enemy in the month of December 1795. 46 miles W. Mannheim, 58 E. Mentz. *Long.* 7. 25. E. *Lat.* 49. 16. N.

Dewah, or *Gogra*, a river of Hindoostan, which crosses the country of Oude, and joins the Ganges, 15 miles W. Patna.

Debhary, a town of Bengal. 43 miles NW. Ramgur.

Dewalgong, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Aurungabad. 25 miles SSE. Jaffierabad.

Dewan, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 15 miles E. Cambay.

Dewanbazar, a town of Bengal. 25 miles SW. Silhet.

Dewancele, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa. 20 miles NW. Sonepour.

Dewangunge, a town of Morung. 22 miles SE. Amerpour.

Dewangunge, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 25 miles ESE. Goragot. *Long.* 89. 52. E. *Lat.* 25. 10. N.

Dewanferai, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 12 miles N. Moorshedabad.

Dewar, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 10 miles E. Chittra.

Dewarcote, a town of Thibet, and capital of a district. *Long.* 78. 3. E. *Lat.* 30. 58. N.

Dewasghera, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Kitchwar. 25 m. W. Sheergur.

Dewgawry, a mountain of Hindoostan. 22 miles S. Ruttunpour.

De Wittsburg, a town of New-York, on the Susquehanna. 155 miles NW. New-York.

Dewgur, a town of Hindoostan, in Concan. 31 miles S. Geriah.

Dewree, a town of Hindoostan, in Goondwana. 90 miles NNE. Nagpour.

Dewry, a town of Hindoostan, in Berar. 12 miles NNE. Notchengong.

Dewryah, a town of Hindoostan, in Ruttunpour. 18 miles N. Raypour.

Dewsay, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa. 15 miles W. Sumbulpour.

Dewsburch, a town of England, in the west riding of Yorkshire. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 4566, of whom 1058 were employed in trade and manufactures. 5 miles W. Wakefield.

Dexen, a town of Prussia, in the province of Natangen. 20 miles SE. Brandenburg.

Deydelheim, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre. 14 miles WNW. Spire.

Deza, a town of Spain, in Old Castile. 22 miles SE. Soria.

Dezana, (*La*), an island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Quiros in the year 1606, supposed to be the same now called Oina-burg island.

Dezful, a town of Persia, in the province of Chusistan. 10 miles N. Jondisabur.

Dezize, a town of Egypt, on the Nile, supposed to be the place where the prophet Jeremiah was buried, near Cairo.

Dezkek, a town of Persia, in the province of Segestan. 110 miles ENE. Zareng.

Djefsan, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen, situated on the coast of the Red sea. 22 miles W. Abu-Arifch.

Dgarota, a town of Turkish Armenia, in government of Cars. 65 miles NNE. Cars.

Dgiaron, see *Jaron*.

Dgihoun, see *Siken*.

Dhahi, a town of Arabia, in the province of Nedjed. 40 miles NNW. Jamama.

Dhame, see *Dahme*.

Dhapour, a town of Hindoostan, in Baglana. 28 miles N. Junere.

Dhar, or *Dar*, a town of Hindoostan, in Malwa. 42 miles W. Indore, 36 SSW. Oudein. *Long.* 75. 25. E. *Lat.* 22. 48. N.

Dharmfulch, a town of Thibet. 60 miles S. Sarangpour, 92 ESE. Giti. *Long.* 81. 25. E. *Lat.* 31. 42. N.

Dhat Erech, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedsjas. 40 miles ENE. Mecca.

Dhat el Jamin, a town of Arabia, in the province of Nedjed. 45 miles N. Khaibar.

Dhi Alwona, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedsjas. 25 miles S. Vadilkora.

Dhi Sokain, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedsjas. 50 miles N. Niab.

Dhonnee, a river of Thibet, which runs into the Burhampooter at Luckeigereh.

Dhoolpour, a town of Hindoostan, in the subah of Agra. 32 miles S. Agra, 78 E. Rantampour. *Long.* 78. 24. E. *Lat.* 26. 48. N.

Dhoupour, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cotta. 15 miles S. Kotta.

Dhore, a town of Gorcah. 40 m. WNW. Gorcah. *Long.* 83. 45. E. *Lat.* 28. 28. N.

Dhul, a lake of Cachemire. 5 miles NE. Cachemire.

Dhuna, a town of Candahar. 8 miles E. Candahar.

Diable Isles, see *Devil's Islands*.

Diable River, a river of Louisiana, which runs into the Missouri. *Long.* 93. 4. W. *Lat.* 38. 24. N.

Diacher, a town of Persia, in the province of Mazanderan. 24 miles W. Zaweh.

Diacovar, a town of Sclavonia. 14 miles SW. Efzek.

Diadin, a town of Turkish Armenia. 140 miles ESE. Erzerum, 72 SSW. Erivan.

Diaferi, a town of Persia, in Chorasan. 235 miles N. Herat.

Diagunge, a town of Bengal. 25 miles W. Dacca.

Diala, a river of Curdistan, which rises a few miles north of Sherezur, and runs into the Tigris, 10 miles below Bagdad.

Djam, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorasan. 100 miles N. Herat, 80 SE. Meshid.

Diamant, (*Le*), a town of the island of Martinico, on the south coast. *Long.* 60. 24. W. *Lat.* 14. 26. N.

Diamante, a town of Chili. 120 miles ENE. La Concepcion. *Long.* 71. W. *Lat.* 36. 5. S.

Diamante, one of the smaller Philippine islands, west of Samar. *Long.* 124. 10. E. *Lat.* 12. 18. N.

Diamintz, see *Dynamund*.

Diamond, a small island in the West-Indies, near the south-west coast of the island of Martinico. 2 miles S. Cape Diamond.

Diamond, a small island in the bay of

Bengal, near the south-west coast of Ava. *Long.* 94. 30. E. *Lat.* 15. 50. N.

Diamond Point, a cape on the north coast of the island of Sumatra, in the Strait of Malacca. *Long.* 97. 52. E. *Lat.* 5. 20. N.

Diamond River, a river of Sumatra, which runs into the Straits of Malacca, *Long.* 97. 41. E. *Lat.* 4. 36. N.

Diamond Rock, a rock in the Atlantic, near the African shore, east of Prince's Island. *Long.* 7. 40. E. *Lat.* 1. 55. N.

Diamper, or *Udeamper*, a town of India, in the country of Cochin, said to be inhabited by Christians of St. Thomas. 15 miles W. Cochin. *Long.* 76. 21. E. *Lat.* 9. 57. N.

Dian Mabe, a town of the island of Madagascar. 100 miles N. Carembole.

Diau Rabolt, a town of the island of Madagascar. 110 miles NNE. Carembole.

Dian Raval, a town of the island of Madagascar. 60 miles NNE. Carembole.

Diana's Bank, or *Diana's Shoal*, a small sandy islet in the Indian sea, scarcely above the level of the water, and only visible from the mast head at 6 miles distance; discovered by Mons. Bougainville in 1768. *Long.* 151. 5. E. *Lat.* 15. 45. S.

Dianga, a town of Bengal. 10 miles N. Chittigong.

Djanik, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Sivas. 16 miles W. Samoun, 48 NNW. Amasreh.

Diano, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra. 13 miles NNW. Policastro.

Diano, a town of Genoa, about 2 miles from the sea, and 3 from Oneglia.

Diapori, a small island in the Grecian Archipelago, near the coast of Macedonia. *Long.* 23. 54. E. *Lat.* 40. 10. N.

Diar, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorasan. 190 miles NNE. Herat.

Diar Frangi, a part of Mount Sinai, so called because they say it was formerly the resort of the Franks.

Diarbek, or *Diarbekir*, a city of Asiatic Turkey, and capital of a province to which it gives name, situated on a beautiful plain, near the west bank of the Tigris; formerly called *Amid*, and by the Turks *Kara-Amid*, or *Karamid*. It is one of the richest and most mercantile cities in all Asiatic Turkey, and is well fortified, being encompassed with a double wall, the outermost of which is flanked with 72 towers, said to have been raised in memory of our Saviour's 72 disciples. It has two or three stately piazzas, or market-places, well stored with all kinds of rich merchandize, and a large magnificent mosque, formerly a Christian church. Its chief manufacture is the dressing, tanning, and dying of goat-skins, commonly called Turkey leather, of which the vend is almost incredible in many parts of Europe and Asia. Besides this there is another for dying fine

linen and cotton cloths, which are nearly in the same request. The waters of the Tigris are reckoned extraordinary for those two branches of trade, and give red leather a finer grain and colour than any other. The town is so populous, that there are said to be in it no less than 20,000 Christians, two-thirds of whom are Armenians, and the rest Nestorians or Jacobites, with some few of the church of Rome. There is a good number of large and convenient inns on both sides of the river, for the caravans that go to and from Persia; and on the road near the town is a chapel with a cupola, where holy Job is said to be buried. This place is much frequented by pilgrims of all nations and religions; and a Turkish hermit has a cell close to it. The fair sex, who in most other parts of the Turkish empire are kept quite immured and considered as mere slaves, enjoy here an extraordinary liberty, and are commonly seen on the public walks of the city, in company with the Christian women; and live in great friendship and familiarity with them. The same is said of the men, who are polite, affable, and courteous; and very different from what they affect to be, especially the Turks, in other cities of this empire. The city is under the government of a basha, who has great power, and very large dominions; he has commonly a body of 20,000 horse under him, for repelling the frequent incursions of the Curdes and Tartars, who always go on horseback to rob the caravans. The adjacent territory is very rich and beautiful; the bread, wine, and flesh excellent; the fruits exquisite, and the pigeons better and larger than any in Europe. 160 miles NNE. Aleppo. *Long.* 39. 16. E. *Lat.* 37. 55. N.

Diarbekir, a province and government of Asiatic Turkey. In its largest extent it comprehends the provinces of Diarbekir, properly so called, Irak, and Kurdistan, which were the ancient countries of Mesopotamia, Chaldea, and Assyria, with Babylon. It is called Diarbek, Diarbekir, or Diarbekr, as signifying the duke's country, from the word *Dhyar*, a duke, and *bekr*, country. It extends along the banks of the Tigris and Euphrates, from north-north-west to south-east; that is, from Mount Taurus which divides it from Turcomania on the north, to the inmost recess of the Persian gulf on the south, about 600 miles; and from east to west, that is from Persia on the east, to Syria and Arabia Deserta on the west, in some places 200, and in others about 300 miles, but in the southern or lower parts, not above 150. As extending also from the thirtieth to the thirty-eighth degree of latitude, it lies under part of the fifth and sixth climates, whose longest day is about fourteen hours and a half, and so in proportion; and con-

frequently enjoys a good temperature of air, as well as, in the greater part of it, a rich and fertile soil. There are indeed, as in all hot countries, some large deserts in it, which produce no sustenance for men or cattle, nor have any inhabitants. Being a considerable frontier, towards the kingdom of Persia, it is very well guarded and fortified; but as for those many cities once so renowned for their greatness and opulence, they are at present almost dwindled into heaps of ruins. *Diarbekir Proper* is bounded on the north by Turcomania, on the west by Syria, on the south by part of Arabia Deserta and Irak Proper, and on the east by Kurdistan. It was named by Moses, *Padan Aram*; the latter being the general name of Syria, and the former signifying fruitful, a proper epithet for this country, which is really so to a very high degree; especially on the northern side, where it yields corn, wine, oil, fruits, and all necessaries of life in great abundance. Formerly it was the residence of many famed patriarchs, yet was over-run with the grossest idolatry, not only in the time of Abraham's coming out of it and Jacob's sojourning in it, but likewise during the time it continued under the dominion of the Assyrians, Babylonians, Medes, Persians, and Romans. It received indeed the light of the gospel, soon after our Saviour's ascension, from St. Thaddæus, who is said to have been sent thither by St. Thomas, at the request of Abgarus king of Edessa. This account, together with that monarch's letter to JESUS CHRIST, we have from Eusebius, who took it from the archives of that city; and the whole had passed current and uncontradicted for many ages, till our more enlightened moderns found reasons to condemn it; but whether right or wrong, it plainly appears that christianity flourished here in a most eminent manner, till its purity was sullied about the beginning of the sixth century by the heresy of the Jacobites; whose patriarch still resides here with a jurisdiction over all that sect in the Turkish dominions. *Diarbekir Proper* is a beglerbegate, under which are reckoned twelve fangiacs.

Djashenkir, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 6 miles NW. Kir-shehr.

Diaß, a town of Egypt. 3 m. N. Mansfora.

Diavolo, an island in the Grecian Archipelago. Long. 23. 12. E. Lat. 37. 27. N.

Dibbie, a lake of Africa, formed by the expansion of the waters of the Niger; of an irregular form, and about 15 miles in circumference; nearly in the meridian of Greenwich. Lat. 15. 56. N.

Dibbeng, a town of Africa, in Kaarta. 35 miles E. Kenuao.

Dibdonia, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlahad. 20 miles ENE. Oudighir.

Dibe, or *Pesbiera*, a town of Egypt, on

the coast of the Mediterranean. 18 miles SE. Damietta.

Dibi, a town of Egypt, on the west side of the Nile. 8 miles SE. Rosetta.

Dibra, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, on the confines of Albania, anciently called Uscana. It was besieged by the Turks in the year 1442, who found means to convey a dead dog into the only spring which supplied the town with water, which compelled the inhabitants to surrender. 30 miles N. Akrida.

Dicalaya, a town on the east side of the island of Luzon, in Caiguran Bay. Long. 122. 15. E. Lat. 17. 6. N.

Dichme, a river of Brandenburg, which runs into the Jetze, near Salzwedel.

Dick, a town of South-Carolina. 16 m. W. Queenborough.

Dick Sand, a small island in the North Sea, near the coast of Denmark. Long. 8. 51. E. Lat. 54. 6. N.

Dicks, a river of America, which runs into the Kentucky, Long. 84. 56. W. Lat. 37. 40. N.

Dicksfave, a village of Africa, on the gold coast, situated on a small creek, which admits only boats. Long. 2. 45. W. Lat. 4. 56. N.

Dickson, a town of North-Carolina, on the Neuse. 40 miles NE. Fayetteville.

Dickvel, a town of the island of Ceylon, near the south coast. 102 miles S. Candy. Long. 80. 55. E. Lat. 5. 58. N.

Dickrich, a town of France, in the department of the Forests, situated on the river Semoy, surrounded with a wall by John king of Bohemia and count of Luxemburg: it was the capital of a jurisdiction which extends over 26 villages and hamlets; in spirituals, it was under the archbishop of Treves. The Hollanders, under Philip comte of Nassau, thought to have made themselves masters of it in the year 1593, but the brave defence of the citizens gave time to the Comte de Mansfelt to come up with his troops, who put them to flight. 15 miles N. Luxemburg, 15 NW. Treves. Long 6. 20. E. Lat. 50. 5. N.

Dicomano, a town of Etruria. 15 miles NE. Florence.

Diden, a town of Persia, in Chorasán. 20 miles N. Maslih.

Didwana, a town of Hindoostan, in Agimere. 30 m. NE. Nagore. 51 N. Agimere. Long. 75. 16. E. Lat. 27. 27. N.

Die, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Drôme, situated on the Drôme; before the revolution the see of a bishop. 30 miles N. Montelimart. Long. 5. 27. E. Lat. 44. 46. N.

Diebach, a town of France, in the department of the Forests. 4 m. WSW. Luxemburg.

Dieber, a town of Prussia, in Oberland. 8 miles S. Holland.

Dieburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine. 24 miles ESE. Mentz.

Diecfin, see *Tetschen*.

Djedda, see *Fidda*.

Diego de Alvarez, a small island in the Atlantic. *Long.* 10. W. *Lat.* 38. 53. S.

Diego Garcias or *Chagas*, a small island off the coast of Africa, in the Indian sea. *Long.* 68. 10. E. *Lat.* 8. 45. S.

Diego de Ramires, an island near the coast of Terra del Fuego. The existence of this island has been doubted; in the maps it is laid down to the SSW. of Cape Horn. *Long.* 68. 45. W. *Lat.* 56. 39. S.

Diego Ruys, or *Rodriguez*, an island in the Indian ocean. 300 miles east from Mauritius. This island, according to Admiral Kempenfelt, is situated 19 deg. 30 min. *Lat.* and the variation of the needle is 10 deg. 13 min. W. It is about twenty-six miles long and twelve broad, possessing a mild climate: the country is mountainous, and in many places full of rocks and large stones, which cover the surface, though there are others in which the soil is excellent, and calculated to produce fruit-trees and vegetables of every kind; the garden of the French governor is full of them: he has also plantations of rice, peas, and tobacco; but the best production of the island is the land turtle, which is in great abundance. Small vessels are continually employed in transporting them by thousands to the isle of Mauritius, for the service of the hospital. Sea turtles are also very plentiful; the sea cow is often taken, and there is an abundance of fish of various kinds: it is however necessary to observe, that such as are caught beyond the reefs, in deep water, are poisonous; while those which are taken in the more shallow parts are excellent; particularly the pierre bas, the red and grey mullet, and a fish that resembles a whiting, and which the French call *mort au chien*. Vessels may enter the port with safety, from the end of May to the beginning of December; the other months are subject to very dangerous hurricanes. On the northern side of this island there is a bay that affords excellent anchorage and a secure shelter for ships of all dimensions. There are also ample supplies of wood, and excellent water may be obtained with the greatest facility. It is high water at the new and full moon, at three quarters past twelve at noon, north by east and south by west. The spring tide rises from four to five feet, and the common tides seldom more than a foot. There are different points of land which direct a safe steerage into the north-west channel, but that of the north-east has not the same ad-

vantages. The principal point of view from the former is, first the French governor's house, or rather that of the superintendent appointed by the governor of the isle of France, to direct the cultivation of the gardens there, and to overlook the park of land turtles; secondly, the park of land turtles, which is on the sea shore facing the house; thirdly, the mountain called the sugar-loaf, which rises above the oven valley. In this road there is excellent anchorage in sixteen fathom water; there is also abundance of fish, turtles, and sea cows; with cabbage-trees, lemon-trees, &c. The bottom of the road as well as that of the sides of the vallies is sand, the same as that which covers the shore. The whole island abounds with mountains, woods, and rocks. *Long.* 57. 32. E. *Lat.* 19. 30. S.

Diego Suarez, an island in the Indian sea, near the east coast of Madagascar. *Long.* 50. 20. E. *Lat.* 12. 12. S.

Diel, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland. 8 miles S. Osterrod.

Diele, a river of Moldavia, which runs into the Pruth near Czezora.

Dielette, a river of France, which runs into the English Channel, 15 m. WSW. Cherburg.

Diemen, a town of Holland. 4 miles SE. Amsterdam.

Diemen, (*Lille*), one of the Faroer islands, in the North sea. 8 miles S. Sandoe.

Diemen, (*Store*), one of the Faroer islands, 6 miles S. Sandoe.

Diemens, see *Van Diemens*.

Diemen, (*Strait of*), the narrow sea between the coast of Asia and the islands of Japan.

Diemtingen, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne. 22 miles S. Berne.

Diembach, a town of the principality of Wurzburg. 3 miles SE. Volkach.

Diemme, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal. 12 miles N. St. Flour.

Dienville, a town of France, in the department of the Aube. 9 miles NW. Bar-sur-Aube.

Diep Bay, a bay on the island of St. Christopher, near Diep Bay Town.

Diep Bay Town, a town on the north coast of the island of St. Christopher. *Long.* 62. 43. W. *Lat.* 17. 30. N.

Diepenau, a town of Germany, in the county of Hoya. 21 miles SSW. Hoya.

Diepholz, a county of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, bounded on the north by the county of Hoya, on the east by Minden, on the south by the bishopric of Osnabruck, and on the west by Munster; about eight leagues in length, and four in breadth; full of briers, small underwood, and morasses; the cleared country will hardly, to the utmost exertion of labour, yield six for one; the meadows along the Dummer sea are

better. The inhabitants subsist chiefly by breeding cattle, which they sell to Holland, and the countries bordering on the Rhine. They likewise have manufactures of coarse woollen stuff, and coarse linen, which latter has a considerable sale in Holland, Bremen, and America. It contains four towns, and about 1900 houses. The inhabitants are Lutherans: it was erected into a county by the emperor Maximilian; on the attainder of the count, in 1385, it passed to the dukes of Zell, and from them to the electorate of Hanover. The matricular taxation is one horse and four foot, or 28 florins monthly.

Diepholz, a town of Germany, and capital of a county to which it gives name, situated on the Hunte; the inhabitants carry on a manufacture of coarse woollen cloth. 30 miles SSW. Bremen. *Long.* 8. 25. E. *Lat.* 52. 30. N.

Dieppe, a seaport town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Lower Seine; situated between two rocky mountains, at the mouth of the river Bethune, in the English Channel, with a good harbour, but narrow; capable of containing only about 200 vessels, of not above 400 tons burthen, with about eighteen feet at high-water. It contains about 21,000 inhabitants. In 1419, Dieppe was taken by the English. In 1432, it was seized by the insurgent peasants in behalf of the French. In 1442, it was blockaded by Talbot earl of Shrewsbury, and at the end of eight months it was relieved by the Dauphin. In the year 1694, it was bombarded by an English fleet, which set fire to it, and burned down the greater part. 29 miles N. Rouen. *Long.* 1. 9. E. *Lat.* 49. 56. N.

Dieppe, Little, see *Tabodagon*.

Dieppenbeim, a town of Holland, in the department of Overissel. 20 miles E Deventer, 15 N. Groll.

Dierdorf, a town of Germany, in the county of Wied Runkel, situated on the Wiedbach, with a castle, the residence of the counts. The inhabitants are industrious, and employed in agriculture and commerce. 8 miles NNE. Coblenz. *Long.* 7. 43. E. *Lat.* 50. 33. N.

Diernbach, a town of Austria. 11 miles S. Steyr.

Diernberg, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 6 miles N. Nitterfeldt.

Diernpach, a town of Austria. 5 miles E. Mieslau.

Diernstein, or *Tyrnstein*, a town of Austria, near the Danube. Near it is a castle in which Richard I. king of England, was imprisoned by order of Leopold duke of Austria. Leopold had served under Richard against the Saracens in Palestine, and received some offence at the siege of Acre; in revenge of which the unfortunate monarch

was intercepted in his return home, and confined in the walls of this prison. In October 1805, a battle was fought here between the united forces of Russia and Austria, and the French, in which the latter were defeated. 36 miles W. Vienna. *Long.* 15. 33. E. *Lat.* 48. 27. N.

Diersheim, a village of Germany, in the dutchy of Baden, near the Rhine. In April 1797, the Austrians were worsted here by the French. 5 miles N. Kehl.

Diesdorf, see *Distsdorf*.

Diesen, a town of Bavaria, on the Ammer See. 8 miles S. Landberg.

Dieffenstein, a town and castle of Bavaria. 12 miles N. Passau.

Dieft, a town of France, in the department of the Dyle, situated on the river Demer, in which are carried on considerable manufactures of cloth, stockings, &c. particularly for the supply of the neighbouring country. The barony of Dieft, to which was annexed the power of naming the magistrate, as also the title of burgrave of Antwerp, was in the year 1490 invested in the house of Nassau. The allies took Dieft in 1705, after having forced the lines which had been made for the defence of the country, and placed some squadrons of dragoons to keep possession; but on the 24th of October, the same year, a detachment from the French army retook it, made the garrison prisoners of war, and demolished the fortifications. 12 miles NE. Louvain, 22 W. Maestricht. *Long.* 5. 4. E. *Lat.* 50. 58. N.

Dietsenhofen, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 6 miles S. Markt Erlbach.

Dieterstorff, a town of Austria. 4 miles SSW. Tulln.

Dietfurth, a town of Bavaria, on the Altmühl. In 1703, the Bavarians were defeated here, and the town taken by the Imperialists. 19 miles W. Ratibon. *Long.* 11. 33. E. *Lat.* 48. 59. N.

Dietikon, a town of Swisserland, in the county of Baden, near the Limmat. 6 miles S. Baden.

Dietmansfried, a town of Germany, belonging to the abbey of Kempten. 8 miles NNW. Kempten.

Dietrichsbrunn, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Bamberg. 13 miles NNE. Bamberg.

Dietrichstein, a town of Carinthia, on the Geyl. 3 miles W. Arnolditein.

Dietsehn, see *Tetsehen*.

Dietling, see *Titting*.

Dietweil, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Lucerne. 7 miles N. Lucerne.

Dietz, a town of Germany, and capital of a county to which it gives name, formerly independent, but now united to the principality of Nassau, under the name of Nassau

Dietz, situated on the Lahn. It contains three churches, two for Calvinists, the other for Lutherans. 23 miles W. Wetzlar, 25 N. Metz. *Long.* 7. 59. E. *Lat.* 50. 23. N.

Dietzhausen, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 6 m. ENE. Meinungen.

Dieu, (*Île de*), an island in the Atlantic, near the coast of France, about 7 miles long and 2 broad. In October 1795, this island was taken by the British, and French royalists. *Long.* 2. 20. W. *Lat.* 46. 42. N.

Dieulefit, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme. 13 miles E. Montelimar.

Dieûe, a town of France, in the department of the Meuse, on the Meuse. 6 miles S. Verdun.

Diulish, a river of England, which runs into the Stour, near Sturminster, Dorsetshire.

Dieulouard, a town of France, in the department of the Meurthe, on the Moselle. 9 miles NNW. Nancy.

Dieuse, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Meurthe, celebrated for its salt-works. 22 miles NE. Nancy, 27 SE. Metz. *Long.* 6. 48. E. *Lat.* 48. 49. N.

Dig, a town of Hindoostan, in Mewat. 63 miles S. Delhi, 48 E. Cotputly. *Long.* 77. 43. E. *Lat.* 27. 35. N.

Digano, a town of Italy, in the Paduan. 10 miles NNW. Padua.

Digeil, or *Little Tigris*, a canal of Asiatic Turkey, from Ashuk to Bagdad.

Digby, a town of Nova-Scotia, in the bay of Annapolis. 15 miles SW. Annapolis.

Diggani, a town of Africa, in Bambarra. *Long.* 3. 10. W. *Lat.* 14. 10. N.

Diges, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne. 6 m. NW. Tonnerre.

Digges, a town of Bengal. 23 miles E. Boglipoor.

Diggee, a fort of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 36 miles NNW. Durbungah. *Long.* 85. 43. E. *Lat.* 26. 40. N.

Digges's Sound, an inlet in the north part of Beering's Bay. *Long.* 220. 43. E. *Lat.* 59. 52. N.

Digram, a town of Bengal. 20 miles N. Moorshedabad.

Diggy, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Ruttunpour. 17 m. N. Raypour.

Dighton, a town of the state of Massachusetts. 33 miles S. Boston.

Digley, a town of Bengal. 10 miles W. Silhet.

Digligy-beur, a town of Ceylon, where the king has a palace. 5 miles SE. Candy.

Dignac, a town of France, in the department of the Charente. 7 m. S. Angoulême.

Dignagur, a town of Bengal. 24 miles SE. Mahmudpour.

Dignagur, a town of Bengal. 5 miles SSW. Kihenagur.

Dignagur, a town of Bengal. 15 miles NNW. Burdwan.

Dignant, a town of Istria, about 3 miles from the sea. In the church are some paintings by Paul Veronese, Palma, and Tintoret. 44 m. S. Trieste. *Long.* 14. E. *Lat.* 45. 6. N.

Digne, a town of France, and capital of the department of the Lower Alps, situated on a small river at the foot of some mountains, containing about 3000 souls, with some celebrated mineral waters, used both externally and internally. 28 miles S. Apt. *Long.* 6. 19. E. *Lat.* 44. 5. N.

Digny, a town of France, in department of the Eure and Loire. 15 m. W. Chartres.

Digoin, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire. 12 miles W. Charolles.

Digonville, a town of France, in the department of the Channel. 4 m. E. Cherbourg.

Dijolingan, a town on the east coast of the island of Negros. *Long.* 123. 8. E. *Lat.* 10. 40. N.

Dijon, a city of France, and capital of the department of Côte-d'Or, situated on the Ouche, in a fertile and charming plain, bounded by a ridge of mountains, on the side of which the inhabitants cultivate vines, of which they make excellent wine: it has four gates, and three faubourgs, and is near a league in circumference. The walls are handsome, but the fortifications old. The castle was built by Louis XI. It was formerly the capital of the Dijonnois, was the see of a bishop, contained seven parishes, four abbies, eleven convents, a college, an hospital, &c. and 25,000 souls. In 1513, it was taken by the Swiss. 11 posts W. Besançon, 37 SE. Paris. *Long.* 5. 5. E. *Lat.* 47. 18. N.

Dijonnois, before the revolution a country of France, round the city of Dijon.

Dikjeschoft, see *Infuma*.

Dikowo, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Koniggratz. 9 miles ESE. Gitschin.

Dikrnebeli, a mountain of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Sivas. 15 miles N. Arabkir.

Dileram, a town of Persia, in Segestan. 60 miles N. Bost.

Dilen, a river of Cabulistan, which forms one of the branches of the Cowmul, and joins the Semil at Kerdiz.

Dili, see *Delos*.

Dilia, a river of Curdistan, which rises north of Sherezur, and runs into the Tigris between Bagdad and Al Modain.

Dilian, one of the Calamianes islands. *Long.* 120. 27. E. *Lat.* 11. 52. N.

Dilin, a town of Hungary. 2 miles N. Schemnitz.

Dilinge, a town of Prussia, in Natangen. 12 miles S. Insterburg.

Dill, a town of France, in the department of the Sarre. 26 m. WNW. Creutznach.

Dill, a river of Germany, which passes by Dillenburg, &c. and runs into the Lahn opposite Wetzlar.

Dilla, a mountain on the coast of Malabar. 24 miles NNW. Tellichery.

Dillein, a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc. 8 m. W. Chambéry.

Dillenburg, a town of Germany, and capital of Nassau Dillenburg, situated on the Dill; near it is a furnace for the smelting of copper. 14 miles NW. Wetzlar. *Long.* 2. 22. E. *Lat.* 50. 42. N.

Dillingen, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Augsbur, where the bishop usually resided. It was formerly a county, and had some powerful princes of its own. On the 12th of July 1796, the nominal king of France, Louis XVIII. was shot in the forehead near this place by some person unknown; the wound was not dangerous. 25 m. NNW. Augsbur, 24 NE. Ulm. *Long.* 10. 28. E. *Lat.* 48. 32. N.

Dillberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine. 6 miles E. Heidelberg.

Dillstadt, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 4 m. E. Meiningen.

Dilsbo, a town of Sweden, in Helsingland. 15 miles NW. Hudwicksäl.

Dimal, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda. 18 miles S. Combamet.

Dimarra, a river of the island of Luçon, which runs into the sea, *Long.* 120. 40. E. *Lat.* 18. 29. N.

Dimbach, a town of Austria. 4 miles N. Grein.

Dimchurch, or *Dinchurch*, a village of England, in the county of Kent, situated by the side of a strong dyke, called Dimchurch Wall, between Romney and Hythe, to prevent the encroachments of the sea, with a carriage road on the top, which is wide enough for carriages to pass each other. 4 miles NNE. New Romney, 4 SSW. Hythe.

Dimel, a river of Germany, which rises in the county of Waldeck, passes by Stadtbürg, Warburg, Dentelburg, &c. and runs into the Weser, near Helmerhausen.

Dimikur, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Königgratz. 10 miles W. Biczow.

Dimitria, a fort of Russia, on the Don, in the government of Caucasus. 12 miles N. Ekaterinograd.

Dimitrow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Bracław. 50 miles SSW. Bracław.

Dmlu, a strong town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen. 20 miles ESE. Táús.

Dimmedy, a river of Hindoostan, which runs into the Caggar. 45 miles S. Batnir.

Dimme, a town of Arabia, in Yemen. 12 miles SSE. Dsjebi.

Dimokea, a town of Nubia. 76 miles S. Chiggré.

Dina, a small island in the Mediterranean,

near the west coast of Calabria. *Long.* 15. 47. E. *Lat.* 39. 57. N.

Dinaburg, a town of Russia, in the government of Polotsk, on the Dwina. 80 miles NW. Polotsk, 256 SSW. Petersburg. *Long.* 26. 14. E. *Lat.* 56. 5. N.

Dinagepour, a province of Bengal, bounded on the north-east by Boodah and Rungpour, on the east by Surroopour and Goragot; on the south by Poostole, Moseeda, and Barbackpour; and on the west by Rajemal, about 80 miles long from north to south, and from 20 to 50 broad. Dinagepour is the capital.

Dinagepour, a town of Bengal, and capital of a province of the same name. 183 miles N. Calcutta, 182 E. Patna. *Long.* 88. 46. E. *Lat.* 25. 38. N.

Dinan, or *Dinant*, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the North Coasts, surrounded with thick walls; situated in a fertile country, and a healthy soil. The number of inhabitants is about 4000, the chief manufactures are of linen and thread; near it is a chalybeate spring. 12 miles S. St. Malo, 28 E. St. Brieuc. *Long.* 1. 57. W. *Lat.* 48. 23. N.

Dinant, a town of France, in the department of the Sambre and Meuse, near the Meuse; containing eight churches, six convents, two hospitals, and a college. The chief trade is in leather; near it are quarries of marble, and other stone, with some mines of iron ore. It was taken by the French in 1554, and in 1676, but was restored by the peace of Ryfwick. 12 miles S. Namur, 5 N. Charlemont. *Long.* 4. 59. E. *Lat.* 50. 16. N.

Dinant Bay, a bay of France, on the west coast of the department of Finistère, in the English Channel, between Brest road and the bay of Douarnenez. *Long.* 1. 50. W. *Lat.* 48. 13. N.

Dinar, a mountain of Persia, in Farsistan. 40 miles E. Ragian.

Dinazzano, a town of Italy, in the department of the Panaro. 9 miles SSW. Modena.

Dinasinouthy, or *Dinasy Mowydwy*, a town of North-Wales, in the county of Merioneth, with a market on Friday. 35 miles NW. Montgomery, 196 WNW. London. *Long.* 3. 38. W. *Lat.* 52. 34. N.

Dinaw, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia. 60 miles WSW. Lemberg.

Dinckel, a river of Germany, which runs into the Vecht, about 7 miles N. Nienhuys, in the county of Bentheim.

Dinckel, a river of Germany, which runs into the Emmer, near Wobbel, in the county of Lippe.

Dinckelshausen, a town of the principality of Würzburg. 2 miles SE. Geroltzhofen.

Dincole, a town of Hindoostan, in Baglana. 7 miles W. Naderbar.

Dindang, a town of Africa, in Fooladood. *Long.* 7. 25. W. *Lat.* 13. 20. N.

Didigul, a province or circar of Hindoostan; bounded on the north and west by Coimbatore, on the east by the Carnatic, and on the south by Travancore; about 80 miles long from north to south, and 36 broad. It is a valley, situated among mountains, and chiefly filled in rice. It was wrested from Tippoo, and continues part of the British dominions. It is said to produce annually 120,000 pagodas to the East-India Company.

Dindigul, a city of Hindoostan, and capital of a circar, to which it gives name. It was defended by a strong fortress, on an almost inaccessible rock: the British took it by storm in 1783, and have now a garrison in it. 51 miles SW. Trichinopoly, 70 SE. Coimbatore. *Long.* 78. 6. E. *Lat.* 10. 23. N.

Dindikoo, a town of Africa, in Konkodoo. 24 miles NE. Satadoo.

Dinding, or *Pulo Binding*, an island in the Straits of Malacca, near the coast of Malacca; about 20 miles in circumference. *Long.* 100. 36. E. *Lat.* 4. 15. N.

Dinding, *Little*, a small island, a little to the east of Dinding.

Dindoory, a town of Hindoostan, in Baglana. 45 miles W. Chandor.

Dinerof, see *Dudeldorf*.

Dingstons, a town of the state of Pennsylvania. 25 miles E. Pittsburg.

Dingé, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine. 15 miles N. Rennes.

Dingelsingen, a town of Bavaria, on the Iser. In 1634, the Swedes took this town by storm. 40 miles W. Passau, 48 NE. Munich. *Long.* 12. 28. E. *Lat.* 48. 36. N.

Dingelsbadt, a town of Germany, in the county of Eichsfeld, on the Unstrutt. 33 miles NW. Erfurt.

Dingen, a lake of Prussia. 15 miles SE. Brandenburg.

Dingi, a province in the east part of Loango.

Dingle, a seaport town of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, situated on the north coast of a large bay to which it gives name. It was a place of great note and commerce, and though the town shews at present some marks of decay, it preserves some trade, and exports butter, beef, corn, and linen. It was a borough town, and sent two members to the Irish parliament. 21 miles WSW. Tralee. *Long.* 10. 8. W. *Lat.* 52. 8. N.

Dingmans, a town of the state of Pennsylvania. 75 miles N. Philadelphia.

Dingsleben, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 11 m. SE. Meinungen.

Dingwall, a town of Scotland, and a royal burgh, in the county of Rôfs, situated at the bottom of the frith of Cromarty. United with Kirkwall, Wick, Dornoch, and Tain, it sends one member to parliament. In 1801, the population was 1418; the chief

employment is the manufacture of linen. 19 miles N. Inverneils. *Long.* 4. 19. W. *Lat.* 57. 36. N.

Dingyee, a town of Africa, in Kaarta. *Long.* 6. 6. W. *Lat.* 14. 48. N.

Dinin, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Nore at Kilkenny.

Dinibh, a small island in the Atlantic, near the west coast of Ireland. *Long.* 10. 6. W. *Lat.* 51. 41. N.

Dinkelsbuhl, or *Dunkelspuhl*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, situated on three hills, near the Wernitz. The inhabitants are partly Protestants and partly Roman Catholics; and the magistracy is composed of one half each. In the year 928, it was surrounded with a wall; and in 1126, by another. Dinkelsbuhl was an Imperial town till 1802, when it was given among the indemnities to the Elector of Bavaria. It was assessed to the empire and the circle at 96 florins; and to the chamber of Wetzlar at 148 rixdollars, 71 kruiters. 16 miles SW. Anspach. *Long.* 10. 22. E. *Lat.* 49. 5. N.

Dinkira, a country of Africa, situated to the east of the gold coast, about five days journey from the town of Mina. It abounds in gold, and was at one time powerful, but has been exceedingly injured by wars with Asiente.

Dinnahatta, a town of Bengal. 12 miles S. Beyhar.

Dinneren, a river of Switzerland, which runs into the Aar, 7 miles SW. Araw.

Dinow, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia. 20 miles NW. Przemyśl.

Dinslaken, a town of the duchy of Cleves, 23 miles SE. Cleves. *Long.* 7. 3. E. *Lat.* 51. 32. N.

Dinwiddie, a town of Virginia. 11 miles SW. Petersburg.

Dinzheid, a town of Germany, in the principality of Aichstatt. 7 m. SE. Aichstatt.

Diocaneszty, a town of Walachia. 18 m. SW. Driftra.

Djoke Carta, a city of the island of Java, capital of a kingdom. 130 miles SSW. Samarang.

Dioly, a town of Hindoostan, in Visiapour. 43 miles NW. Poonah.

Dios Gys, a town of Hungary. 32 miles W. Tokay.

Diöfietzwei, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oels. 3 m. SSW. Mittelwalden.

Diou, a town of Persia, in Chorasan. 270 miles N. Herat.

Dipbach, a town of the principality of Wurzburg. 5 miles WNW. Volckach.

Dippach, a town of the bishopric of Bamberg. 3 miles SW. Burg Eberach.

Dippoldiswalda, a town of Saxony, in the marggrave of Meissen. 12 miles SSW. Dresden, 20 S. Meissen. *Long.* 13. 36. E. *Lat.* 50. 53. N.

Dippoolol, one of the Sooloo islands. *Long.* 121. 58. E. *Lat.* 6. 24. N.

Diracoul, a town of the Arabian Irak. 42 miles ESE. Bagdad.

Direction Island, a small island near the west coast of Borneo. *Long.* 108. 40. E. *Lat.* 0. 11. N.

Direction, (*Islands of*) four small islands at the west entrance of the Straits of Magellan, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 77. 19. W. *Lat.* 52. 27. S.

Direk Vries Bay, a bay on the south coast of the island of Java. *Long.* 108. 57. E. *Lat.* 7. 38. S.

Direklubel, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Sivas. 35 m. W. Amasieh.

Direnkrutt, a town of Austria. 5 miles SE. Zisterdorf.

Dirennow, a river of Germany, which runs from the Grofs Haff into the Baltic.

Dirgab, a town of Bengal. 28 m. WNW. Silhet.

Dirham, a village of England, in Gloucestershire; where the Saxons under Ceaulin obtained a victory over the Britons. 8 miles N. Bath.

Dirmstein, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre. 7 miles SSW. Worms.

Dirskhoorn, a town of Holland. 8 miles N. Almaer.

Dirleton, a village of Scotland, in the county of Berwick: here are the remains of an ancient castle, which, when Edward I. invaded Scotland, was taken after considerable resistance by Anthony Beck bishop of Durham. 3 miles N. North Berwick.

Dirnhach, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz. 4 miles E. Eger.

Dirreberg, a town of the principality of Bayreuth. 4 miles N. Wunsiedel.

Dirretorf, a town of Austria. In 1310, Charles de Treves, grand master of the Teutonic order, seized this town, pillaged it, and reduced it to ashes. 3 miles N. Steyr.

Dirschau, a town of Prussia, in the province of Pomerelia, on the Vistula, not large, but fortified. 16 miles SSE. Dantzic.

Dirschl, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz. 6 miles S. Leypa.

Disappointment Bay, a bay on the east coast of the island of Mindanao, so called by Capt. Carteret. *Long.* 126. 15. E. *Lat.* 6. 52. N.

Disappointment Bay, a bay in the Straits of Magellan, on the coast of Terra del Fuego. 10 miles SE. Dolphin Bay.

Disappointment, (*Islands of*) two islands in the South Pacific Ocean, discovered by Commodore Byron in 1765; who says, I stood for the small island, which as we drew near it had a most beautiful appearance; it was surrounded by a beach of the finest white sand, and within it was covered with tall trees, which extended their shade to a great

distance, and formed the most delightful groves that can be imagined, without underwood. We judged this island to be about five miles in circumference; and from each end of it we saw a spit running out into the sea, upon which the surge broke with great fury; there was also a great surf all around it. We soon perceived that it was inhabited; for many of the natives appeared on the beach, with spears in their hands, that were at least 16 feet long; they presently made several large fires, which we supposed to be a signal, for we immediately perceived several large fires upon the larger island that was to windward of us, by which we knew that also to be inhabited. I sent the boat with an officer to look for an anchoring-place, who, to our great regret and disappointment, returned with an account that he had been all round the island, and that no bottom could be found within less than a cable's length of the shore, which was surrounded close to the beach with a steep coral rock. While I was circumnavigating the island with the ship, I sent the boats out again to sound, and when they came near the shore, the Indians set up one of the most hideous yells, I had ever heard, pointing at the same time to their spears, and poizing in their hands large stones which they took up from the beach: our men, on the contrary, made all the signs of amity and good-will that they could devise; and at the same time threw them bread and many other things, none of which they vouchsafed so much as to touch; but with great expedition, hauled five or six large canoes which we saw lying upon the beach, up into the wood; when this was done, they waded into the water, and then seemed to watch for an opportunity of laying hold of the boat, that they might drag her on shore; the people on board her apprehending that this was their design, and that if they got them on shore, they would certainly put them to death, were very impatient to be before hand with them, and would fain have fired upon them; but the officer on board having no permission from me to commit any hostilities, restrained them. I should indeed have thought myself at liberty to have obtained by force, the refreshments, for want of which our people were dying, if it had been possible to have come to anchor, supposing we could not have made these poor savages our friends; but nothing could justify the taking away their lives for a mere imaginary or unintentional injury, without procuring the least advantage to ourselves. They were of a deep copper colour, exceedingly stout, and well limbed, remarkably nimble and active, for I never saw men run so fast in my life. We brought to on the west side of it, at the distance of about three quarters of a mile from the shore,

but we had no soundings with 140 fathoms of line. We now perceived several other low islands, or rather peninsulas, most of them being joined one to the other by a neck of land, very narrow and almost level with the surface of the water, which breaks high over it. The middle of this cluster of islands lies in *Long.* 145. 4. *W. Lat.* 14. 5. S.

Disappointment Island, an island in the Pacific Ocean, and one of those called Duff's Group, discovered by Capt. Wilson, in 1797. *Long.* 167. E. *Lat.* 9. 57. S.

Difel, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorasan. 18 miles SE. Herat.

Difentis, one of the jurisdictions in the superior part of the Grison league, situated about the sources of the Rhine: mountainous and fertile. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics, and their language the Romanish. *i. e.* a mixture of Latin, German, and ancient Celtic. In this country, about 48 miles long, are mines of copper and silver.

Difentis, a town of Switzerland, and capital of a jurisdiction in the country of the Grisons, situated near the sources of the Rhine, with an abbey founded in the 7th century. In 1799, the French took this town, but they were soon after defeated, and driven away by the Austrians. 10 miles SW. Ilantz. *Long.* 8 59. E. *Lat.* 6. 58 N.

Difné, a town of Egypt. 16 miles NE. Menuf.

Difmieu, a town of France, in the department of the Isère. 20 miles E. Lyons.

Difley, a township of Cheshire, with 995 inhabitants. 8 miles SE. Stockport.

Difnal Swamp, a large tract of marshy land, in the United States of America, beginning a little to the south of Norfolk in Virginia, and extending into North-Carolina, to the amount of 150,000 acres: this tract is entirely covered with trees, which grow to a very large size; and between them the brushwood springs up so thick, that many parts are absolutely impervious.

Dif, a town of England, in the county of Norfolk, containing about 600 houses. Here are manufactures of stockings and coarse hempen cloth. The market is on Friday. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 2246; of whom 423 were employed in trade and manufactures. 13 m. SSW. Norwich, 92 NNE. London. *Long.* 1. 5. E. *Lat.* 52. 22. N.

Difsay, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne. 7 miles NNE. Poitiers.

Disdorf, a town of Germany, in the Old Mark of Brandenburg. 16 miles WSW. Saltzwedel.

Dissen, or *Tissen*, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Osnabruck, with some salt-works, which belong to Hanover. 16 miles SE. Osnabruck.

Dissenhofen, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, surrounded with walls in

1179. The church serves for Roman Catholics and Protestants. 3 m. SSE. Schaffhausen.

Difontpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 15 miles S. Goorackpour.

Difama, a town of South-America, in New Grenada. 18 miles N. Tunja.

Difre, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. 9 miles SE. Saumur.

Ditfurt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, belonging to the abbey of Quedlingburg. 4 miles NE. Quedlingburg.

Ditkirchen, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, on the Lahn. 17 miles W. Wetzlar.

Ditmansdorf, a town of Austria. 2 miles S. Schtrattentaa.

Ditmarsen, a country or division of Holstein, situated near the Baltic, between the Elbe and the Eyder; the chief towns are Meldorp and Lunden.

Ditombio, a river of Italy, which rises two miles north-east from Orta, passes through the Novarese, and divides into two rivers, the Albona and the Gogna.

Ditterbach, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim. 7 miles SE. Politzka.

Dittersdorf, a town of Prussia, in Oberland. 10 miles W. Liebmuhl.

Dittersgrun, a town of Germany, in the principality of Bayreuth. 7 miles ENE. Wunfriedel.

Dittlaken, a town of Prussia. 3 miles S. Insterburg.

Ditzen, see *Dissen*.

Diu, a town and fort of Hindoostan, situated on an island of the same name, and anciently called Beonus, near the coast of Guzerat. Albuquerque, the general of the Portuguese, endeavoured to obtain leave from the monarch of Cambaya to erect a fort, but the governor obstructed the design. In 1535, Nugno d'Acugna succeeded, and in 49 days made it so strong as to baffle the attempts of the prince, who, repenting of his concession, endeavoured to wrest it from the Portuguese, and perished in the siege: his successor called in the Turks, and, with an army of 20,00 men, renewed the siege: the gallant governor Meneses, repelled all their assaults, and obliged them to retire with great loss. In 1546, it underwent a third siege, and with the same ill success. After this every attention was paid to a place of such importance. Its fortifications were esteemed the finest in India, to which it was deemed the key; they were seated on a rock, and had a vast fosse cut through the live stone. It became a place of immense trade, and was the harbour in which the fleets were laid up during winter. The splendor of the buildings, and the luxury of the inhabitants, were unspeakable. Surat was destroyed to

favour its commerce; but when that city was restored, the former declined fast, so that at present it has not only lost its former consequence, but according to Nicholson, is in a manner a heap of ruins. *Long.* 70. 5. E. *Lat.* 20. 45. N.

Diu Point, a cape on the coast of Guzerat, *Long.* 69. 53. E. *Lat.* 30. 46. N.

Dioait Point, a cape on the north-west coast of the island of Mindanao. *Long.* 123. 14. E. *Lat.* 8. 30. N.

Diva'elly a town of Hindoostan, in the Mysore, taken by Lord Cornwallis in 1791. 20 miles N. Bangalore.

Divanieh, a town of the Arabian Irak. 40 miles SE. Hella.

Divaran, one of the Calamianes islands. *Long.* 120. 32. E. *Lat.* 12. 8. N.

Divari, a town of the principality of Georgia. 15 miles NNW. Teflis.

Dive, a river of France, which runs into the sea, near Dives.

Dives, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados. 12 miles NE. Caen.

Divet, a town of the north coast of Sicily. 7 miles N. Messina.

Dividing Creek, a bay in the Chesapeake. *Long.* 76. 22. W. *Lat.* 37. 46. N.

Divilican, a town of the island of Luçon, at the entrance of Caiguran Bay. *Long.* 122. 27. E. *Lat.* 16. 51. N.

Divinely, see *Deounelly*.

Divot, a town of Bengal. 26 miles E. Calcutta.

Divriki, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Sivas: it was built by Pompey in the Mithridatic war, and by him called Nicopolis, or the city of victory. 60 miles NE. Sivas. 90 N. Diarbekir.

Divots, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Antrim. 2 miles W. Belfast.

Divy Point, a cape of Hindoostan, on the east coast of the circle of Condapilly, in the bay of Bengal. *Long.* 81. 20. E. *Lat.* 15. 55. N.

Dixan, a town of Abyssinia, on a hill, inhabited by Moors and Christians, whose chief trade is selling children for slaves. 30 miles S. Arkiko. *Long.* 40. E. *Lat.* 15. 5. N.

Dixmont, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne. 6 miles N. Joigny.

Dixmude, a town of France, in the department of the Lys, situated on the river Yperlee; the sea came formerly up to the walls, making a small arm capable of receiving merchant-vessels which came to traffic, attracted by the privileges granted by the ancient comtes of Flanders: it had every year a free fair for horses in July. Dixmude was first surrounded with walls in 1270. Philip the Fair, king of France, took it in 1299, and augmented its fortifications. It has often experienced the calamities of war and fire. The magistracy is composed of

2 burgomasters, 13 echevins, and a common council. It had several convents, and in the Hotel de Ville they preserve an image of the Virgin, which they say shed many drops of blood from a wound given by a German soldier with his sword. It has been often taken and retaken by the French and Spaniards, and was ceded to the latter by the treaty of the Pyrenées, concluded the 7th of November 1659; but they abandoned it in October 1690. In September 1692, they placed in it a fresh garrison; and again abandoned it in January, 1693, after having seized on Furnes. William III. king of England, then put in a strong garrison, and added considerably to the fortifications; but the French took it in 1695, by the treachery or cowardice of the governor, Colonel John Antoine Ellenberger, major-general of the Danish troops, who had 8 regiments of infantry, and one of dragoons, with plenty of artillery, and stores of all kinds necessary to sustain a siege of several months; yet he surrendered on an infamous capitulation, without having sustained an assault, or suffered the least breach; he was afterwards tried for cowardice by a council of war, and condemned to lose his head, which sentence was executed at Ghent, the 30th of November 1695. Dixmude is much celebrated for its excellent butter. 14 miles N. Ypres, 11 S. Ostend. *Long.* 3. E. *Lat.* 51. 2. N.

Dixon, a town of South Carolina. 27 miles E. Camden.

Dixon's Entrance, straits in the North Pacific Ocean, between Queen Charlotte's island and the continent of North-America.

Dizabad, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 60 miles SSE. Hamadan.

Dizec, or *Rasec*, a town of Persia, in the province of Meeeran. 200 miles N. Kidge, 190 S. Bost.

Dizum, or *Ditsum*, a town of East Friesland, with a harbour on the Embs. 4 miles SSE. Emden.

Dmitrevskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Jaroslavl. 68 miles NNW. Jaroslavl.

Dmitriev Svopa, a town of Russia, in the government of Kursk, on the Svopa. 20 miles NNW. Kursk, 432 SSE. Petersburg. *Long.* 35. 44 E. *Lat.* 52. 5. N.

Dmitrija Rossoskoi, a town of Russia, in the province of Utiug, on the Sula. 140 miles ESE. Ustiug.

Dmitrov, a town of Russia, in the government of Moscow. The environs are celebrated for yellow and white apples, which are so transparent, that the pips may be seen through the rind. 32 miles N. Moscow.

Dnieprofsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Tauris, on the Dnieper. 80 miles SSW. Ekaterinoflav.

Dnieper, or *Dneper*, or *Nieper*, or *Borisl*

benes, a river of Russia, which rises in the south part of the government of Tver, passes by Smolensko, Mogilev, Kiev, Ekaterinoflav, &c. and runs into the Black Sea near Otchakov. It begins to be navigable a little above Smolensko. Notwithstanding the course of this river is so extensive, its navigation is only once interrupted by a series of cataracts, which reach about 30 miles; these however, are not very dangerous, and may be passed in the spring by loaded barks.

Dniestr, or *Niester*, a river of Poland, which passes by Halics, Choczim, Saroka, Raszcow, Rgerlik, Bender, &c. and empties itself into the Black sea, at Akerman.

Doa, a small island in the Eastern Indian sea, near the west coast of the island of Gilolo. *Long.* 127. 40 E. *Lat.* 2. 15. N.

Dabeb, a river of Asia, which changes its name to Kameh, near Cabul.

Daan, a town of Arabia, in Hadramaut, the residence of a sheick. 25 days journey E. Sana.

Doara, a river of Africa, on the coast of Ajan, which runs into the sea, *Lat.* 3. 20. N.

Doarcon, or *Doiarcon*, or *Oiarcon*, a river of Spain, which runs into the bay of Biscay, near Port Passage.

Doareah, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, on the coast. 60 miles W. Noanagur.

Doarsang, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa. 27 miles NW. Harriopour.

Daurisunny, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Mohrungbaugé. 28 miles NNW. Harriopour.

Doba, or *Dobba*, a town of Arabia, in the province of Oman. 144 miles NNW. Mascat. *Lat.* 25. 42. N.

Dobar, a town of Bosnia. 40 miles E. Banjaluka.

Doharua, or *Doharowa*, a town of Abyssinia. 90 miles E. Siré, 50 SW. Arkiko.

Dobber, a town of Arabia. 36 miles NW. Sana.

Dobbs, a county of North-Carolina.

Dobbs, a town of North-Carolina. 40 miles N. Newbern.

Döbeln, a town of Saxony. 27 miles SE. Leipsic, 54 WNW. Dresden. *Long.* 13. 1. E. *Lat.* 51. 7. N.

Doben, a town of Prussia, in Natangen. 9 miles E. Bartenstein.

Dober, a town of Lusatia. 4 miles N. Calau. *Long.* 14. E. *Lat.* 51. 39. N.

Doberan, a town of the duchy of Mecklenburg. 8 miles W. Rostock.

Dobersdorf, a town of Holstein. 10 miles W. Lutkenborg.

Dobersperg, a town of Austria. 4 miles N. Bohmisch Waidhoven.

Dobieschitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachim. 4 miles NW. Pisek.

Doblen, a town of the duchy of Courland. 6 miles NE. Mittaw.

Doboreva, a town of Bosnia. 28 miles SSE. Serajo.

Dobysna, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minsk. 12 m. NW. Rohaczow.

Doboy, a small American island, in the Atlantic, near the coast of Georgia. *Long.* 81. 31. W. *Lat.* 31. 28. N.

Dobra, a town of Transilvania. 20 miles WNW. Millenbach.

Dobra, a town of Servia. 17 miles W. Orsova.

Dobra, a citadel of Germany, in the bishopric of Bamberg. 6 m. NE. Kupferberg.

Dobra, a town of Germany, in the Vogtland. 12 miles E. Oelsnitz.

Dobra, a river of Croatia, which runs into the Kulpa, 5 miles NW. Carlsstadt.

Dobrakotz, a town of Hungary. 19 miles S. Symontornya.

Dobrata, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia. 40 miles W. Jassy.

Dobraticze, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzesc. 6 miles S. Brzesc.

Dobrawitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslau. 4 m. S. Jung Buntzlau.

Dobrawitz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn. 14 miles N. Brunn.

Dobre, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Belcz. 56 miles WSW. Belcz.

Dobrenitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz. 8 m. SW. Konigingratz.

Dobrianka, a town of Russia, in the government of Mogilev. 116 m S. Mogilev.

Dobrigny, a town of the island of Veglia. 5 miles N. Veglia.

Dobrilow, a town of Austrian Poland. 32 miles S. Halicz.

Dobrilugk, a town of Lusatia. This was originally a convent of Cisterians, founded in the 12th century, which, being laid waste by the Hussites, was converted into a citadel by the Elector Christian I. and a town founded near it. 28 miles W. Spremberg, 34 N. Dresden. *Long.* 13. 35. E. *Lat.* 51. 34. N.

Dobrodzin, see *Gutentag*.

Dobrofort, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Belcz. 8 miles SE. Belcz.

Dobromil, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg. 32 m. SW. Lemberg.

Dobroniva, a town and castle of Hungary. 6 miles NE. Schemnitz.

Dobrowa, a river of Bohemia, which runs into the Elbe, 6 miles SE. Colin.

Dobruska, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz. 34 m. NE. Konigingratz.

Dobrisch, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Beraun. 4 miles SW. Knin.

Dobruje, or *Dobruzi*, a country extending from Dristra, along the south branch of the Danube, to the north belonging to Turkey, and inhabited by Tartars.

Dobrzany, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen. 9 miles SW. Pilsen.

Dobryń, a town of the dutchy of Warfaw, on the Vistula. 65 miles W. Warfaw, 65 SSE. Culm. *Long.* 19. 24. E. *Lat.* 52. 25. N.

Dobshena, a town of Hungary. 12 miles SSW. Kapsdorf.

Dohygar, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 14 miles S. Vellore.

Docally, a town of Bengal. 10 miles SW. Mahmudpour.

Do Carmo, a town of Brasil. *Long.* 26. 35. W. *Lat.* 20. 20. S.

Doce, see *Rio Doce*.

Docelles, a town of France, in the department of the Volges. 6 miles SE. Epinal.

Dochart, a river of Scotland, which rises in the west part of Perthshire, and runs into Loch Tay, after which it takes the name of Tay.

Dockan, one of the Sooloo islands. *Long.* 120. 2. E. *Lat.* 5. 58. N.

Docker, a river of England, which runs into the sea, 5 miles N. Lancaster.

Dockum, a town of Holland, in the department of Friesland, situated in the country of Oostergoo, on the river Ee, with a good port, built in the year 248, by Ubs duke of Friesland. The king Gondabole first surrounded it with a wall; and coined gold money in 739: the walls have been often demolished and rebuilt. They preserve in this city a manuscript of the gospels, said to be written by Boniface, the German apostle, and second bishop of Utrecht, who suffered martyrdom with fifty-one of his companions, in the year 739. The town is very neat and pleasant, and has a good town-house, built on the side of a grand canal, over which is a handsome bridge; it is defended by a good rampart of earth, ditches, and bastions. The admiralty of the province is held here. 10 miles NW. Lewarden, 33 W. Delfzel. *Long.* 5. 55. E. *Lat.* 53. 20. N.

Doctrina, a town of South-America, in the province of Tucuman. 100 m. W. Salta.

Dodbrook, a town of England, in the county of Devon, with a market on Wednesday. 15 miles SW. Dartmouth, 220 WSW. London. *Long.* 3. 44. W. *Lat.* 50. 12. N.

Dode, a river on the west coast of Sumatra, which runs into the sea, *Lat.* 2. 27. N.

Doderhult, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland. 40 miles N. Calmar.

Dodo, a town of Africa, in Aweri. 45 miles SSE. Aweri.

Dodo, a river of Benin, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 4. 50. N.

Doe, a river of Africa, which runs into the Indian sea, *Lat.* 30. S.

Doe Run, a river of Kentucky, which runs into the Ohio, *Long.* 86. 30. W. *Lat.* 37. 45. N.

Doebeln, a town of Germany, in the circle

of Leipzig, on the Mulda; with manufactures of cloth and hats. 30 miles SE. Leipzig.

Doel, a town of Flanders, on the Scheldt, opposite Lillo.

Doen, a town of European Turkey, on the Danube. 56 miles NNE. Silistria.

Doesfa, a town of Bengal, and capital of the circar of Nagpour. 98 miles W. Calcutta. *Long.* 85. 2. E. *Lat.* 23. N.

Doesburg, a town of Holland, in the county of Zutphen; rich and populous. The Hollanders made themselves masters of it in 1570; but in the year 1583, the citizens called in the Prince of Parma to their aid, and drove the Dutch away; but the Earl of Leicester took it again in 1586, being the first conquest achieved by the English forces sent by Queen Elizabeth to the assistance of the States-General. Francis de Mendoza, admiral of Aragon, retook it in 1598; but it soon after surrendered to Prince Maurice of Nassau, who considerably augmented the fortifications. The Bishop of Munster took it in 1672, but relinquished it soon after. Like the other towns of the province it opened its gates to the French in 1672, who demolished the fortifications, and abandoned it in 1674. 8 miles SSW. Zutphen, 9 NE. Arnhem. *Long.* 6. 1. E. *Lat.* 52. 2. N.

Doetve, a small island in the Indian sea. *Long.* 130. 50. E. *Lat.* 7. 8. S.

Doewae, or *Dufwe*, a town of Sweden, in Jamtland. 40 miles W. Frosen.

Doifar, or *Dafar*, a seaport of Arabia, in the province of Hadramaut, on the west coast of a bay in the Arabian sea, to which it gives name; governed by a sheick, who is a sovereign prince. The inhabitants are represented as courteous to Europeans. The chief article of export is olibanum. 120 miles N. Cape Fartach.

Doifar, or *Dufar*, a town of Arabia, in Yemen. 130 miles S. Mecca.

Doifarfe, a town of Abyssinia. 180 miles SE. Gondar.

Mofre, a town of Norway. 36 miles E. Romisdal.

Dog Island, one of the smaller Virgin islands, near the NW. coast of Virgin Gorda.

Dog Island, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, so called by Le Maire and Schouten, from the circumstance of finding on it three dogs; about 12 miles in circumference. It is a low island, overflowed in the middle by the sea at high tides; and surrounded with a border like a mole covered with trees. This island was discovered by Magellan, who called it *Desventurada*. *Long.* 141. 30. W. *Lat.* 15. 15. S.

Dog Islands, a cluster of small islands on the south side of the gulf of St. Laurence. *Long.* 58. W. *Lat.* 51. 20. N.

Dog's Bird Indians. Indians of North-America: about *Long.* 113 W. *Lat.* 65. N.

Dog's Head, a cape on the west coast of Ireland, in the county of Galway. *Long.* 10. 8. W. *Lat.* 53. 34. N.

Dogs (Isle of), in the county of Middlesex, opposite Greenwich. Here Togodumnus, brother of Caractacus, was killed in a battle with the Romans, in the year 46. In this island have lately been constructed some magnificent docks with large and convenient warehouses for the accommodation of the West-India merchants.

Dog's River, a river of West-Florida, which runs into the Mobile bay, *Long.* 88. 3. W. *Lat.* 30. 40. N.

Dogado, the immediate environs of the city of Venice, extending from the mouth of the Lisonzo to the mouth of the Adige, including the canals of Venice and the canal of Marano.

Dogan-bisar, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 35 m. SE. Akfhehr, 32 W. Cogni.

Dogger Bank, a very extensive sand-bank in the German sea, between the coasts of Germany and England. A fleet of Dutch ships for the Baltic, convoyed by eight ships of the line and ten large frigates, under Admiral Zoutman, met with the English fleet returning home with a convoy, under Admiral Parker; both admirals immediately prepared for action. The action continued for three hours and a half, at the end of which both fleets were so disabled, that neither of them could form the line to renew the action. They lay to at a small distance from each other to repair their damages, when the Dutch admiral, with his convoy, bore away for the Texel. The British fleet suffered much; and the loss of men was great; 104 killed, & 339 wounded, amongst whom were several officers. The Dutch ships were much shattered, and the Hollandia, one of them, sunk the night after the engagement with all the wounded men on board.

Dogliani, a mountain of Bosnia. 12 miles N. Serajo.

Doglapour, a town of Bengal. 28 miles S. Ghidore.

Dogney Creek, a river of Virginia which runs into the Potomack, *Long.* 77. 10. W. *Lat.* 38. 45. N.

Dogon, a town of Pegu, on an island in the mouth of the Ava. 10 miles W. Sirian.

Dobalitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Koniggratz. 4 m. NW. Koniggratz.

Dohazary, a town of Bengal. 18 miles S. Ilamabad.

Dobebra, a town of Bengal. 18 miles S. Kihenagur.

Dobna, a town of Saxony, in the margravate of Meissen, on the Muglitz, containing about 100 houses. *Long.* 13. 48. E. *Lat.* 50. 58. N.

Dohud, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Godra. 20 miles SW. Tandla.

Dohud, a town of Bengal. 23 miles W. Ramgur.

Doia, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia. 50 miles SE. Skopia.

Doiagoi, an island in the Frozen sea, at the entrance of the Straits of Vagatkskoi, belonging to Russia. *Long.* 57. 14. E. *Lat.* 70. 5. N.

Dojar, a town of Arabia, in Yemen. 44 miles E. Chamir.

Dojon, a town of Hindoostan, in Barra-maul. 5 miles SE. Namacul.

Doiron, a river of France, which joins the Isere near Moustiers.

Dokowiczze, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Belcz. 28 miles NW. Belcz.

Dol, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, situated in a marshy country, about a league from the sea; before the revolution, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Tours. The air is unhealthy, and the town thinly inhabited; it contains 1200 houses. In 1172, some insurgents of Bretagne, who had taken arms against Henry II. under the Earl of Chester, and Ralph de Fougeres, were defeated near this town, with the loss of 1500 men; the rest retired into Dol, which was soon after taken by the king, and the garrison made prisoners of war. 6 posts N. Rennes, 27 W. Paris. *Long.* 1. 40. E. *Lat.* 48. 33. N.

Dola, or *Dala*, a town of Pegu, on a river which runs into the bay of Bengal. 60 miles W. Sirian.

Dolalycze, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek. 12 miles NNE. Novogrodek.

Dolan, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Koniggratz. 4 miles W. Gitschin.

Dolanova, a river of Russia, which runs into the Oaka, 12 miles S. Bratskoi.

Dolau, a town of Germany, in the principality of Bayreuth. 4 miles ENE. Bayreuth.

Dolceacqua, a town of France, in the department of the Maritime Alps, situated on the Navia, late the capital of a marquisate, defended with a strong castle and fortress. The land produces all things necessary, especially excellent wine, figs, almonds, filberts, apples, citrons, lemons, melons, legumes of all sorts, and excellent oil. 16 miles ENE. Nice, 3 NE. Vintimiglia.

Doldegam, a town of Ceylon. 18 miles N. Candi.

Dôle, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Jura, situated on the north-side of the Doubs, containing between 9000 and 10,000 inhabitants. It was once a strong place, but the fortifications were destroyed by Louis XIV. 25 miles N. Lons le Saunier, 23 WSW. Besançon. *Long.* 5. 34. E. *Lat.* 47. 6. N.

Dile, La, the loftiest part of Mount Jura, which has the appearance of an immense rock; the summit of it supposed to be 5774 feet above the level of the sea. 7 m. N. Nions.

Doleravis, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz. 6 miles SE. Graflitz.

Doley, a town of Bengal. 7 miles NW. Nagore.

Dolfin, a small island in the Adriatic. *Long.* 14. 51. E. *Lat.* 44. 55. N.

Dolgaia, a bay of Russian Lapland, in the White sea. *Long.* 20. 14. E. *Lat.* 73. 25. N.

Dolganova, a town of Russia. 32 miles NNE Nertschinsk.

Dolgelly, or *Dolgeth*, a town of North-Wales, in the county of Merioneth, situated on the river Avon, at the foot of the mountain called Kader-Idris, with two markets weekly, on Tuesdays and Saturdays. The principal manufacture is a kind of coarse woollen cloth, undyed, chiefly for exportation. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 2949; of whom 260 were employed. 40 miles S. Caernarvon, 205 NW. London. *Long.* 4. 36. W. *Lat.* 52. 44. N.

Dolgenfee, a lake of Germany, in the Ucker Mark of Brandenburg, a little to the north of Templin.

Dolgoi, an island in the river Volga, on which the city of Astrachan is built.

Dolhinaw, a town of Luthuania, in the palatinate of Wilna. 70 miles E. Wilna.

Dolicza, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podolia. 26 miles NW. Kaminiec.

Dolina, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia. 38 miles SW. Halicz.

Dolitz, a town of Hinder Pomerania. 3 miles S. Zachan.

Dolitzsch, see *Delitzsch*.

Doliven, a town of Prussia. 4 miles N. Marggrabowa.

Dolli, a town of Pegu, on an island in the mouth of the Ava. 45 miles WSW. Sirian.

Dollar Law, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Peebles, about 2840 feet above the level of the sea. 10 miles S. Peebles.

Dollart Bay, a large bay or lake of Germany, in East Friesland, formed by an inundation of the sea in 1277, which at the same time is said to have destroyed 33 villages. 16 miles W. Groningen, 6 SW. Emden.

Dollendorf, a town of Germany, in the county of Blankenheim. 3 miles SE. Blankenheim.

Dollerey, a river of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, which runs into the Ill, about 2 miles N. Mulhausen.

Dollingen, a town of Saxony. 5 miles E. Liebenwerda.

Dol's Point, a cape on the south coast of the island of Jamaica, between West Harbour and Peake Bay.

Dollstalt, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland. 6 miles NW. Preusschmark.

Dollopatagam, a town of Ceylon. 42 miles NNW. Candy.

Dolmar, a mountain of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 5 m. S. Schmalkalden.

Dolmatov, a town of Russia, in the province of Ekaterinburg, on the Iset. 80 miles SE. Ekaterinburg.

Dolmayrac, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. 9 miles N. Agen.

Dolmersberg, a citadel of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 4 m. NE. Meinungen.

Dolnitz, a river of Saxony, which runs into the Elbe, 15 miles below Meissen.

Dolustadt, a town of Germany, in the principality of Aichstatt, on the Altmühl. 6 miles W. Aichstatt.

Dolo, (*Il*), a town of Italy, in the Paduan, on the Brenta, containing about 3000 inhabitants. 8 miles ENE. Padua.

Dolol, a town of Africa, in the country of the Foulahs, on the north side of the Senegal. *Long.* 11. 10. W. *Lat.* 15. 38. N.

Dolonskoi, a fortress of Russia, in the government of Kolivan, on the Irkutsch. 16 miles W. Semipalatnoi.

Dolores, (*Los*), a town of Mexico, in the province of Chiapa. 70 miles E. Chiapa dos Elpagnols.

Dolores, a town of New Navarre. 145 miles S. Casa Grande.

Dolphin Islands, three small islands in the Mergui Archipelago, near the north-east coast of Sullivan's island. *Lat.* 11. 14. N.

Dolphin's Island, an island in the Straits of Magellan. *Long.* 71. 41. W. *Lat.* 53. 59. S.

Dolphin Bay, a bay in the Straits of Magellan, on the coast of Terra del Fuego. *Long.* 76. 7. W. *Lat.* 52. 58. S.

Dolphin's Nose, a cape at the western extremity of the island of Mysol, in the Eastern Indian sea. *Long.* 130. E. *Lat.* 1. 54. S.

Dolphin's Nose, a cape on the north-east coast of the island of St. Matthew, in the Mergui Archipelago. *Lat.* 10. 3. N.

Dolstet, a town of Prussia, in the province of Natangen. 18 miles SE. Brandenburg.

Dolstet, a town of Prussia, in the province of Ermeland. 14 m. S. Elbing.

Domanskir, a small island on the west side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 16. 59. E. *Lat.* 60. 56. N.

Domarklubb, a small island on the east side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 21. 2. E. *Lat.* 62. 2. N.

Domarskar, a small island on the east side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 20. 59. E. *Lat.* 60. 43. N.

Domassyn, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaurzin. 8 miles SE. Beneschow.

Domazlicze, or *Domazlitz*, see *Taus*.

Dombaca, a small island in the bay of Bengal, near the coast of Ava. *Long.* 94. 35 E. *Lat.* 17. 32. N.

Domberschitz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn. 20 miles SE. Brunn.

Dombes, before the revolution, a principality and a small country of France, in Burgundy, about 24 miles long, and 7 broad, of which Trevoux was the capital. It is now a part of the department of the Ain.

Dombes, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 12 miles SW. Surat.

Domboo, a town of Africa, in the county of Mekzara. *Long.* 10. 10. E. *Lat.* 15. 20. N.

Domboo, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Bornou, a little to the west of a considerable salt lake, in the road from Temissa to Bornou. 400 miles SSE. from the former, 200 NNW. from the latter. *Long.* 21. 25. E. *Lat.* 23. N.

Dombrovatz, a town of Poland, in Galicia. 60 miles SW. Lemberg.

Dombrowken, a town of Prussia, in Nantangen. 10 miles E. Nordenburg.

Domburg, a town of Holland, in the island of Walcheren. 6 miles NW. Middelburg.

Domenzain, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées. 7 miles NNW. Mauleon.

Domesness, a cape on the coast of Courland, at the entrance of the gulf of Riga; called by the Dutch sailors de Cursche Vorst Van de Blau Berg, or the Courland Prince of the Blue Mountains. From it a sand bank runs near twenty miles; the extremity lying under water. From the east of the promontory is an unfathomable abyss, never observed to be agitated. For the safety of vessels two beacons are erected at different heights, and fires lighted in them during the winter nights. *Long.* 22. 10. E. *Lat.* 57. 30. N.

Domevre, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges. 6 m. N. Epinal.

Domevre sous Aiviere, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges. 3 miles NW. Epinal.

Domsfront, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Orne, situated on a mountain near the river Varenne, containing about 1700 inhabitants. In the year 1572, a battle was fought here between the Catholics and Huguenots, in which the latter were defeated and their general Montgomery taken prisoner, who was soon after beheaded at Paris. 30 miles WNW. Alençon. *Long.* c. 34. W. *Lat.* 48. 35. N.

Dominica, an island of the West-Indies, so named by Christopher Columbus, from the circumstance of discovering it on Sunday, (November 3, 1493,) situated between Guadaloupe and Martinico; about 29 miles in length, and 16 in breadth, containing 186,436 acres of land, and divided into ten parishes; It contains many high and rugged mountains.

among which are volcanoes, that frequently discharge eruptions. From some of these mountains issue springs of hot water, whose medicinal virtues are much commended. Dominica is well watered, there being upwards of thirty rivers in the island, besides a great number of rivulets. The soil, in most of the interior country, is a light brown-coloured mould, and appears to have been washed from the mountains. Towards the sea coast, and in many of the vallies, it is a deep, black, and rich native earth, which seems well adapted to the cultivation of all the articles of West-Indian produce. The under-stratum is, in some parts, a yellow or brick clay, in others a stiff terrace; but it is in most places very stony. In the woods of Dominica are innumerable swarms of bees, which hive in the trees, and produce great quantities of wax and honey, both of which are equal in goodness to any in Europe. Dominica was confirmed to Great Britain by the peace of Paris in 1763, having been taken from the French in 1759. At the commencement of the American war, this island was in a flourishing state: the port of Roseau having been declared a free port by act of parliament, was resorted to by trading vessels from most parts of the foreign West-Indies, as well as from America. The French and Spaniards purchased great numbers of negroes there for the supply of their settlements, together with vast quantities of the merchandize and manufactures of Great-Britain; payment for all which was made chiefly in bullion, indigo, and cotton, and completed in mules and cattle; articles of prime necessity to the planter. Thus the island, though in itself certainly not so fertile as some others of less extent in its neighbourhood, was becoming very rapidly a colony of considerable importance; but unfortunately it wanted that protection which alone could give its possessions stability and value. On Monday the 7th of September 1778, a French armament, consisting of a forty-gun ship, three frigates, and about thirty sail of armed sloops and schooners, having on board upwards of 2000 regular troops, and a lawless banditti of volunteers, appeared off the island, under the command of the Marquis de Bouillé, governor of Martinico, and general of the French Windward West-Indian islands. The whole number of the militia in the island did not exceed 100. The small force, however, that was collected, behaved with that spirit and gallantry, which gave room to lament that they were not better supported. But gallantry was unavailing against such superiority of numbers; for about 2000 of the French having shortly after gained possession of the heights above Roseau, determined the fate of the island. The bravery of the in-

habitants, however, obtained for them very honourable terms of capitulation. It was restored to Great-Britain by the peace of 1783. The principal towns are Portsmouth, and Roseau, or Charlotte's Town. The exports of the island from January 5th, 1787, to January 5th, 1788, were 71,312 cwt. of sugar; 63,392 gallons of rum; 16,803 gallons of molasses, 1194 cwt. of cocoa, 18,149 cwt. of coffee, 11,250 pounds of indigo, 970,816 pounds of cotton, 161 cwt. of ginger, with miscellaneous articles to the value of 11,912l. 10s. 9d: the whole, according to the current prices in London, to the value of 302,987l. 15s. *Long.* 61. 23. *W. Lat.* 15. 32. N.

Dominica, or *O-Heeva-Oa*, the largest of the Marquesas, or the Marquis de Mendocas islands, in the Pacific Ocean, extending from east to west about 18 miles in length; the breadth is unequal, and circumference about 45 or 48 miles. It is full of rugged hills, rising in ridges directly from the sea; these ridges are separated by deep vallies, which, as well as the sides of the hills, are clothed with wood; the aspect is barren, but the island is nevertheless inhabited. *Long.* 139. 3. *W. Lat.* 9. 44. S.

Dominica, (*La*), a town of the island of Cuba. 45 miles W. Havanna.

Dmitrofsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Orel. 40 miles SW. Orel, 484 SSE. Petersburg.

Domitz, a town and fortress of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg, at the conflux of the Elbe and the Elda; sold by the Elector of Brandenburg to the Count of Schwerin in 1328, with the duties, and all the country on both sides the Elbe, for 7500 marks: the town and duties returned again to the house of Brandenburg, but the fortress remains with the Duke of Mecklenburg, as heirs of the Counts of Schwerin. It was taken by the Imperial troops in 1627; by the Swedes in 1631; by the Saxons and Imperialists in 1637; and again by the Swedes in 1643. 34 miles S. Schwerin. *Long.* 11. 24. E. *Lat.* 53. 10. N.

Dommaigne, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine. 7 miles WSW. Vitre.

Dommalain, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine. 3 miles N. La Guerche.

Dommart les Ponthieu, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 12 miles NW. Amiens.

Dommartin, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges. 18 miles WNW. Mirecourt.

Donnary, a town of Hindoostan, in Rohilcund. 15 miles S. Pattiary.

Donne, a town of France, in the de-

partment of the Dordogne. 6 miles S. Sarlat.

Dommel, a river of Brabant, which passes by Bois-le-duc, where it receives the Aa, and joining the Meuse, forms with that river and the Wahal, the island of Bommel.

Dommitsch, a town of Saxony, in the marggravate of Meissen on the Elbe. 10 miles S. Wittenberg, 28 NNW. Meissen. *Long.* 12. 56. E. *Lat.* 51. 37. N.

Donnau, a town of Prussia, in Natangen. 20 miles SSE. Königsberg. *Long.* 20. 40. E. *Lat.* 54. 22. N.

Dono d'Oficello, or *Desola*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Gogna, defended by a fortress. *Long.* 8. 20. E. *Lat.* 46. 5. N.

Donorny, a town of Bengal. 23 miles SW. Midnapour.

Donos-nous, a town of the island of Sardinia. 10 miles NE. Villa d'Iglesias.

Dompaire, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges. 9m. WNW. Epinal.

Dompierre, a town of France, in the department of the Allier. 14 m. ESE. Moulins.

Dompierre, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente. 6 miles ESE. Saintes.

Donremy, a town of France, in the department of the Meuse. The birth-place of the celebrated maid of Orleans, Jeanne d'Arc. 10 miles E. Bar-le-duc.

Domrianka, a town of Russia, in the government of Perm. 40 miles N. Perm.

Domstattel, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz. 10 miles NE. Olmutz.

Don, a river of Russia, anciently called Tanais. It rises near Epiplan, in the government of Tula, and runs into the sea of Azoph, by two mouths, west of Azoph. Its mouths are so choked with sand, that except during the spring, when the snow melts, only flat-bottom boats pass.

Don, a river of England, which runs into the Aire, near Snaith in Yorkshire.

Don, a river of Scotland, which rises in the west part of the county of Aberdeen, and crossing the county, runs into the sea a little below Old Aberdeen.

Don Christopher's Cove, on the north coast of the island of Jamaica. *Long.* 77. 1. W. *Lat.* 18. 58. N.

Donabigge, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 20 miles WSW. Patna.

Donaghadee, a seaport of Ireland, in the county of Down, situated on the east coast, at the entrance of the north channel, where packets are established for the purpose of carrying the mails and passengers to Port Patrick in Scotland, a distance not quite seven leagues. 15 miles E. Belfast. *Long.* 5. 25. W. *Lat.* 54. 37. N.

Donah, a town of Hindoostan, in Viliaspour. 55 miles NW. Poonah.

Donah, a pass across the mountains of Bengal. 47 miles N. Rangur.

Donai, or *Donnay*, a town of Africa, in the country of the Foulahs, on the Senegal. 40 miles SSW. Cayor.

Donatecz, a river of Poland, which runs into the Vistula, 25 miles below Cracow.

Donaufchingen, or *Doneschingen*, a town of Germany, situated in the Black Forest, where the Prince of Furstenburg has a palace; near which is a spring, said to be the source of the Danube. 13 miles NNW. Schaffhausen, 13 W. Duttlingen.

Dnavitz, a town of Hungary. 16 miles NNW. Palotza.

Donauschaff, or *Donschaff*, a town of Bavaria, on the Danube. 6 miles E. Ratibon.

Donawert, a town of Bavaria, on the Wernitz, near its union with the Danube. It was formerly Imperial, and in the circle of Swabia; but being put under the ban of the empire in the year 1607, was seized by the Duke of Bavaria. It is fortified, and has a bridge across the Danube. It has been taken several times in the wars of Germany, both by the French and the Swedes. 30 miles W. Ingolstadt, 18 N. Augsburg. *Long.* 10. 42. W. *Lat.* 48. 39. N.

Donax, a village of France, in the department of the Dora. The road here is cut through the native rock, and is supposed to have been the passage of Hannibal. 3 miles SE. Verrez.

Doncaster, a town of England, in the west riding of the county of York, on the river Don. It is in the Itinerary and Notitia, called Danum; and we are told that the prefect of the Crispinian horse was stationed here. About the year 759, it was set on fire by lightning, and so much damaged, that it had not recovered in Camden's time. It is governed by a mayor and aldermen, whose income as a corporation amounts to 4000*l.* per annum, with a mansion-house for the residence of the chief magistrate. It has a weekly market on Saturday; and in 1801, the population amounted to 5697, of which 1043 were employed in trade and manufactures. Sir Martin Frobisher, the celebrated navigator, was a native of this town. 97 miles S. Durham, 160 N. London. *Long.* 1. 14. W. *Lat.* 53. 36. N.

Donchery, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, on the Meuse. It is defended with walls and some fortifications. Here is a woollen manufacture. 3 miles W. Sedan.

Donduaga, a town of the dutchy of Courland. 24 miles NE. Piltyn.

Donderiky, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 40 miles NW. Darore.

Donderkon's Point, a cape on the east coast of the island of Borneo. *Long.* 117. 40. E. *Lat.* 0. 45. S.

Dondigul, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda. 15 miles N. Hyderabad.

Dondo, a town on the west coast of the island of Celebes. *Long.* 120. 2. E. *Lat.* 0. 35. N.

Dondrahead, a cape on the south coast of the island of Ceylon. *Long.* 81. 45. E. *Lat.* 5. 50. N.

Dondowang, a small island in the Eastern Indian sea. *Long.* 118. E. *Lat.* 5. 25. S.

Donegal, a town of Ireland, which gives name to the county; situated at the mouth of the river Elk, on a large bay of the Atlantic; on the west coast of the island, called from the town the bay of Donegal. 9 miles NNE. Ballyshannon.

Donegal, a county of Ireland, bounded on the west and north by the sea, on the east by the counties of Londonderry and Tyrone, and on the south by the county of Fermanagh, and an arm of the sea called the bay of Donegal; about 70 miles in length, and from 10 to 30 in breadth: it is computed to contain only 42 parishes, 23,531 houses, and 140,000 inhabitants. The surface is generally very rugged and mountainous, in some parts boggy, with some rich vales between the mountains, and by the sides of the rivers. The principal town is Ballyshannon. This county sends two members to the Imperial parliament. The principal rivers are the Flinn, the Dale, and the Guibarra.

Donetz, a river of Russia, which rises near Bielgorod, in the government of Kurks, and runs into the Don, near Kotchetovikaia, in the country of the Cossacks.

Donetsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Ekaterinoslav, on the river Donetz. 140 miles E. Ekaterinoslav. *Long.* 38. 29. E. *Lat.* 48. 30. N.

Donga, a country of Africa, situated to the west of Abyssinia, and south of Dar Fur, from whence the Bahar Abiad, or White River, the west branch of the Nile, is supposed to take its source. *Long.* 25. to 27. E. *Lat.* 7. to 9. N.

Dongartal, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Goondwana. 30 miles N. Nagpore.

Dongata, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Bornou. 185 miles E. Bornou.

Donges, a town of France, in the department of the Seine. 21 m. WNW. Nantes.

Donghel, a town of Africa, in the country of the Foulahs, on the Senegal. *Long.* 12. 56. W. *Lat.* 16. 33. N.

Dongii, a country of Africa, east of Mottamba.

Dongio, a town of Italy. 11 miles N. Bellinzona.

Dongo, see *Angola*.

Dongola, or *Dungala*, a town of Africa, and capital of a province or kingdom of Nubia, on the east side of the Nile. 280 m. S. Syene. *Long.* 32. 5. E. *Lat.* 19. 21. N.

Dongorg, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa. 20 miles WSW. Odéypour.

Dongow, a town of Pegu, on the Irawaddy. 18 miles N. Lundfey.

Dongree, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Gohud. 12 miles SSW. Narwa.

Dongrine, a town of Hindoostan, in Sanore. 9 miles SW. Konapour.

Donjon, Le, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Allier. 24 miles SE. Moulins. *Long.* 3. 52. E. *Lat.* 46. 21. N.

Dnukow, a town of Russia, in the government of Riazan, situated near the source of the Don. 60 miles S. Riazan, 480 SSE. Petersburg.

Donnanic Islands, a cluster of small islands in the mouth of the Ganges. *Long.* 90. 46. E. *Lat.* 22. 8. N.

Donna Maria Bay, a bay on the west coast of the island of Hispaniola; much frequented for wood and water, near Cape Donna Maria.

Donnapour, a town of Hindoostan. 18 miles NE. Benares.

Donnemarie, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne. 9 miles SW. Provins.

Donneraile, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork. Before the union it sent two members to the Irish parliament. 19 miles N. Cork, 26 S. Limerick.

Donnersmark, or *Csfortokhely*, or *Stawartek*, a town of Hungary. 7 miles NNW. Kaptsdorf.

Donnici, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 4 miles S. Cosenza.

Donnington, or *Dunnington*, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, with a good trade in hemp and hemp-seed, and a port for barges, by which goods are conveyed to Boston and the Washes. It has a weekly market on Saturday, and 1321 inhabitants. 11 miles WSW. Boston, 110 N. London. *Long.* 1. 11. W. *Lat.* 52. 55. N.

Donnington, or *Castle Donnington*, a town of England, in the county of Leicester, with 1959 inhabitants. The market is discontinued. 18 miles N. Leicester.

Donnington, a village of England, in Berkshire; near it are the remains of a venerable castle, which at one time belonged to Chaucer the poet. It was strong, and fortified as a garrison for King Charles I. During the troubles it was twice besieged, once by Lieut. General Middleton, and the other time by Colonel Horton. The last time upwards of a thousand shot were fired, by which three of the towers were demolished, and a part the wall. 2 miles NNW. Newbury.

Dennee, a small island in the N. with sea, near the coast of Norway. *Lat.* 66. 5. N.

Donschal, see *Dentschal*.

Donskaia, a fortress of Russia, in the coun-

try of the Cossacks, on the Don. 220 miles ENE. Azoph.

Donskaia, a fortress of Russia, in the government of Caucasus. 116 miles WNW. Ekaterinograd.

Donzegau, or *Galtragil Head*, a cape on the west coast of the Isle of Skye. *Long.* 3. 45. W. *Lat.* 57. 33. N.

Denzenac, a town of France, in the department of the Correze. 10 m. WSW. Tulle.

Donzère, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme. 7 miles S. Montelimart.

Donzy, a town of France, in the department of Nyevre. 16 miles SW. Clamecy.

Donzy, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 5 m. E. Feurs.

Doa, a river of Africa, which separates the slave coast from Benin, and runs into the Atlantic. *Long.* 2. 40. E. *Lat.* 6. 20. N.

Doab, a tract of fertile land of Hindoostan, between the rivers Ganges and Jumnah, belonging to the Nabob of Oude.

Doobabaunt, a lake on the west part of North-America. *Long.* 100. 30. W. *Lat.* 63. 5. N.

Doodypulla, a town of Hindoostan, in Singrowla. 28 miles E. Saipour.

Dooggi, town of Africa, in Bondou. *Long.* 11. 15. W. *Lat.* 15. 36. N.

Doogur, a town of Hindoostan, in Baglana. 20 miles NE. Basseen.

Dooky, see *Dukkah*.

Dooliapour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 35 miles ESE. Calcutta.

Dooskiaboo, a town of Africa, in Bambarra. *Long.* 3. 27. W. *Lat.* 14. 34. N.

Doonmah, a town of Hindoostan, in Gurry Mundella. 25 miles S. Lurrah.

Doonmah, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa. 15 miles NW. Sumbulpour.

Domarrach, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 25 miles E. Bahar.

Doonaskera, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 45 miles NW. Minickpour.

Doon, a river of Scotland, which runs from a loch of the same name, in the county of Air, into the frith of Clyde, about 3 miles S. Air. *Lat.* 55. 29. N.

Doondatcha, a town of Hindoostan, in Baglana. 20 miles E. Naderbar.

Doongu, a town of Bootan. 52 miles N. Dinagepour.

Doonagpeur, a town of Bengal. 27 miles ESE. Midnapour.

Doormah, a town of Bengal. 24 miles ESE. Doofa.

Doornenburg, a town of Holland, in Guelderland. 5 miles NE. Nimeguen.

Doorygant, a town of Hindoostan, in Alahabad. 38 miles N. Gazypour. *Long.* 83. 48. E. *Lat.* 26. N.

Doorup, a town of Hindoostan, in Baglana. 12 miles W. Chandor.

Dagila, a town of Africa, in Mandingo. Long. 6. 30. W. Lat. 12. 50. N.

Dagavor, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 15 miles WNW. Nellore.

Dapnen, a town of Prussian Lithuania. 4 miles SSE. Stalluponen.

D r r, see *Doria*.

Dorac, a town of Persia, in Chulistan. 75 miles S. Sufter.

Dorace, a river of Costa Rica, which runs into the Spanish Main, Long. 82. 40. W. Lat. 9. 40. N.

Doran, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen, situated on the declivity of a mountain, the residence of several imans. 28 m. S. Sana. Long 44. 4. E. Lat. 14. 55. N.

Dorat, *Le*, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Upper Vienne. 24 miles N. Limoges. Long. 1. 9. E. Lat. 46. 13. N.

Dorazy, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 23 miles NW. Junagur.

Dorchester, a county of North-America, in the state of Maryland.

Dorchester, a town of United America, in the state of Jersey. 28 miles SE. Salem.

Dorchester, a town of England, and capital of Dorsetshire, situated on high ground, by the side of the river Frome, in the road from London to Exeter. Its ancient name was Durnovaria, i. e. The Passage of the River. It bears evident marks of antiquity, and was very early fortified; it had four gates, and the walls were surrounded by a ditch: the walls are said to have been ruined by the Danes, and there are not very considerable remains. In the time of the Saxons it had two mints; and in the reign of Edward the Confessor, there were 170 houses, which contributed to every service due to the king. It was incorporated by Charles I. and sends two members to parliament. The assizes for the county are held here, and the representatives for the county are nominated and elected here. It has two markets weekly, on Wednesday and Saturday; and in 1801, the number of inhabitants was 2402. The town has long been celebrated for its strong beer. 53 miles E. Exeter, 120 W. London. Long. 2. 25. W. Lat. 50. 43. N.

Dorchester, a town of South-Carolina, on the Ashley river. 15 m. NW. Charlestown. Long. 80. 15. W. Lat. 32. 58. N.

Dorchester, a town of the state of Massachusetts. 4 miles S. Boston.

Dorchester, a town of England, in Oxfordshire, situated on the Tame, near its union with the Thames; anciently the see of a bishop, founded by Byrinus, the apostle of the West Saxons, in 636. After the Norman conquest, the bishop's see was removed to Lincoln. Besides the cathedral, it had at one time three parish churches, and an abbey of Augustine canons. On the removal of

the see it gradually declined; only one church now remains, and the place itself scarce deserves the name of a town, counting, in 1801, only 777 inhabitants. 10 miles E. Oxford, 48 WNW. London.

Dordogne, a river of France, which rises about seven miles north-west from Beffe, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme; passes by Bort, Argental, Beaulieu, Souillac, Limieul, Bergerac, Castillon, Libourn, &c. and joins the Garonne, between Blaye and Bourdeaux.

Dordogne, a department of France, part of the province of Perigord, bounded on the north-east by the department of the Upper Vienne, on the east by the departments of the Lot and Correze, on the south by the department of the Lot and Garonne, on the west by the departments of the Gironde and the Lower Charente, and on the north-west by the department of the Charente. Perigueux is the capital.

Dore, a river of France, which rises in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, and joins the Allier, near Cusset.

Dore l'Eglise, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme. 15 miles E. Issoire.

Dorebat, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen. 12 miles W. Taâs.

Dorenberg, or *Duirenburg*, a town of Germany, in the county of Ravensberg. 3 miles NW. Bielefeld.

Dorenhagen, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Paderburn. 5 m. SSE. Paderburn.

Dorenthal, or *Dorothaeenthal*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Erzgebirg. 13 miles S. Freyburg.

Dorette, a river of France, which runs into the Dive, near Toan, in the department of the Calvados.

Dorfen, a town of Bavaria, on the Isen. 27 miles ENE. Munich.

Dorff, a town of Austria, on the Danube. 11 miles NW. Bruck.

Dorflis, a town of Austria. 7 miles S. Zitterstorf.

Dorfler, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Bamberg. 3 miles N. Bamberg.

Dorfmarg, a town of Germany, in the principality of Lunenburg. 20 miles NW. Zelle.

Dorbo, a town of Nubia, on the Red sea. Long. 37. 33. E. Lat. 20. N.

Dorobusi, a town of Poland, in Volhynia. 60 miles E. Lucko.

Doria, a department of France, formed of the duchy of Aosta.

Doring, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Bamberg. 14 miles N. Bamberg.

Dorltitz, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 2 miles N. Ilmenau.

Doria Baltea, or *Grand Doria*, a river of Piedmont, which rises in the Alps, on the

borders of the Valais, and, after winding through the valley of Aosta, &c. empties itself into the Po by two branches, between Chivazzo and Crescettino.

Doria Riparia, or *Little Doria*, a river of Piedmont, which rises in the Alps, on the borders of France, passes through the valley of Susa, &c. and runs into the Po a little to the north-east of Turin.

Doringstadt, or *Durinsstatt*, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Bamberg. 14 miles N. Bamberg.

Derkian, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 44 miles W. Sinope.

Dorking, see *Darling*.

Dorkowka, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw. 44 miles SSE. Braclaw.

Dormans, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, on the Marne. 12 miles W. Epervay, 18 SW. Reims.

Dormelles, a village of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne. In the year 600, a battle was fought here between Thierry king of Burgundy, and Clotaire king of Paris, in which the latter was defeated. 6 miles SSW. Montereau.

Dormetz, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Bamberg. 8 m. SSE. Forcheim.

Dorna, a town of Bukovina, on the Bistriza. 60 miles SW. Suczava.

Dornabad, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorasan. 150 miles NW. Herat.

Dornach, or *Dorneck*, a bailiwick of Switzerland, in the canton of Soleure, which takes its name from a strong castle, celebrated for a victory obtained by the Swiss over the Austrians in the year 1499. The Swiss had only 6000 men, the enemy amounted to 15,000, of whom 3000 were left dead on the field. This was almost decisive of the Swiss independence. In 1798, it was taken by the French.

Dornberg, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hesse Darmstadt. 8 miles WNW. Darmstadt.

Dornbeuren, a town of Germany, in the county of Bregentz. 5 miles S. Bregentz.

Dornburg, a town of Germany, in the principality of Weimar, on the Saal. 14 miles E. Weimar. *Long.* 11. 40. E. *Lat.* 51. 2. N.

Dornburg, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anhalt Zerbst, near the Elbe. 8 miles WNW. Zerbst.

Dornburg, or *Dorenburg*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Halberstadt. 7 m. WSW. Halberstadt, 22 E. Goslar. *Long.* 11. 5. E. *Lat.* 51. 53. N.

Dorndorf, a town of Germany, in the principality of Weimar. 14 m. E. Weimar.

Donne, a town of France, in the department of the Nyèvre. 3 miles SSW. Decife.

Doncey, a town of France, in the department of the Nyèvre. 6 miles E. Chamecy.

Dornes, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura. 13 miles NE. Thomar.

Dornkan, or *Dornheim*, a town of Wurtemberg, in the Black Forest. 12 miles NNW. Rothweil, 40 SW. Stuttgart. *Long.* 8. 33. E. *Lat.* 48. 17. N.

Dornheim, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hesse Darmstadt. 5 miles W. Darmstadt.

Dornheim, a town of East-Friesland. 6 miles WSW. Esens.

Dornoch, a seaport town of Scotland, situated on the south-east coast of the county of Sutherland, on a frith or arm of the German sea, called the *Frith of Dornoch*; formerly the residence of the bishops of Caithness, but now much decayed from its former grandeur. Dornoch was erected into a royal borough by Charles I. in 1628; and united with Dingwall, Tain, Wick, and Kirkwall, sends one member to parliament. In 1801, it numbered 2362 inhabitants. It was taken by the young Chevalier in the year 1746. 54 miles N. Inverness. *Long.* 3. 56. W. *Lat.* 57. 50. N.

Dorno, a town of Italy, in the department of the Gogna. 9 miles W. Pavia.

Dornol, a river of Wales, which runs into the Wye, in the southern part of the county of Montgomery.

Dornfletten, a town of Wurtemberg, in the Black Forest. 35 m. SW. Stuttgart, 32 E. Straßburg. *Long.* 8. 35. E. *Lat.* 48. 28. N.

Doroboi, or *Doroboi*, a town of Moldavia, on a lake. 68 miles NNW. Jassy, 142 NW. Bender.

Dorodus, a river of Africa, which rises in the Sahara, and runs into the Atlantic. *Lat.* 28. 15. N.

Dorog, a town of Hungary. 6 miles SE. Nanas.

Dorogobuz, a town of Russia, in the government of Smolensk. 40 m. ENE. Smolensk, 320 SSE. Petersburg.

Dorokiewicze, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzesc. 90 miles E. Brzesc.

Dorotinsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the Ingoda. 190 m. ESE. Verch Udinsk, 208 ESE. Irkutsk.

Doronk, a town of Egypt. 2 miles S. Suit.

Doroslav, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia. 16 miles SE. Lucko.

Dorp Aubert, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen. 44 miles N. Chamir.

Dorothestadt, see *Berlin*.

Dorpat, or *Dorpt*, a town of Russia, in the government of Riga, called *Juriogerod* by the Muscovites, who were masters of it till 1230, when it was taken by the Teutonic knights, by whom it was erected into a bishopric. In 1558, it was taken by the Russians under John Basilowitz, and given up to the Poles in 1582. In 1625, it was taken by the Swedes; and in 1632, the king Adolphus

founded an university. Peter the Great finally annexed it to Russia. 116 miles NNE. Riga, 132 SW. Petersburg.

Dorra, a town of Persia, in the province of Segestan. 18 miles ESE. Kin.

orrih, one of the smaller western islands of Scotland, the south-west coast of Mull. *Long.* 6. 22. W. *Lat.* 56. 20. N.

Dorset, a town of the state of Vermont. 20 miles N. Bennington.

Dorsetshire, a county of England, bounded on the north by Somersetshire and Wiltshire, on the east by Hampshire, on the south by the British Channel, and on the west by Devonshire and Somersetshire; extending from east to west about 60 miles, and from 15 to 35 north to south. It is for the most part hilly; the soil is in general shallow, over a chalky bottom, but in some of the valleys very rich; the whole is estimated at 775,000 acres, of which 250,000 are supposed to be in tillage, 80,000 water-meadow, 90,000 pasture, 9000 woods and coppices, 290,000 sheep pasture, and 86,000 uncultivated. The number of sheep kept in this county is estimated at upwards of 800,000, of which 150,000 are annually sold, and sent out of the county. Great advantages are derived from the sheep, not only from the fleece and carcase, but likewise from the manure. In one particular instance the sheep-owners excel all other parts of the kingdom, which is, in providing ewes to yearn at a remarkably early season in the midland counties, which supply the metropolis with fat lambs. The wool produced in this county is short and fine, of a close texture, and the quality of it is highly esteemed in the manufacture of that staple commodity called broad-cloth. The wether sheep are constantly folded all the year round, running over the ewe leas, or downs, by day, and are penned on the tillage by night; they are penned late in the evening, and let out from the fold before sun-rise in the winter, and not later than six o'clock in the summer. The ewes are folded only in summer, that is, when they have no lambs. From a due observation of the quality and number of sheep bred and kept in the county, it may be supposed, with some degree of accuracy, that the produce of wool annually is 90,000 weys, or weights of 31 pounds each. Among various articles of great import to the community in the county of Dorset, may be reckoned the cultivation of hemp and flax, and their manufacture. In the neighbourhood of Bridport and Bournemouth, all sorts of twine, string, packthread, netting, cordage, and ropes, are made; from the finest thread, used by sadlers in lieu of silk, to the cable, which holds the first rate man of war. The nets made for the fishery at Newfoundland, as well as for home use, and the sails for shipping of every kind, are

manufactured of the best quality, as well as facking for hammocs, &c. and all kinds of bags and tarpaulins; and in addition to the great quantity of flax and hemp used here, not more than one-third of it is allowed by the manufacturers to be of British growth; the remaining two-thirds of it are imported from Russia and America, as raw materials. No ores of any kind have been found in this county, nor mines of coals; but quarries of excellent stone are found in the island of Purbeck, near the sea, where upwards of 400 people are employed in digging and tooling the stone. The stone obtained at Purbeck is used for walling, floors, steps, foot-pavements, &c. About 50,000 tons are annually shipped at Swannage. The whole island of Portland seems to be one entire mass of the most beautiful stone, chiefly used in the metropolis and elsewhere for the most superb buildings, and is universally admired for its close texture and durability, surpassing any other. About a mile distant from Corfe-castle are found large quantities of pipe-clay, which is in great estimation, and absolutely necessary for the use of the potters in Staffordshire and other places: about 11,000 tons are annually sent from this place for that purpose, and about 100 men are constantly employed in digging it. Some of the pits are not more than ten or twelve feet deep. Dorsetshire is divided into 34 hundreds, which contain 22 towns, and 248 parishes. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 115,319; of whom 22,259 were employed in trade and manufactures, and 28,204 in agriculture. The towns are Dorchester, Lyme, Shaftesbury, Pool, Bridport, Wareham, Corfe-Castle, Weymouth, Melcomb-Regis, Sherborn, Blandford, Cranborn, Beaminster, Bere, Abbotbury, Evershot, Frampton, Milton-Abbey, Stalbridge, Sturminster, Cerne, and Winburn: of which the first nine are borough towns, and send two members each to parliament; making, with two for the county, 20 members in the whole. The principal rivers are the Stour, the Frome, and the Piddle.

Dort, or *Dordrecht*, a city of Holland, which held the first rank in the assembly of the states. It is the capital of a small territory called the *bailiwick of Dort*, and is situated on a small island, formed by the waters of the Meuse, the Merwe, the Rhine, and the Linge; separated from the isle of IJsselmond by the Meuse, and from the isle of Beyerlandt by a canal. It was first detached from the main land November 17th, 1421, by an irruption of the rivers, which broke down the dikes, drowned 100,000 persons, and destroyed 72 villages. This dreadful calamity, it is said, was owing to a peasant, who, out of hatred wishing to drown his neighbour, opened the dyke be-

tween Gertrudenburg and Dort, not doubting of his being able to stop it again when the business was done; but the tide being assisted by the wind, the waters poured in with such fury that it carried all before it, men, cattle, and even houses. They record the wonderful preservation of a child, which was borne in a cradle by the waters safe to Dort. Since that time the inhabitants have been very careful to preserve their dykes, and keep them in repair; and most of the villages are rebuilt. In the year 1457, the city was nearly destroyed by fire, above 2000 houses being consumed, together with the halls, the church of Notre Dame, and the town-house. The comtes of Holland held their court, and were inaugurated at Dort, and granted many privileges to the inhabitants. The town is large and well peopled, not regularly fortified, but defended with several towers. Its situation is very convenient for trade, especially in wine, corn, wood, and other productions of Germany, and the countries connected with the Rhine and the Meuse. In 1618 and 1619, was held a famous assembly of the clergy from all the Protestant states in Europe, called the Synod of Dort, to enquire into and settle the disputes between the Arminians and Calvinists called Gomarists, otherwise called Remonstrants and Anti-remonstrants. The doctrines of Arminius were condemned; and Vorstius, professor at Leyden, the principal defender of those tenets, with above 100 ministers and professors, were banished from the United States, because they refused to subscribe to the decree of the synod; John Olden Barneveldt was beheaded; the celebrated Hugo Grotius was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment; and other learned men, favourers of that opinion, punished. Among the public buildings are the town-house, the exchange, the hospitals, and the public library. The church of Notre Dame is a good building, the tower lofty, and furnished with musical chimes. There is another church dedicated to St. Nicholas, built in the year 1568. It had likewise, before the revolution, several religious houses for monks and nuns, but they are all now applied to other uses. It has two canals, by means of which vessels loaded may enter the city. The company of tradesmen, and some other communities, elect the magistrates, and name one part of the members of the council of the city. In January 1795, this city was taken by the French. 35 m. S. Amsterdam. *Long.* 4. 31. E. *Lat.* 51. 48. N.

Dorsten, a town of Germany, in the county of Recklinghausen, on the Lippe. It is strong, though it was several times taken and retaken by the Swedes and Hessians during the long war of Germany. 30 miles N. Dusseldorp, 31 SW. Munster.

Dorzyce, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minsk. 46 miles NNE. Minsk.

Dortmund, a town of Germany, in the county of Mark, on the Eml., containing four Lutheran churches and three convents. It was formerly Imperial, but in 1802 it was given to the Prince of Orange. It had a seat and voice at the diets, and paid 96 florins for a Roman month, and was taxed to the Imperial chamber 108 rix-dollars and 20 kruitzers. In 936, the Hungarians were defeated by the Emperor Otho, near this town. 40 m. W. Cologne, 25 SSW. Munster. *Long.* 7. 36. E. *Lat.* 51. 31. N.

Doraz, a small island in the gulf of Engia, near the west coast of Angistri.

Dory, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna. 68 miles E. Lida.

Dory, a harbour on the north-west coast of New Guinea. *Long.* 131. E. *Lat.* 6. 21. S.

Dorya, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 7 miles E. Saferam.

Doryce, a town of Bengal. 18 miles S. Curuckdeah.

Dorza, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 60 miles N. Com.

Dofbariz, a town of Spain, in Old Castile. 22 miles E. Toledo.

Dols, a town of Italy, in the department of the Upper Po. 18 miles SSW. Mantua.

Doftra, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 20 miles E. Durbungah. *Long.* 86. 26. E. *Lat.* 26. 5. N.

Dofse, a river of Brandenburg, which runs into the Havel, 8 miles ESE. Havelberg.

Dotehem, see *Deutikem*.

Dof's, or *Torta*, a town of Hungary. In 1683, it was surprised by Count Tekely; but recovered soon after. 10 miles S. Comorn, 30 NW. Buda.

Dotmatyn, a town of Hungary. 6 miles NW. Podolicz.

Dattapugny, a town of Bengal. 12 miles NE. Calcutta.

Douadic, a town of France, in the department of the Indre. 5 miles N. Le Blanc.

Dovain, a town of France, in the department of the Lemn, celebrated for its vineyards. 3 miles ESE. Hermance.

Douarnenez, a seaport town of France, in the department of Finisterre, situated on a large bay in the English Channel. 10 miles NW. Quimper, 6 NE. Pontcroix. *Long.* 4. 14. W. *Lat.* 48. 5. N.

Douay, a city of France, and capital of the department of the North; large and strong, situated on the Scarpe, which is navigable for boats. It contains seven parishes, and 2735 fires. It was long celebrated for its English colleges, whither the Roman Catholics of that nation were generally sent for education. Douay was taken by the allies, under the command of the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, in the year

1710: the siege lasted from the 5th of May to the 26th of June: the garrison, which at the beginning consisted of 8000 men, was reduced to 4527; and the allies lost 8000 men. It was retaken by the French in the year 1712. 24 posts and three quarters N. Paris. *Long.* 3. 9. E. *Lat.* 50. 22. N.

Douazit, a town of France, in the department of the Landes. 5 miles S. St. Sever.

Double Bush Key, a small island among the Bahamas. *Long.* 78. 45. W. *Lat.* 26. 50. N.

Double Head Shoal, see *Maroonia*.

Double Island Point, a cape on the east coast of New Holland, so called by Capt. Cook in 1770. *Long.* 206. 51. W. *Lat.* 25. 55. S.

Double Point, a cape on the north-east coast of New Holland. *Long.* 214. 1. W. *Lat.* 17. 50. S.

Doubs, or *Doux*, a river of France, which rises at the foot of Mount Jura, passes by St. Hypolite, Clerval, Befançon, Dole, &c. and loses itself in the Saône, near Verdun.

Doubs, a department of France, which takes its name from the river which passes through it; bounded on the north by the departments of the Upper Saône and Upper Rhine, on the east by Swisserland, on the south-west by the department of the Jura, and on the north-west by the department of the Upper Saône. Befançon is the capital.

Doubtful Harbour, a bay on the north-west coast of Tavai Poenanimoo, the most southerly island of New Zealand. *Long.* 168. 50. W. *Lat.* 45. 16. S.

Doubtful Island, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, seen by Monf. Bougainville. *Long.* 141. 38. W. *Lat.* 17. 20. S.

Doubtful Island, a small island in the South Pacific Ocean, near the south coast of New Holland; so called by Capt. Vancouver, from the uncertainty of its connection with the continent. *Long.* 119. 49. E. *Lat.* 34. 23. S.

Doubtless Bay, a bay on the north-east coast of New Zealand. *Long.* 186. 20. W. *Lat.* 34. 53. S.

Doucheti, a town of Georgia, in the province of Carduel. 30 miles NNW. Teflis.

Doudcandy, a town of Bengal. 28 miles W. Comilla.

Doudeville, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine. 21 miles NNW. Rouen.

Doudpour, a town of Bengal. 12 miles NW. Goragot.

Doudpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 15 miles WNW. Sultanpour.

Dove, a river of England, which rises about three miles from Buxton in Derbyshire, and after separating that county from Staffordshire in its whole course, runs into the Trent, near Burton. The valley in

which it runs is called *Dovedale*, and is much admired for its scenery.

Douë, a town of Hindoostan, in the subah of Delhi. 35 miles SW. Delhi.

Doué, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, on the Loire. There are the remains of an amphitheatre, which are by some supposed to be Roman, while others suppose them the remains of a palace of the ancient kings of Aquitaine. It contains about 800 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in a manufacture of druggets and tammies. 9 miles SW. Saumur, 20 S. Angers.

Dovein, a town of Egypt. 7 m. SSE. Siut.

Dover, a town of the state of New-Hampshire, situated between two branches of the Piscataqua river. 5 miles N. Durham.

Dover, a town of Egypt. 14 miles S. Suri.

Dover, a town of the state of New-York. 15 miles ENE. Poughkeepie.

Dover, a seaport town of England, in the county of Kent, on a small river that passes through part of the town, and empties itself in the harbour. By the Britons it was called *Dour*, by the Romans, *Dubris*, and by the Saxons, *Dorra*. It is one of the original Cinque-Ports, and was once walled, and defended with a castle of great antiquity; the walls are now decayed, the castle remains, with a constable, and a small garrison. It was made a corporation by Edward the Confessor. There were formerly seven churches, two only of which remain. This is the most convenient port to sail from to France, being only 27 miles across the Channel to Calais, and with a fair wind the voyage is generally performed in the tide, and packets are constantly going backwards and forwards in time of peace; vessels of any size can sail in only at high water. Dover castle is of great antiquity; but certainly not founded by Julius Cæsar, though probably there might have been a fortress here in the time of Claudius. It can contain a great number of troops, and has always been considered a place of consequence in civil commotions, and stood a siege against the Dauphin of France in the reign of King John. In the year 1642, it was seized by surprize for the parliament, in the time of Charles I. and garrisoned by the Earl of Warwick. In 1295, it was surprised by the French, but they were soon driven out. Dover sends two members to parliament, and has two markets weekly, on Wednesday and Saturday. In 1801, the population of the town and liberties amounted to 14,845, of which 2271 were employed in trade and manufactures. 71 miles ESE. London. *Long.* 1. 19. E. *Lat.* 51. 6. N.

Dover, a town of the state of Pennsylvania. 8 miles NW. York.

Dover, a town of the state of Delaware, on John's Creek, a few miles from the Delaware river. The principal trade is in corn.

56 miles S. Philadelphia. *Long.* 75. 38. W. *Lat.* 39. 10. N.

Dovera, a town of Italy, in the department of the Olona. 24 miles W. Milan.

Dougielski, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna. 16 m. NNE. Wilna.

Douglas, a town of Scotland, in the county of Lanerk, on a small river of the same name, which soon after runs into the Clyde. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1730, of whom 937 were employed in trade and agriculture. 8 miles S. Lanerk.

Douglas, a seaport town of the Isle of Man, situated in a large bay to which it gives name, in the Irish sea, with a harbour for vessels of tolerable burden; the trade and number of inhabitants have greatly increased within the last fifty years. *Long.* 4. 44. W. *Lat.* 54. 9. N.

Douglas, a town of the state of Connecticut. 33 miles N. Norwich.

Douglas Island, a small island in the Chinese sea. *Long.* 113. 57. E. *Lat.* 10. 45. N.

Douglas's Island, an island in the North Pacific Ocean, between Admiralty Island and the continent, about twenty miles long, and six broad in the center, but narrower at each end. It was named by Capt. Vancouver, in respect to Dr. Douglas bishop of Salisbury. *Long.* 225. 40. E. *Lat.* 58. 16. N.

Douglas Water, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Clyde, 3 miles S. Lanerk.

Douglady, a river of South-Wales, which joins the Clethy, 3 miles S. Haverfordwest.

Dulaincourt, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne. 10 miles SW. Joinville.

Doulevent, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne. 9 miles SW. Joinville.

Doulen, a river of France, which runs into the Allier, near Brioude.

Doulu Bassenduar, a town of Asia, in the country of Kemaoon, on the Dewah. 170 miles N. Lucknow. *Long.* 81. 16. E. *Lat.* 29. 42. N.

Doumangur, a town of Hindoostan, in Sanore. 19 miles SW. Konapour.

Doune, town of Scotland, in the county of Perth, on the left bank of the Teith, over which is a bridge. It was formerly celebrated for its trade in purses and pistols, both of which have given way to the manufacture of cotton. Near it are the remains of an ancient castle, the walls of which are 40 feet in height, and 10 thick. Doune gives the second title of baron to the Earls of Moray. The population is about 1630. 9 miles N. Stirling, 45 N. Edinburgh. *Long.* 4. 4. W. *Lat.* 56. 12. N.

Doupar, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cuddapa. 20 miles N. Comban.

Dow, a river of England, which rises in

the county of Hereford, and runs into the Munnow, 12 miles NW. Monmouth.

Dourdan, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Seine and Oise, on the Orge. The corn-market is large, and there are manufactures of worsted and silk hole. 8 miles N. Estampes, 25 SW. Paris. *Long.* 2. 6. E. *Lat.* 48. 32. N.

Dourek, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 35 miles NE. Boli.

Dourgne, a town of France, in the department of the Tara. 9 miles S. Castres.

Dourlach, an island near the coast of Natolia, in the gulf of Smyrna, about 5 miles long, and 2 broad. *Long.* 26. 36. E. *Lat.* 38. 31. N.

Dourlach, Little, a small island in the gulf of Smyrna, about a mile SE. Dourlach.

Dourlens, or *Doulens*, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Somme. In 1522, this town was burned by the English and in 1597, it was taken by the Spaniards. 15 miles N. Amiens, 18 SW. Arras. *Long.* 2. 25. E. *Lat.* 50. 35. N.

Dourlers, a town of France, in the department of the North. 6 m. N. Maubeuge.

Dourpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 40 miles N. Manickpour.

Dourwara, a town of Hindoostan, in Goondwana. 12 miles SSW. Coonitah.

Douspudal, a town of Russian Lithuania, on a lake. 40 miles NW. Grodno.

Doux, see *Doubs*.

Dovy, or *Douye*, or *Dyffi*, a river of Wales, which rises in the south-east part of Merionethshire, passes by Machynlleth, &c. and runs into the sea about seven miles N. Aberystwith.

Douze, a river of France, which runs into the Adour, near Tartas.

Douze, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne. 7 m. SE. Perigueux.

Douzy, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes. 4 miles E. Sedan.

Dow, an island near the west coast of Scotland. *Long.* 5. 18. W. *Lat.* 57. 55. N.

Dow Skerries, rocks near the west coast of Scotland. *Long.* 4. 53. W. *Lat.* 58. 24. N.

Dowra, a rock in the Eastern Indian sea, near the north coast of Java. *Long.* 110. 50. E. *Lat.* 6. 34. S.

Dowrataun, a town of Bengal. 25 miles SE. Curruckdeah.

Dowdand, a town of Bengal. 14 miles NE. Noony.

Dowdand, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 40 miles SSE. Boglipoor.

Dowenta, a small island in the Eastern Indian sea, near the west coast of Borneo. *Long.* 110. 50. E. *Lat.* 1. 15. S.

Dowergunge, a town of Bengal. 28 miles S. Dinagepour.

Dowlamora, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 25 miles E. Kairabad.

Dowlas Head, a cape on the south-west coast of Ireland, in Dingle Bay. *Long.* 10. 10. W. *Lat.* 51. 55. N.

Dowlatabad, see *Amednagar*.

Dowlatabad, a town and fortrefs of Hindoostan, which gives name to a considerable province in the Deccan. The fortrefs is built on a solid rock, almost perpendicular on every side, which rises 140 yards above the plain. The circumference of the outermost wall is 5000 yards; the thickness, at the foundation, five; the height sixteen. The space within is divided into nine fortifications, separated by strong walls, rising gradually above one another towards the centre, by which means each commands that which is next to it beneath. The entrance is by a subterraneous passage, cut from the level of the plain, which rises into the centre of the inner fort by a winding stair-case: on the outside the entrance is secured with iron gates; the top of the stair-case is covered with a massy grate, on which a large fire was kept during a siege. But the strength of Dowlatabad was not proof against treachery. In 1633, Fatté the son of Maleck Amber, the governor, sold it to Mohâbet, general of Sha Jehan, for a sum of money, and a pension of 25000l. secured on the Imperial treasury. The town at the foot of the rock was once very flourishing, but has been ruined by war. 9 miles NW. Aurungabad, 92 S. Burhampour. *Long.* 75. 54. E. *Lat.* 19. 50. N.

Dowlatgunge, a town of Bengal. 18 miles E. Kishenagar.

Down, or *Downpatrick*, a town or city of Ireland, in the county of Down, and see of a bishop, united with Connor, called the bishop of Down and Connor. Though small, it is the county town, and sends one member to the Imperial parliament. 25 miles E. Newry. *Long.* 5. 37. W. *Lat.* 54. 18. N.

Down, a county of Ireland, bounded on the north by the county of Antrim and Belfast Lough, on the east and south by the Irish sea, and on the west by the county of Armagh; about 40 miles in length, from north-east to south-west, and about 25 in breadth. The number of houses is computed at 36,636, and of inhabitants 204,500. The surface is irregular, about the centre mountainous, but most parts fertile. An irregularity of ground, well watered, abounding in bleaching-grounds, and full of neat and cleanly habitations, with an orchard to almost every cottage, afford a most cheerful and pleasing prospect of the comfort and opulence of the inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in the linen business. In the rougher parts of the country they breed a great number of horses, with which the fairs of distant counties are supplied. This county derives equal ad-

vantages from its maritime situation, and its inland waters. A canal is continued from Newry to the south Bann, and so into Lough Neagh. From this lake, to Belfast, another canal has been lately cut at the expence of the Marquis of Belfast; and the river Lagan, which separates Down from Antrim, is also made navigable. Four members are returned to the Imperial parliament, viz. two for the county, and for the town of Newry and Downpatrick one each.

Downapour, a town of Hindoostan. 20 miles NE. Benares.

Downdekari, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 25 miles SSE. Cawnpour.

Downham, or *Downham Market*, a town of England, in the county of Norfolk, near the Ouse, with two markets weekly, on Monday and Saturday, and 1512 inhabitants. 12 miles S. Lynn, 86 NNE. London. *Long.* 0. 23. E. *Lat.* 52. 36. N.

Downie, a town of Africa, on the north side of the Niger. 25 m. WSW. Tombuctou.

Downing's Town, a town of Pennsylvania, 26 miles W. Philadelphia.

Down, a road for ships in the English Channel, so well known to sailors, where vessels which pass the Channel generally stop, lying off Deal, and defended by the high land called the South Foreland; yet in some particular winds, the Downs afford no protection, and vessels are often driven from their anchors in great distress.

Downton, a town of England, in the county of Wilts. It sends two members to parliament; and in 1801, contained 2426 inhabitants. The principal trade of the town is maling, paper-making, and tanning; and the employment of the poor making lace. 6 miles S. Salisbury, 85 W. London. *Long.* 1. 44. W. *Lat.* 50. 59. N.

Doura, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 50 miles SSW. Patna.

Douraligow, a town of Hindoostan, in Baglana. 18 miles S. Bahbelgong.

Dourapilly, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cicacole. 10 miles N. Cossimcotta.

Dowry, a town of Hindoostan, in Berar. 62 miles N. Nagpore.

Dowrya, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 24 miles ENE. Gooracpour.

Downtan, a town of Bengal. 77 miles NNE. Dacca.

Dowya, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 30 miles SSW. Patna.

Doxan, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Schlan. 5 miles NNE. Budin.

Doyacance, a town of Poland, in Galicia. 36 miles ESE. Lemberg.

Doyet, a town of France, in the department of the Allier. 7 miles W. Montmarault.

Doylesforon, a town of Pennsylvania. 22 miles N. Philadelphia.

Dozary, a town of Lithuania, in the palament of Minsk. 36 miles NNE. Minsk.

Draaburg, or *Ober Traaburg*, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Sivia. 56 miles E. Clagenfurt, 42 ENE. Brixen. *Long.* 14. 42. E. *Lat.* 46. 44. N.

Draaburg, or *Unter Traaburg*, a town of the dutchy of Carinthia. 112 miles SSW. Vienna, 48 WNW. Pettaw. *Long.* 14. 53. E. *Lat.* 46. 40. N.

Drubowice, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiev. 36 miles SW. Czerkasy.

Drac, a river of France, which runs into the Isere, near Grenoble.

Drachenfels, a town of France, in the department of the Roer. late capital of a district in the electorate of Cologne, with a citadel. 4 miles SE. Bonn, 7 NNW. Linz.

Dracia, a river of Bosnia, which runs into the Drin, 5 miles NE. Orach.

Drackenburg, or *Drakenburg*, a town of Germany, in the county of Hoya, on the Weser; where a bloody battle was fought in the year 1547, between the Imperialists and the Saxons. 6 miles N. Nienburg.

Dradate, a seaport of Nubia, in the Red sea, with a good harbour: about a mile from it are several wells, which afford excellent water. 36 m. NNW. Suakem. *Lat.* 19. 45. N.

Dragante, a river of Turkey, which rises in Caramania, and runs into the Mediterranean, 20 miles NNE. Anemur.

Drage, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Holstein. 4 miles N. Itzehoa.

Drage, a river of Germany, which runs into the Netza, 6 miles ENE. Driefen, in the New Mark of Brandenburg.

Dragemel, a town of the dutchy of Carniola, on the Save. 6 miles N. Laubach.

Dragee, a town of Denmark, in the island of Amack. 6 miles Copenhagen.

Dragoman, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Bulgaria. 22 m. WNW. Sofia.

Dragonestro, a town of European Turkey, in Livadia; taken by the Venetians in the year 1684, but abandoned soon after. 44 miles WNW. Lepanto.

Dragomirna, a town of Bukovina. 8 miles N. Suczava.

Dragon Rocks, a cluster of rocks in the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of New Albion: those above water are four in number; with many others sunk below water. The outermost lies about 10 miles NW. from Point St. George.

Dragonera, or *Dragonaria*, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, the see of a bishop. 13 miles N. Vulturara.

Dragonera, a small uncultivated island in the Mediterranean, not above a mile from the west coast of the island of Majorca. *Long.* 2. 14. E. *Lat.* 39. 35. N.

Draget, a town of European Turkey, in

Albania, on the Crevasta. 36 miles SSE. Durazzo.

Dragonisi, see *Tragonisi*.

Dragsford, a town of Sweden, in the government of Abo, near the gulf of Finland. 24 miles S. Abo.

Dragueburg, see *Dramburg*.

Draguignan, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Var; containing about 9000 inhabitants. 13 miles NW. Frejus, 28 W. Antibes. *Long.* 6. 33. E. *Lat.* 44. 32. N.

Draguzani, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia. 48 miles E. Jassi.

Drakein, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Pomerania. 20 miles SW. New Stettin.

Drabotsch, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau. 8 miles NE. Prerau.

Draine, a town of Lower Lusatia. 15 miles SE. Guben.

Draisdorf, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Bamberg. 5 miles S. Holfeld.

Drake, a town of South-Carolina. 30 miles W. George Town.

Drake's Bay, a large bay in the Spanish Main, on the coast of Darien or Veragua. *Long.* 81. W. *Lat.* 8. 55. N.

Drake's Island, or *St. Nicholas*, an island in Plymouth Sound. *Long.* 4. 8. W. *Lat.* 50. 21. N.

Drakenstein, a settlement at the Cape of Good Hope, situated at the foot of some lofty mountains, and containing some farms and plantations. In the neighbourhood is a stone of remarkable size, called by the inhabitants the tower of Babylon, or the Pearl Diamond; it lies or stands on the top of some low hills: it is of an oblong shape, rounded on the top, and lies nearly south and north. The east and west sides are steep, and almost perpendicular. The south end is likewise steep, and its greatest height is there: from hence it declines gently to the north part; from the south end there is an extensive view of the whole country. Its circumference, says Mr. Anderson, is at least half a mile, as it took us above half an hour to walk round it, including every allowance for the bad road and stopping a little: at the south end, its highest part seems equal to the dome of St. Paul's church: it is one uninterrupted mass of stone, if we except some fissures, or rather impressions not above three or four feet deep, and a vein which runs across near its north end. It is of that sort of stone called by mineralogists *fixum conglutinatum*, and consists chiefly of pieces of coarse quartz and glimmer, held together by a clayey cement: but the vein which crosses it, though of the same materials, is much compacter. This vein is not above a foot broad, and its surface is cut into little squares or oblongs, disposed obliquely,

which makes it look like the remains of some artificial work: but I could not observe, whether it penetrated far into the solid rock, or was only superficial. In descending, we found at its foot a very rich black mould; and on the sides of the hills some trees of a considerable size, natives of the place, which are a species of olea.

Drama, a town of European Turkey, in Romania. 15 miles NE. Emboli.

Dramanet, a town of Africa, in Kajaga, on the Senegal. *Long.* 10. 8. W. *Lat.* 14. 45. N.

Dranburg, a town of Germany, in the New Mark of Brandenburg. 40 miles SSE. Colberg, 118 NE. Berlin. *Long.* 15. 49. E. *Lat.* 50. 30. N.

Dran, a river of Germany, which runs into the Drave, 4 miles S. Pettau, in the duchy of Stiria.

Drance, a river of Switzerland, which runs into the Rhône, near Martigny, in the Valais.

Draganess, a cape on the north coast of Iceland. *Lat.* 66. 33. N.

Drangdra, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 84 miles WNW. Cambay.

Dramsfield, a town of Germany, in the principality of Calenberg. 6 miles SW. Göttingen. *Long.* 9. 50. E. *Lat.* 51. 28. N.

Drappajoodpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 41 miles WNW. Junagur.

Dräs, see *Kisbme*.

Drave, a river of Germany, which rises in the mountains of Tyrol, and joins the Danube, about 16 miles below Eszek, in Slavonia.

Draunsen See, a lake of Prussia, in the province of Ermeland, a little to the south of Elbing.

Drav, a town of Persia, in the province of Segestan. 70 miles NW. Zareng.

Drava, a town of the duchy of Warfaw. 48 miles NW. Posen.

Dray, a narrow channel, or branch of the Thames, which separates the island of Elmeley from the island of Sheppey.

Drayton, a town of England, in the county of Salop, on the Tern, with a market on Wednesday, and 3162 inhabitants. 19 miles NNE. Shrewsbury, 154 NW. London. *Long.* 2. 32. W. *Lat.* 52. 57. N.

Drebach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Erzgebürg. 8 miles SE. Chemnitz.

Dreber, a town of Germany, in the county of Diepholz. 5 miles N. Diepholz.

Drebow, a town of Lusatia. 12 miles SE. Calau, 10 NW. Spremberg. *Long.* 14. 15. E. *Lat.* 51. 40. N.

Drechroide, see *Nienrade*.

Dregel, a town and castle of Hungary. 12 miles NE. Gran.

Dreheim, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen. 20 miles SE. Hodeida.

Dreitsch, a town of Germany, in the circle of Neustadt. 2 miles NE. Neustadt.

Drena, a town of the county of Tyrol. 7 miles NE. Riva.

Drengfurth, a town of Prussia, in the province of Natangen. 48 miles SE. Königsberg. *Long.* 21 39. E. *Lat.* 51. 7. N.

Drente, a quarter or district of Overissel.

Drentelburg, or *Trentelburg*, a town of Hesse. 18 miles NNW. Cassel, 32 ESE. Paderborn. *Long.* 9. 25. E. *Lat.* 51. 33. N.

Drepter, a river of the duchy of Bremen, which runs into the Weser near Carlsburg.

Dresbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Erzgebürg. 2 m. NW. Wolkenstein.

Dresden, a city of Germany, and capital of Saxony, situated at the conflux of the Elbe and the Weseritz. It is the seat of the principal tribunals of the country, and divided into three towns, New Dresden or Dresden, Old Dresden or Neustadt, and the Frederickstadt. New Dresden was built in 1020, on the right bank of the Elbe, and became a town in the year 1216; here the electors of Saxony reside in an ancient château, the apartments of which are magnificent, and furnished with a numerous library, a rich cabinet of rare and precious articles, mathematical instruments, &c. Besides a number of palaces, this quarter contains an opera-house, an arsenal, a foundery, three Lutheran, and one Roman Catholic church, the latter of a most beautiful architecture. In the faubourgs are the prison, a house of orphans, two hospitals, a military hospital, a poor-house, a foundling hospital, a plate-glass manufacture, &c. Old Dresden, or as it is called *Neustadt*, owes its origin to a château, built by Charlemagne in 808. It was of little consequence till the year 1403, when it began to acquire importance. Here are extensive barracks, the menagerie, the china manufacture, a church, a college, &c. From the square, in which is a statue of Augustus II. king of Poland and elector of Saxony, an alley of lime-trees reaches to Frederickstadt. In the whole, Dresden is supposed to contain between 80 and 90,000 inhabitants. The manufactures are fine cloth, serges, shalloons, stockings, linen, stuffs of linen and silks mixed, carpets, Morocco leather, plate-glass, porcelain, &c. In 1756, in the war between Prussia and Austria, the King of Prussia took possession of Leipzig and Dresden, in a state of neutrality: towards the close of the year 1758, the King of Prussia, being compelled to evacuate Saxony, Marshal Daun marched towards Dresden, threatened to besiege it, and on the ninth of November made an attempt on the suburbs, in which his troops were beaten back. Count Schmettau, who commanded in the city, set fire to the suburbs, which were greatly superior to the city within the walls, and inhabited by

the most wealthy of the inhabitants, with the richest and most considerable of the manufacturers. Count Schmettau acted as a soldier entrusted with the command of a city, perhaps ought to have done; he resisted the united prayers of the royal family, the magistrates, and citizens; combustibles were placed in several places, and the whole set on fire, after which they retired within the walls. Marshal Daun retired on the 17th. On the 27th of July following, the Imperial troops appeared again before the town, and Schmettau surrendered on capitulation, on the 4th of August. In 1760, the King of Prussia attempted to recover the place; but Marshal Daun seized the opportunity of throwing troops into the town, and supporting the besieged with a numerous army, the Prussian army retired, but not before a considerable number of houses were consumed by fire from the bombs. 62 miles NNW. Prague, 262 E. Cologne. *Long.* 13. 40. E. *Lat.* 51. 6. N.

Dreske, see *Juliusburg*.

Dreskowitz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn. 20 miles SW. Brunn.

Dretnick, a town of Croatia. In 1789, it was taken by the Imperialists. 18 miles NW. Bihacs.

Dresno, see *Driesen*.

Dresoiania, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the Vagal. 60 miles S. Tobolsk.

Dreusselbach, a river of Germany, which runs into the Lahn, 3 miles above Nassau.

Dreux, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Eure and Loire, on the Blaise. In 1186, this town was burned by Henry II. king of England; and in 1421, it was taken by Henry V. A battle was fought near this town, on the 18th of December 1562, between the army of the King of France, commanded by the Constable Montmorency, Marshal St. André, and the Duke of Guise; and that of the Protestants, commanded by the Prince of Condé, Admiral Coligny, and his brother: when the latter were defeated, and the Prince of Condé taken prisoner. Henry IV. took it in the year 1593. 10½ posts WSW. Paris. *Long.* 1. 26. E. *Lat.* 48. 45. N.

Dreventz, a river of Prussia, which runs into the Passarge, 3 miles SW. Wormditt.

Drewnicz, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia. 65 miles NW. Sandonitz.

Dreye, or *Dreibe*, a town of Germany, in the county of Hoya. 5 miles SSE. Bremen.

Dreyen, a small island of Denmark, in the Little Belt. 3 miles SW. Middelfahrt.

Dreyen, see *Treuen*.

Dreyelhausen, a town of France, in department of Mont Tonneri. 5 m. W. Bingen.

Dreye Land, a small island of Denmark, about 4 miles S. Fyen.

Dreys, or *Dreysz*, a town of France, in the department of the Sarre. 15 miles NE. Treves.

Dreysalligkeit, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 5 miles N. Pettau.

Drbowle, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachim. 6 miles NE. Strakonitz.

Dribentz, a river of Prussia, which runs into the Vistula, 6 miles SE. Thorn.

Driedorf, a town of Nassau Dillenburg. 5 miles SW. Dillenburg. *Long.* 8. 20. E. *Lat.* 50. 36. N.

Driesen, or *Dresno*, a town of Brandenburg, in the New Mark. In 1639, it was betrayed to the Swedes: but restored in 1650. 20 miles NNE. Schwerin. 90 ENE. Berlin. *Long.* 15. 49. E. *Lat.* 52. 53. N.

Driffbor, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Drontheim. 46 miles E. Romfdal.

Driffeld, (*Great*), a town of England, in the east-riding of Yorkshire, on a canal which joins the river Humber; with a weekly market on Thursday. Here are manufactures of woollen and cotton, both lately introduced. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1411. In 1784, a stone coffin was discovered in which were deposited the remains of Alfred king of Northumberland, who died in 901 of wounds he received at the battle of Stamford-bridge. 23 miles N. Hull, 30 E. York. *Long.* 0. 20. W. *Lat.* 54. 6. N.

Drife, a small island on the west side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 17. 7. E. *Lat.* 62. 28. N.

Drillo, a river of Sicily, in the valley of Noto, which runs into the Mediterranean. 6 miles SE. Terra Nuova.

Drimana Point, a cape of Ireland, on the north coast of the bay of Donegal. 3 miles S. Killibegs.

Drin, a river which rises in the south-west part of Servia, and runs into the Save, 32 miles W. Sabacz.

Drinaza, a river of Servia, which runs into the Save, 15 miles W. Sabacz.

Dringenburg, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Paderborn. 6 miles ESE. Paderborn.

Dringsfert, a town of Prussia, in the province of Bartenland. 9 m. NE. Rattenburg.

Drino Bianca, or *White Drino*, a river of European Turkey, which rises near Rechia, on the borders of Dalmatia, and joins the Drino Nero, 15 miles NW. Ibali, where they form one stream, called *Drino*.

Drino Nero, or *Black Drino*, a river of European Turkey, which rises in a lake near Akrida; joining the Drino Bianca, it takes the name of *Drino* only, and runs into the Adriatic; about 8 miles SW. Alessio, forming a bay at its mouth, called the *Gulf of Drino*.

Drinovatz, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria. 28 miles S. Viddin.

Drilsey, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Lee, 10 miles W. Cork.

Dris, a town of Persia, in the province of Farfistan. 70 miles WSW. Schiras.

Drissa, a town of Russia; in the government of Polotsk, at the conflux of the Drissa with the Duina. 20 miles WNW. Polotsk, 272 S. Petersburg.

Drissa, a river of Russia, which runs into the Duna, at the town of Drissa.

Dristra, or *Silistria*, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, near the Danube. 216 miles N. Constantinople, 160 N. Adrianople. Long. 27. 6. E. Lat. 44. 17. N.

Drittey, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Carniola. 10 miles ESE. Stein.

Driovasto, a town of European Turkey, in Albania. 20 miles NE. Dulcigno.

Drivazza, a town of Walachia. 36 miles NW. Krajova.

Drive Bay, a bay on the south coast of Canada. Long. 68. 20. W. Lat. 48. 52. N.

Driehorn, a village of Holland, taken by the British in 1799. 7 miles N. Alcaer.

Drobnin, a town of the dutchy of Warsaw. 15 miles NE. Ploczk.

Droci, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 9 miles SSE. Nicotera.

Drochisk, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Bielsk. 25 miles S. Bielsk, 64 E. Warsaw. Long. 22. 25. E. Lat. 21. 52. N.

Drogheda, a seaport town of Ireland, in the county of Louth, situated on the Boyne, on the borders of the county of Meath, near which the Prince of Orange obtained a complete victory over the army of James II. (called the battle of the Boyne,) and a county of itself, holding its own assizes. The town of Drogheda, called by the English Tredah, was formerly very remarkable from its situation and strength. In consequence of this, its inhabitants had great favours bestowed upon them by our old monarchs; for instance, Edward II. at the request of Theobald Vernon, granted them a market and a fair. Other great privileges were added to these in succeeding times, particularly the right of coinage. Oliver Cromwell took it by storm, in September 1649, and put to death not only the governor Sir Arthur Aston, and the garrison, but the inhabitants likewise. It then suffered so much, that for a long time it remained almost in ruins, and in 1699, surrendered without opposition to King William. By degrees, however, it recovered; and is at present a large and populous place, carrying on a good inland trade, and an advantageous commerce with England; though the port is but indifferent and narrow at its entrance, with a bar, over which ships of burden cannot pass but at high water. Drogheda sends one member to the Imperial parliament. This port supplies the neigh-

bouring country for many miles round with English coals, and other heavy goods; and exports very considerable quantities of corn, the produce of the adjacent and of several of the inland counties. Here is a celebrated school, with a very good endowment. 23 miles N. Dublin. Long. 6. 22. W. Lat. 53. 43. N.

Drogiezyn, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Bielsk. 56 miles SW. Bielsk.

Drogone, a river of Naples, which runs into the bay of Squillace.

Droitwich, a town of England, in the county of Worcester, containing three churches, and about 400 houses; with large salt-works, the duty of which, in 1794, amounted from 150,000l. to 200,000l. a year, and the quantity of salt about 700,000 bushels. A canal is made from hence to the Severn, about three miles from Worcester, for the purpose of conveying the salt. It has a weekly market on Fridays, and sends two members to parliament. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1845; of whom 212 were employed in trade and manufactures. 8 miles NNE. Worcester, 118 WNW. London. Long. 2.2. W. Lat. 52. 18. N.

Drolshagen, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Westphalia. 34 miles E. Cologne, 48 ESE. Dusseldorp. Long. 8. E. Lat. 50. 57. N.

Droma, a town of Africa, on the grain coast, noted for its market for pepper.

Dromcliff, a village of Ireland, in the county of Sligo, formerly a place of note, and the see of a bishop removed to Elphin. 3 miles N. Sligo.

Drôme, a department of France, situated on the east side of the Rhône, which takes its appellation from the river Drôme, which crosses it. Valence is the capital.

Drôme, a river of France, which rises near Valdrome, passes by Die, Pontoix, Saillans, Crest, Livron, &c. and falls into the Rhône, about 11 miles S. Valence.

Dromo, a small island in the Grecian archipelago. Long. 24. E. Lat. 39. 28. N.

Dromore, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down, the see of a bishop, said to have been erected in the sixth century. The cathedral is small, but the palace erected some few years since is handsome and convenient. 17 miles E. Armagh. 15 SW. Belfast.

Dromava Petri, a town of Africa, on the ivory coast.

Droneto, a town of France, in the department of the Stura, on the Maira. 14 miles SSW. Saluzzo.

Dronfield, a town of England, in the county of Derby, with a weekly market on Thursday, and 1182 inhabitants. 6 miles N. Chesterfield, 153 NW. London. Long. 1. 19. W. Lat. 53. 21. N.

Dronne, a river of France, which rises

about six miles from Thiviers, in the department of the Dordogne, and joins the Ille near Coutras, in the department of the Gironde.

Dronheim, a city of Norway, formerly the capital, and the usual residence of the kings, situated on a gulf of the North sea, to which it gives name, at the mouth of the Nidder: nearly surrounded by the sea and lofty mountains, with a well-frequented seaport, but not capable of receiving large vessels, on account of rocks at the entrance of the harbour: it has neither ditches nor fortifications, but is enclosed by a wall, and defended by a castle, by no means strong. It was taken by the Swedes in the year 1658, after a siege of a few days, but retaken by the Danes the same year. It was erected into an archbishopric by Pope Eugenius III. Near it are mines of copper and silver. The principal exports are masts, fir-timber, copper, iron, pitch, tar, stock-fish, skins, porash, &c. In exchange, they receive and import spices, wine, salt, brandy, corn, tobacco, cloth, &c. The territory, or province, extends nearly 500 miles in length along the coast of the North sea; the whole was ceded to Sweden in the year 1658, but by the peace of Copenhagen it was confirmed to Denmark. *Long.* 10. 38. E. *Lat.* 63. 26. N.

Dropalach, a town of the dutchy of Carinthia. 12 miles S. Saxenburg.

Droptzice, a town of Austrian Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow. 24 miles SSE. Cracow.

Droschau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen. 6 miles S. Klattau.

Droschelm, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand. 12 miles SSW. Nyekioing. 40 W. Copenhagen.

Drosendorf, a town of Austria, on the Teya. 15 miles W. Znaym, 46 NW. Vienna. *Long.* 15. 34 E. *Lat.* 48. 45.

Drosing, a town of Austria, at the conflux of the Teya and the March. 6 miles E. Zisterdorf.

Drossen, a town of Brandenburg, in the New Mark. 12 miles SE. Custrin, 14 E. Francfort on the Oder. *Long.* 15. 4. E. *Lat.* 52. 30. N.

Drossenfeld, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach, on the Maine. 6 miles S. Culmbach.

Drot, a river of France, which runs into the Garonne at Gironde.

Drotningholm, a royal palace of Sweden, situated in an island about seven miles from Stockholm.

Drotzdorf, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse. 3 miles S. Grotkau.

Drou, or *Drue*, or *Drou*, a town of Africa, on the grain coast. 60 miles NW. Cape Palmas.

Droue, a town of France, in the depart-

ment of the Loire and Cher. 9 miles NE. Montdoubleau.

Droune, a river of France, which runs into the Dordogne, between Libourne and Fronfac.

Droux, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne. 5 miles SE. Dorat.

Drowned Lands, a considerable tract of low country in the state of New-York, amounting to near 50,000 acres, annually overflowed by waters which fall from the neighbouring hills, in the winter; this adds much to the fertility of the soil, but makes the air unhealthy, and produces inflammatory and intermitting fevers among the inhabitants, situated westward of Hudson's river, on the borders of Jersey.

Droye, a river of Prussia, which runs into the Pregel, 4 miles W. Insterburg.

Droyden, a township of Lancashire, near Manchester. In 1801, the population was 1552; of which 955 were employed in trade and manufactures.

Droyszig, a town of Germany, in Thuringia. 6 miles SE. Stollen.

Druawar, a river of Bohemia, which runs into the Elbe, near Nimburg.

Drubek, a town of Germany, in the county of Wernigerode. 4 miles W. Wernigerode.

Druckebach, a river of Bavaria, which runs into the Inn, 3 miles below Kufflein.

Drucz, a river of Poland, which runs into the Dnieper at Rogatchev.

Druent, a town of France, in the department of the Po. 4 miles SW. Turin.

Drugagunge, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude, on the left bank of the Dewah, opposite Fyzabad.

Druia, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna. 16 miles NE. Braslaw.

Druia, a town of Russia, in the government of Polotsk, on the Duna. 50 miles NW. Polotsk, 260 SSW. Petersburg.

Drum, a town of Africa, on the ivory coast, at the mouth of the river St. André.

Drum, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz. 3 miles S. Leypa.

Drum Mountains, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Waterford. 3 miles SW. Dungarvan.

Drum Point, a cape on the coast of Maryland, at the mouth of the Patuxen. *Long.* 76. 33. W. *Lat.* 38. 22. N.

Druma, a river of Africa, which runs into the Indian sea at Mombaga.

Drumaduo Bay, a bay on the west coast of the Scotch island of Arran. *Long.* 5. 16. W. *Lat.* 55. 34. N.

Druryd, a river of North-Wales, which runs into the sea about 2 miles NNW. Harlech.

Druses, a people of Syria, who inhabit

the Castravan mountains, Lebanon, Anti Lebanon, and all the coast from Gibail to Saide, and to the east as far as Balbec. Their religion began to be adopted, it is said, about 1030: it differs both from the Mahometans and Christians, but is little understood. Part of them admit circumcision, whilst others reject that rite. They hate the Turks, but behave kindly to Christians, and without scruple admit them into their places of worship even in time of prayer: they pray indifferently in Christian churches or Turkish mosques. The coming of the Messiah they believe, but say he has appeared more than once: they venerate the Virgin Mary; they believe in the miracles of our Saviour and of Elias, whom they honour so far as to swear by his name. According to some writers, the Druses sprang from the descendants of French soldiers led to the crusade by a chief of the house of Dreux, who retired to these mountains, and withstood all the power of the Saracens. If it be so, it must have been long before the loss of Jerusalem, which happened in the year 1187, and the origin of their religion is fixed at 1030. Their language is Arabic. They are a robust, well-made people, of a noble aspect; in their dispositions faithful and sincere. They are fond of Europeans, to whom they perform every duty of humanity within their power. The Druses have particular princes called Emirs, who are seven in number, and who in conjunction all govern the same country. This diversity of chiefs, whose opinions are often divided, engaged them in long divisions, which destroyed their tranquillity for many years. Having at length seen the danger of their misintelligence, which must have rendered it an easy matter for the Porte to subdue them entirely, they united some time ago, and agreed by common consent that one of them should possess the supreme authority, with the title of Grand Emir, or Prince. The rest, in quality of inferior princes, are allowed a seat in the council; but it belongs only to the principal emir to decide respecting their deliberations. The city of Bairout, or Berytus, is their capital.

Dryfwer, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna. 14 miles W. Braslaw.

Drutisckben, a town of Prussian Lithuania, on the Rominte. 4 miles SSE. Gumbinnen.

Drutz, a river of Russia, which runs into the Dnieper, at Rogatchev, in the government of Mogilev.

Druyn, or *Drevin Petri*, or *Grand Drevin*, a town of Africa, on the ivory coast, at the mouth of the river St. André. *Long.* 4. 5. W. *Lat.* 5. N.

Druiskidwar, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna. 8 miles NE. Braslaw.

Druye, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne. 16 miles S. Auxerre.

Druzenheim, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, on the Zorn, taken by the Imperial troops in the year 1704, and retaken by the French two years after. 13 miles NNE. Strasburg.

Dry Harbour, a bay on the north coast of the island of Jamaica. *Long.* 77. 16. W. *Lat.* 18. 30. N.

Dryburg, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Paderborn. 7 miles ENE. Paderborn. *Long.* 9. 7. E. *Lat.* 51. 43. N.

Dryswiaty, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna. 16 m. SW. Braslaw.

Drzewickze, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz. 24 miles WNW. Sandomirz.

Drzewosloffice, see *Debrobofliz*.

Dsanpoo, see *Sanpoo*.

Dsarin, a lake of Thibet, about twelve leagues in circumference. *Lat.* 32. 10. N.

Datchou, or *Tsatchou*, or *Saichou*, a river of Asia, which rises in Thibet, and passes into the Chinese province of Yun-nan, where it changes its name to *Lan-tsan*; after crossing the province of Yun-nan, it takes the name of *Kiou-long*.

Djchaabar, see *Kalaat Giabar*.

Dseptong, or *Septong*, a town of Thibet. 21 miles SE. Chanmanning, 24 WNW. Rimbou. *Long.* *Lat.*

Djabbe Tar, a small island of Arabia, in the Red sea, about 40 miles WSW. Loheia. *Long.* 41. 35. E. *Lat.* 15. 32. N.

Djabbel, a small island in the Red sea, about 24 miles from the coast of Arabia. *Long.* 43. 34. E. *Lat.* 14. 4. N.

Djajali, a town of Arabia. 24 miles SE. Loheia.

Djar, a seaport town of Arabia, in the province of Hedsjas, situated on the side of a mountain near the Red Sea, with a harbour spacious and deep, surrounded by sharp rocks. Instead of using anchors, the ships' cables are fastened on land. This place is by some supposed to be the Ezionggeber mentioned in scripture. 67 m. SW. Medina. *Lat.* 33. 36. N.

Djebe, a town of Arabia, in Yemen. It is surrounded with a wall, and is the residence of a dola. 56 miles E. Hodeida. *Long.* 43. 40. E. *Lat.* 14. 44. N.

Djelledi, a town of Arabia, in Yemen. 24 miles ESE. Chamir.

Djennad, a town of Arabia, in Yemen. 12 miles E. Táas.

Djes, see *Kishme*.

Djezan, see *Ghezan*.

Djismám, see *Sabba Rás*.

Djimo, or *Tsimo*, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 10 m. NW. Morisa.

Djisme, see *Kishme*.

Djiri, see *Siri*.

Djisse, see *Gizeh*.

Djob al Ala, a town of Arabia, in Yemen. 40 miles SW. Sana.

Dajobla, a town of Arabia, in Yemen. 60 miles NE. Mocha. 22 N. Táás.

Dijef, a province of Arabia, east of Yemen, and north of Hadramaut, chiefly inhabited by Bedouin Arabs. The principal town is Mareb.

Djoukiang, a lake of Thibet, about 45 miles in circumference. *Lat.* 30. 30. N.

Dua, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Ellore. 29 miles E. Ellore.

Duabos, (*Los*), a town of the island of Cuba. 36 miles E. Villa del Principe.

Duara, a fortress of Dalmatia, taken from the Turks in 1646, and lost to them again soon after. It was again taken by the Venetians in the year 1652. 20 miles ENE. Spalatro. *Long.* 15. 50. E. *Lat.* 43. 23. N.

Duarze, a river of Spain, in the province of Guipuscoa, which runs into the Orio at Tolosa.

Duault-Quelin, a town of France, in the department of the North Coast. 9 miles NW. Rostrenen.

Dubally, a town of Bengal. 5 miles NE. Purneah.

Dubary, a town of Bengal. 7 miles SSW. Rangamatty.

Dubba Fettee, one of the branches of the river Indus, which runs into the sea, 12 m. N. of the Ritchel.

Dubbila, a town of Africa, in Kaarta. 112 miles E. Kemmuo.

Dubchekiaia, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the Enisei. 164 miles NNE. Eniseisk.

Dubdu, a town of Africa, in the country of Fez. It was at one time an independent state; and governed by a prince who took the title of king. 80 miles E. Fez. *Long.* 3. 15. W. *Lat.* 34. N.

Duben, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Leipzig, on the Mulda. 18 miles NNE. Leipzig. *Long.* 12. 35. E. *Lat.* 51. 25. N.

Dubeninken, a town of Prussian Lithuania. 4 miles E. Goldapp.

Dubenow, a town of the dutchy of Courland. 20 miles SE. Seelburg.

Duboi, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 15 miles SE. Brodera.

Dubice, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna. 20 miles WNW. Lida.

Dubiecz, a town of Austrian Poland, in Gaicia. 52 miles W. Lembe rg.

Dubinky, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna. 24 miles N. Wilna.

Dubitza, a town and fortrefs of Croatia. 11 miles NE. Koisanvitz.

Dubki, a town of Russia, in the government of Petersburg, on the gulf of Finland. 16 miles NNW. Petersburg.

Dublin, a county of Ireland, bounded on the north by the county of Meath, on the east by the Irish sea, on the south by the county of Wicklow, and on the west by the counties of Meath and Kildare; 25 miles in extent

from north to south, and from 9 to 16 broad from east to west. It contains about 142,050 acres; and, in the year 1790, 25,510 houses, and 107 parishes, 20 of which are in the city of Dublin. This county is in general flat, except towards the south, where it is mountainous and rocky; towards the sea it is broken into bays and creeks, with several places of resort for sea-bathing. Five members are returned to parliament. Dublin is the capital, and the chief river is the Liffy.

Dublin, a city and capital of Ireland, situated at the bottom of a spacious bay, about seven miles from the sea, on the river Liffy, nearly in the centre of the county to which it gives name; extending about two miles each way, and containing about 16,000 houses, and 144,000 souls. The river Liffy is crossed by six bridges; the sides are embanked with spacious quays, so that vessels can load and unload before the houses of the merchants. The bay is about seven miles broad, and unsafe in stormy weather; but the channel is confined for three miles on each side by a broad stone wall, for the protection of ships in the road. Vessels which draw more than seven feet cannot come up to the quay. A floating light has been erected on the north side of the harbour, to prevent accidents, and is lighted every night; and in the day time a flag is constantly hoisted from half flood to half ebb. The entrance into the harbour is thought to be one of the most beautiful in Europe. In this city are 20 parishes and 18 churches, some chapels of ease, the cathedral, and the collegiate Christ's church. Dublin is the see of an archbishop, erected in the year 1152. It was a bishopric in the seventh century; and in the year 1214, the bishopric of Glandalough, which was founded in the sixth century, was incorporated with Dublin. The see of Dublin has two cathedrals, both within the city; Christ's church, founded for regular canons, and converted into a collegiate church for a dean and chapter by Henry VIII. in the year 1541; and St. Patrick, for thirteen, now twenty-two prebendaries. The university was first projected in the year 1311, but did not flourish till the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who granted it a charter. James I. endowed it with large estates in the province of Ulster. Charles I. was likewise a benefactor, and in the year 1637, granted it a new charter and statutes. It consists of a chancellor, a vice-chancellor, provost, vice-provost, twenty-two fellows, and five royal professorships, of divinity, common law, civil law, physic, and Greek; besides these, three others were founded by Sir Patrick Dun, of physic, chirurgery, and pharmacy; there are likewise professorships of mathematics, oriental languages, oratory, history, and natural philosophy. The number of students is usually about 400, including

70 on the foundation. The building is noble and spacious, and consists of two quadrangles. An observatory has been erected on a rocky hill, about four miles north-west of the city. The castle, where the lord-lieutenant resides, is situated nearly in the centre of the town; it was not used as a palace, or residence of a viceroy, till the reign of Elizabeth, when it was repaired and beautified by Sir Henry Sidney, lord-deputy. The parliament-house is a magnificent building, erected between the years 1729 and 1739, at the expence of 40,000*l*. The royal exchange cost likewise 40,000*l*. and was ten years building, from the year 1769 to the year 1779. The custom-house is a magnificent building; so are the courts of justice. Other public buildings of note are the linen-hall, the barracks, the theatre, the tollfell or town-house, hospitals for invalids, for the children of soldiers and sailors, and for the reception of the aged and infirm; for lying-in women, for the blind, &c. The royal college of physicians was established in the year 1679; the royal college of surgeons in the year 1783; the academy for the advancement of science, polite literature, and antiquities, in 1786. Other societies are, for soldiers' orphans; the marine society; society for promoting the linen and hemp manufacture; for improving agriculture, &c. The civil government of Dublin is executed by a lord-mayor, recorder, two sheriffs, twenty four aldermen, and a common council, formed of representatives from the twenty-five corporations. The mayor tries all offences, even capital ones, except murder and treason, and matters of property, for any sum under 20*l*. A new police, lately established by act of parliament, under a chief and three assistant commissioners and four divisional justices, who are aldermen of the city, consists of 40 horse and 400 foot, well armed, trained, and clothed, stationed in watch-houses, and patrolling the streets every night. Besides the silk, woollen, and worsted manufactures carried on in that quarter of the suburbs, called *The Earle of Meath's Liberty*, and considerably improved within these few years, other branches of useful manufacture are established in different parts of the metropolis; and though the trade of Dublin has heretofore consisted chiefly in the importation of foreign commodities, yet now that the restriction of its woollen and most other goods are removed, it is hoped the daily enlargement of the export trade will cause a proportional increase of opulence. Dublin is remarkably well supplied with provisions; with coals, chiefly from Scotland and Cumberland; and with water from the Liffy, by machines curiously constructed at Island-bridge on the north, and from a fine reservoir on the south. The Phoenix Park, at the west end of the town, was formerly part

of the lands of the monastery of St. John of Jerusalem. It is an extensive royal inclosure, seven miles in circuit, diversified with woodland, champain, and rising ground, and well stocked with deer; and, besides the Hibernian school, is adorned with the viceroy's beautiful villa, the seats of the principal secretary, and a few others. Two canals are begun on the opposite sides of the river, with which they are immediately to communicate. The southern navigation extends upwards of 40 miles to the river Barrow, which is navigable; and a branch of this canal is carrying on in a western direction towards the Shannon. The northern canal has also for its object to communicate with that great river in the county of Longford, and, by a collateral cut, to unite with the Boyne navigation. Three members are returned to the Imperial parliament, that is to say, two for the city, and one for the university. *Long.* 6. 15. *W. Lat.* 53. 21. N.

Dublin, a town of the state of North-Carolina. 55 miles WSW. Newbern.

Dubno, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia. 24 miles SSE. Lucko.

Dubno, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Belcz. 40 miles N. Belcz.

Duboda, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 25 miles NE. Amedabad.

Duboja, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzesc. 10 miles WSW. Brzesc.

Dubois, see *Lake of the Woods*.

Dubonoe, a town of Bengal. 50 miles N. Dinagepour.

Dubovka, a town of Russia, in the government of Saratov, on the west side of the Volga. 60 miles S. Kamishchin.

Dubovka, a fort of Russian Tartary, in the government of Caucasus, on the Malwa. 12 miles W. Kizliar.

Dubowally, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 25 miles W. Arrah.

Dubrajepour, a town of Bengal. 10 miles SSE. Nagore. *Long.* 87. 27. E. *Lat.* 23. 47. N.

Dubravitz, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia. 36 miles NW. Galatz.

Dubrowa, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna. 74 miles ESE. Wilna.

Dubrowica, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzesc. 46 miles SE. Brzesc.

Dubrugal, a town of Bukovina, on the Pruth. 12 miles W. Czernaucu.

Duca, a town of Naples, in the province of Bari. 6 miles NW. Bari.

Ducades, a town of European Turkey, in Albania. 10 miles SE. Valona.

Ducey, a town of France, in the department of the Channel. 4 m. SSE. Avranches.

Duchat, a river of America, which runs into the Wabash, *Long.* 87. 40. W. *Lat.* 39. 55. N.

Duchene, a river of Canada, which runs

into the St. Laurence, *Long.* 71. 54. W. *Lat.* 46. 45. N.

Duchessa, (*La*), a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 11 m. SSW. Aquila.

Duchetschina, a town of Russia, in the government of Smolensk. 24 m. N. Smolensk, 300 SSE. Petersburg.

Duck Creek, a town of the state of Delaware, which carries on a considerable trade with Philadelphia. 12 miles NW. Dover.

Duck Creek, a river of the state of Delaware, which runs into Delaware Bay, *Long.* 75. 34. W. *Lat.* 39. 25. N.

Duck Creek, Little, a river which runs into Delaware Bay, *Long.* 75. 30. W. *Lat.* 39. 20. N.

Duck Islands, two small islands in the Atlantic, near the coast of Maine. *Long.* 68. 4. W. *Lat.* 44. 10. N.

Duck Island, a small island near the coast of Maine. *Long.* 67. 43. W. *Lat.* 44. 45. N.

Duck Lake, a lake of North-America. *Long.* 108. 30. W. *Lat.* 54. 50. N.

Duck River, a river of America, which runs into the Tennessee, *Long.* 86. 15. W. *Lat.* 35. 42. N.

Duckinsfield, a township of Cheshire. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1787; of whom 897 were employed in trade and manufactures. 6 miles NE. Stockport.

Duckinseck, a town of Tipera. 30 miles SSE. Connallah.

Duckque, a town of Thibet. 12 miles NW. Jhanfa Jeung.

Ducler, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine. 10 miles WSW. Rouen.

Duclos Bay, a bay of the Straits of Magellan, on the coast of Patagonia, so named by Monsieur Bougainville from M. Duclos Guyot, captain of a fireship, and next in command. This bay is open to the eastward, and its depth inconsiderable. Its northern point projects more into the sea than the southern one, and they are about a league distant from each other. The bottom is very good in the whole bay, and there is every where six or eight fathoms of water within a cable's length from the shore. This is an excellent anchorage, because the westerly winds which prevail here, blow over the coast, which is very high in this part. Two little rivers discharge themselves into the bay; the water is brackish, at their mouth, but very good 500 yards above it. A kind of meadow lies along the landing place, which is sandy: the woods rise behind it in form of an amphitheatre, but the whole country seems entirely without animals. 30 miles S. Elizabeth's Island.

Ducas, a small island near the south coast of Cuba. *Long.* 78. 3. W. *Lat.* 20. 28. N.

Ducullus, a town of Bengal. 25 miles W. Silet.

Dud, a town of Africa, in Mosambique, where the king resides.

Duda, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna. 28 miles ENE. Lida.

Dudagam, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 8 miles S. Neermul.

Dudawanum, a town of Hindoostan, in Tinevelly. 26 miles S. Palamcotta.

Dudden, a river of Lancashire, which runs into the Irish sea, 3 miles S. Dalton.

Duddunmow, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 15 miles W. Kairabad.

Dudeldorf, or *Dinerof*, a town of France, in the department of the Forests. 8 miles N. Treves, 21 NE. Luxembourg.

Duden, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Carmania. 10 miles N. Satalia.

Duden, a river of Asiatic Turkey, which runs into the sea near Satalia.

Dudenhofen, a town of Germany, in the county of Hanau Munzenberg. 7 miles S. Hanau.

Duderstadt, a town of Germany, in the territory of Eichsfeld; containing 3 churches; ceded to the elector of Mentz in the year 1365, by Otho, son of Henry duke of Brunswick. The principal trade is in beer and tobacco. In 1761, it was taken by the French. 46 miles NW. Erfurt, 20 W. Nordhausen. *Long.* 10. 25. E. *Lat.* 51. 35. N.

Dudgallow, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cicacole. 15 miles S. Cossimcotta.

Dudje, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Nattolia. 25 miles W. Boli.

Dudley, a town of England, in the county of Worcester, but insulated in Staffordshire, with a weekly market on Saturday; containing about 2000 families, most of which are employed in manufacturing nails and other articles of iron. There are two churches. Here is a castle which in the civil wars of the 17th century was a royal garrison: in 1644, it stood a siege of three weeks, and was relieved by a detachment of the king's troops from Worcester. In 1646, it was given up to the parliament. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 10,107, of whom 4697 were employed in trade and manufactures. 10 miles W. Birmingham, 120 NW. London. *Long.* 1. 58. W. *Lat.* 52. 31. N.

Dudley, a town of the state of Connecticut. 22 miles E. Tolland.

Dudz, a town of Walachia. 10 miles ESE. Bucharest.

Dudowly, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Benares. 7 miles WSW. Benares.

Dudyppalla, see *Doodypulla*.

Due Casselli, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mincio, on the Molinella. An obstinate battle was fought here in Sept. 1796, between a detachment of the Austrians from the city of Mantua, and the French; the latter remained masters of the field. 5 miles NE. Mantua.

Duc Castelli, a town of Istria. 12 miles SW. Pedena.

Due Torre, a town of Naples, in the province of Bari. 6 miles SSW. Bari.

Duegnas, or *Duenmas*, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, on the Pisuerga. 9 miles S. Palencia.

Dueren, or *Duren*, a town of France, in the department of the Roer, late in the dutchy of Juliers, and one of the handsomest and richest in the dutchy, surrounded with walls in the year 1124, and considered as an Imperial town. It is a place of some trade, and has a manufacture of cloth. 7 miles SSE. Juliers. *Long.* 6. 23. E. *Lat.* 50. 49. N.

Duero, or *Douero*, or *Douro*, a river which rises near Agreda in Spain, and taking its course westwardly, passes Osma, Aranda de Duero, Toro, Zamora, &c. in Spain; reaching the borders of Portugal, it passes by Miranda, when, taking a direction south-west, it separates the province of Tra los Montes from Spain, till, a little below Espadacenta, it again takes a westerly course across the kingdom of Portugal, having the provinces of Tra los Montes and Entre Duero e Minho on the north, and Beira on the south, and discharges its waters into the Atlantic a little below Oporto.

Dierozhof, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Carniola. 4 miles E. Guickfield.

Duesne, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or. 10 miles W. Châtillon sur Seine.

Dijel, a town of France, in the department of the Two Nethes. 4 miles S. Liere.

Duff's Group, a range of islands in the Pacific Ocean, discovered and so named, in 1767, by Capt. Wilson, of the Duff missionary ship: the largest of the group he called Disappointment Island. They are about eleven in number, lying in a direction south-east and north-west fourteen or fifteen miles. In the middle are two larger islands, about six miles in circumference. Betwixt these last is a small islet, and to the eastward are three islets, two of which are round and high, the other flat and longish. On the north-west part of the group are five or six more, some of them high. At the end of one is a remarkable rock, in form of an obelisk. The small islands are apparently barren, but the two largest are entirely covered with wood, among which were several cocoa-nut trees; but on the whole they had not the appearance of great fertility. The natives appeared stout and well made, with copper-coloured complexions. Their houses are built close to each other, and not dispersed, as it had been customary to see them. A horde of their dwellings was on the south-west side of Disappointment Island. *Long.* 167. E. *Lat.* 9. 57. S.

Duff's Mountains, see *Gambier's Islands*.

Duff's Reef, a shoal among the Feejee islands, in the South Pacific Ocean, on which the Duff, Capt. Wilson, struck in 1797, on its return from a missionary voyage to China. *Long.* 80. 44. E. *Lat.* 13. 30. S.

Duffhorn, a village of the principality of Lunenburg, with a medicinal spring. 3 miles S. Walfrode.

Dufwe, see *Doewe*.

Dugahatty, a town of Bengal. 8 miles SW. Nogong.

Dugaroree, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Rutunpour. 24 miles SW. Rutunpour.

Dugendorf, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Wurzburg. 2 m. N. Schweinfurt.

Dugga, or *Tugga*, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, anciently called Thugga. Here are some Roman inscriptions. 70 miles SSW. Tunis.

Duginskoi, a cape of Russian Siberia, in the sea of Ochotskoi. *Long.* 149. 14. E. *Lat.* 59. 15. N.

Dugny, a town of France, in the department of the Meuse. 3 miles S. Verdun.

Dugny, a village of France. 6 miles NNE. Paris.

Dugong, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 26 miles WSW. Fyzabad.

Dubam, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslaw. 20 m. WNW. Jung Buntzlau.

Duhokunda, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Jemarrow.

Duida, a town of Africa, in Bornou. *Long.* 25. 50. E. *Lat.* 18. 4. N.

Quidak, a town of CochinChina, near the sea. *Long.* 108. 45. E. *Lat.* 14. 15. N.

Duin, or *Duino*, or *Tybein*, a seaport town of Germany, in the dutchy of Carniola, in the gulf of Trieste. 8 miles NW. Trieste, 174 SSW. Vienna. *Long.* 15. 37. E. *Lat.* 45. 53. N.

Duina, or *Duna*, a river of Russia, which rises from a lake, sixteen miles north-east from Toropez, in the province of Pskov, passes by Veliz, Suraz, Vitepsk, Polotsk, Dinaburg, Riga, &c. and empties itself into the Baltic at Riga. This river formed the boundaries between Russia and Poland, as settled in the year 1773.

Duingen, or *Duin*, or *Dudingan*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Calenberg. 18 miles SE. Hameln.

Duisburg, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Cleves, situated near the east bank of the Rhine, called by the Romans Teutobergium, formerly Imperial and Anticatic. It yet enjoys great privileges, and has a voice and seat at the provincial diets. It contains two churches, three convents, and an university, founded for Protestants, in the year 1655. It is a staple for iron manufactures and cloth. 14 miles N. Dusseldorp, 29 SE. Cleves. *Long.* 6. 52. E. *Lat.* 51. 24. N.

Duitz, or *Duytz*, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Berg, on the east side of the Rhine, opposite Cologne; chiefly inhabited by Jews, who heretofore were not permitted to dwell at Cologne, or even enter that city without permission.

Dukana, a river of Siberia, which, united with the Ancha, forms the Juna.

Duke's Island, an island and county of the state of Massachusetts, in America, about 20 miles in length, containing seven parishes, near the island of Nantucket.

Duke's Town, a town of Africa, in Calbari. *Long.* 8. 5. E. *Lat.* 5. 27. N.

Duke of Clarence's Strait, a channel on the east coast of North-America, bounded the east by the Duke of York's islands, part of the continent, and the isles of Gravina. The shore to the west is an extensive tract of land, forming an Archipelago, to which Capt. Vancouver gave the name of the Prince of Wales's Archipelago.

Duke of Gloucester's Islands, two small islands in the South Pacific Ocean, discovered by Capt. Carteret in 1767. They were covered with trees, but seemed to be uninhabited. One of them, on which the boats' crew landed, afforded neither vegetables nor water. There were many birds so tame as to be caught by the hand: the other island, distant about fifteen or eighteen miles, is like the former. These islands, Capt. Carteret says, were probably seen by Quiros in 1606. They lie WNW. and ESE. One in *Long.* 146. W. *Lat.* 20. 38. S.; the other *Long.* 146. 15. W. *Lat.* 20. 34. S.

Duke of York's Island, an island in St. George's Channel, between New Britain and New Ireland, in the Pacific Ocean, so named by Capt. Carteret in the year 1767, between Cape Palliser and Cape Stephens. The land is level, and has a delightful appearance. Inland it is covered with lofty woods, and near the water-side are the houses of the natives, which stand not far from each other among groves of cocoa-nut trees, so that the whole forms a prospect the most beautiful and romantic that can be imagined. *Long.* 151. 20. E. *Lat.* 4. 9. S.

Duke of York's Island, an island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Commodore Byron in the year 1765; about 30 miles in circumference, low, and covered with wood. In the centre of the island is a large lake, and a dreadful surf breaks upon almost every part of the coast. The Commodore sent a boat ashore, and obtained some cocoa nuts, but no traces of inhabitants were seen. *Long.* 187. 30. E. *Lat.* 7. 56. S.

Duke of York's Island, an island or a group of islands in the North Pacific Ocean, near the coast of America, so called by Capt. Vancouver; extending about 46 miles in length, from north-west to south-east, and

from 10 to 24 broad. *Long.* 227. 15. to 228. 15. E. *Lat.* 55. 50. to 56. 34. N.

Duki, a town of Persia, in the province of Meeran. 150 miles S. Arokhage.

Dukkah, or *Dosky*, a town of Candahar, on the Kameh. 34 m. NNW. Paishawur.

Dukkajewurg, a fortress of Bootan. 21 m. WSW. Tassafudon.

Dukla, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia. 60 miles SSW. Sandomirz.

Dukova, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minsk. 16 miles SE. Minsk.

Dulabarry, a town of Bengal. 55 miles S. Dinagepour.

Dulag, a town on the east coast of Leyta. *Long.* 125. 2. E. *Lat.* 10. 57. N.

Dulan, a town on the east coast of the island of Panay. *Long.* 122. 39. E. *Lat.* 11. 25. N.

Dulas, a river of Wales, in the county of Caermarthen, which runs into the Bristol Channel, 4 miles SE. Kidwelly.

Dulas, a river of Wales, in the county of Caermarthen, which runs into the Towy, about 1½ mile SSW. Langadok.

Dulas, a river of Wales, in Brecknock-which runs into the Wye, near Hay.

Dulas, a river of Wales, in the county of Radnor, which runs into the Ithon near Llanbeder.

Dulas, a river of Wales, in the county of Montgomery, which runs into the Severn near Llanidloes.

Dulas, a river of Wales, in the county of Montgomery, which runs into the Severn near Newtown.

Dulas, a river of North-Wales, in the island of Anglesea, which runs into the Irish sea, forming a bay and harbour at its mouth, with a village of the same name. 10 miles NW. Beaumaris.

Dulyshe, a river of South-Wales, in the county of Caermarthen, which runs into the Towy, 7 miles above Caermarthen.

Dulce Gulf, a broad river or estuary, which runs into the Spanish Main, from the coast of Costa Rica. *Long.* 84. 16. W. *Lat.* 8. 33. N.

Dulce Gulf, or *Laguna de Guatemala*, a river which runs from the province of Guatemala into the bay of Honduras, *Long.* 89. 50. W. *Lat.* 15. 18. N.

Dulcigno, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, on the coast of the Adriatic, containing about 7000 or 8000 souls. The harbour serves as a retreat for corsairs. 15 miles SW. Scutari. *Long.* 18. 56. E. *Lat.* 42. 23. N.

Duleek, a village of Ireland, in the county of Meath, formerly a place of note, and the see of a bishop, but now a poor mean place. However, it gives name to a barony, and until the union sent two members to the Irish parliament. 6 miles SSW. Drogheda.

Duleenpour, a town of Bengal. 38 miles SE. Calcutta.

Dulcpour, a town of Bengal. 44 miles NE. Dacca.

Dulgumuka, a town of Morocco. 45 m. S. Morocco.

Dulker, or *Dulcken*, a town of France, in the department of the Roer. 20 m. NNW. Juliers.

Dully, a town of North-Carolina, on the White-Oak river. 33 miles S. Newbern.

Dulmen, or *Dulman*, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Munster. 13 miles SW. Munster. *Long.* 7. 26. E. *Lat.* 51. 50. N.

Dulowny, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 30 miles SE. Kairabad.

Dulfingserra, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 33 miles E. Hajypour. *Long.* 86. E. *Lat.* 25. 39. N.

Dulverton, a town of England, in the county of Somerset, on the east side of the river Ex, which separates the county of Somerset from that of Devon, with a weekly market on Saturday. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1049; of whom 446 were employed chiefly in the manufacture of coarse woollen cloth and blankets. 27 miles W. Bridgwater, 164 W. London. *Long.* 3. 41. W. *Lat.* 51. 1. N.

Dulupin, one of the smaller Philippine islands, near the west coast of Samar. *Long.* 124. 13. E. *Lat.* 13. 34. N.

Dulwich, a village of England, in the county of Surry, on the borders of Kent, with a mineral spring, called *Sydenham Wells*; and noted for a college founded by William Allen, a comedian, in the year 1619, called *The College of God's Gift*. 5 m. SE. London.

Dulya, a town of Bengal. 72 m. S. Dacca.

Dum, a town of Bengal. 30 miles N. Dinagepour.

Duma, a river of the dutchy of Berg, which runs into the Wipper, near Duma.

Duma, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Berg, on a river of the same name, which soon after runs into the Wipper. 14 miles SSE. Duffeldorp.

Dumaring, a town of the island of Borneo; on the east coast. *Long.* 118. E. *Lat.* 1. 40. N.

Dumandy, a town of Bengal. 25 miles N. Ramgur.

Dumbally, a town of Bengal. 5 miles NE. Purneah.

Dumbarton, or *Lennox*, a county of Scotland, bounded on the north by the counties of Argyle and Perth, on the east by the counties of Perth and Stirling, on the south by Lanerkshire and Renfrewshire, and on the west by Argyleshire, from which it is for the most part divided by Loch Long, in the form of a crescent, the horns lying north and south, and the concave side to the east; about 45 miles in length, and from six to fifteen in breadth. The eastern part is fertile in corn, the other parts feed great flocks of sheep;

but the principal riches arise from the fisheries in the lochs in and about its coasts; Loch Lomond, Loch Long, and Loch Gart are the chief: the principal town is Dumbarton. It sends one member to parliament. In 1801, the population was 20,710; of which 7952 were employed in trade and manufactures, and 4633 in agriculture.

Dumbarton, a town of Scotland, and capital of Dumbartonshire, situated on the north coast of the Clyde, at the mouth of the Leven. It is ancient, large, but not well built, and defended by a castle, situated close to the river, on a vast rock, formerly deemed impregnable, and now the residence of a garrison. There is in this town a considerable crown and bottle glass manufacture, which employs upwards of 100 hands. Extensive print-fields in the neighbouring parishes also employ some of the inhabitants of Dumbarton. This town was erected into a royal burgh by King Alexander II. in 1221. It has a good harbour, where large brigs lie safe in all weathers. About 2000 tons of shipping belong to this place, which employ 70 seamen. The town is entirely free from all imposts, or borough taxes; but is by no means in a flourishing or increasing state, owing to the letters of deaconry preventing strangers from working at their trades without costly entries. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 2541; of whom 882 were employed in trade and manufactures. 13 miles W. Glasgow, 8 NW. Paisley. *Long.* 4. 26. W. *Lat.* 55. 58. N.

Dumblane, a town of Scotland, in the county of Perth; formerly the see of a bishop, founded by David I.: part of the cathedral, which yet remains, serves for a parish church. In the year 1715, a battle was fought near this town, between the troops of George I. under the command of the Duke of Argyle, and the troops of the Chevalier Prince Charles, under the command of the Earl of Mar. About 500 men were killed on each side, but the victory was doubtful. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 2619. 6 miles N. Stirling, 27 SW. Perth. *Long.* 3. 59. W. *Lat.* 56. 12. N.

Dumbica, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz. 36 m. S. Sandomirz.

Dumboo, a town of Africa, in Bornou, on a lake of the same name. 170 miles NNW. Bornou. *Long.* 21. 30. E. *Lat.* 22. N.

Dumboo, a salt lake of Africa, in Bornou, anciently called Chelidonius Palus, a little to the east of Dumboo.

Dumdah, a town of Hindoostan, in the Ruttunpour country. 66 miles SW. Ruttunpour, 112 E. Nagpour. *Long.* 81. 51. E. *Lat.* 21. 27. N.

Duneidj, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen. 36 m. NNE. Chamir.

Dumfries, a town of United America, in

the state of Virginia. 22 miles S. Washington. *Long.* 77. 26. *W. Lat.* 38. 36. N.

Dumfries, a county of Scotland, bounded on the north by the counties of Lanerk, Peebles, and Selkirk; on the east by Roxburghshire; on the south by the Frith of Solway, which divides it from England, and the county of Kircudbright; and on the west by Airshire. The country is generally mountainous, with some fertile vallies on the sides of the rivers called *Nithsdale*, or *Niddisdale*, *Annamdale*, and *Esksdale*; about fifty miles in length, and from ten to thirty broad. The principal towns are Dumfries and Annan, and the chief rivers are the Esk, the Annan; and the Nid. It sends one member to the Imperial parliament. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 54,597; of whom 6,317 were employed in trade and manufactures, and 10,691 in agriculture.

Dumfries, a town of Scotland, and capital of the county, situated on an eminence near the river Nid. It is a royal borough, and assists, with some other towns, to send a member to the Imperial parliament. About eight or ten coasting vessels belong to this town, besides two or three which are employed in the Baltic and in the wine trade. Forty years ago a considerable tobacco trade was carried on at Dumfries. At an average of four years, 1250 hogheads were then annually imported: it is alleged that the importation was considerably greater, and that in consequence of the detection of some attempts at smuggling, the trade in this article came to be discouraged. The coasting vessels bring in lime, coals, and merchant goods of various sorts; they export potatoes and grain. About a mile eastward from the town is a Craig or rock, curiously hollowed, known by the name of the *Maiden-bovier Craig*; said to have been famous in the time of Druidism. In 1306, Robert Bruce surprised Dumfries, and seized the English judges who were trying causes. The population in 1801, was 7288 souls. 21 miles NE. Kircudbright, 53 SSW. Edinburgh. *Long.* 3. 37. *W. Lat.* 55. 9. N.

Dummar, a town of Syria. 4 miles W. Damascus.

Dumme, a river of Germany, which runs into the Jetze at Wustro.

Dummer See, a lake in the county of Diepholz. 4 miles S. Diepholz.

Dummoda, a river of Hindoostan, which runs into the Hoogly, 28 m. below Calcutta.

Dummoul, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 22 miles SSE. Bahar.

Dumna, a town of Bengal. 7 miles E. Ghidore.

Dumnagur, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 48 miles W. Gogo.

Dumrah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 50 miles SE. Bahar.

Dumrah, a town of Bengal. 52 miles N. Ramgur.

Dumree, a town of Bengal. 10 miles SSE. Ghidore.

Dumree, a town of Bengal. 20 miles SSE. Calcutta.

Dumroy, a town of Bengal. 15 miles NW. Dacca.

Dumroy, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 75 miles SW. Patna. *Long.* 84. 52. *E. Lat.* 24. 30. N.

Dumroy, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 27 miles W. Boujepour. *Long.* 84. 21. *E. Lat.* 25. 33. N.

Dumrya, a town of Bengal. 35 miles NNW. Purneah.

Dumrubarry, a town of Bengal. 12 m. W. Koonda.

Dun, a town of France, in the department of the Meuse. 15 miles NNW. Verdun, 6 S. Stenay.

Dun le Roy, a town of France, and seat of a tribunal, in the department of the Cher, on the Auron. It contains about 1500 inhabitants. 14 m. SSE. Bourges, 15 W. Sancois.

Dun Palleteau, a town of France, in the department of the Creuze. 12 miles NW. Gueret.

Duna, a river of Brasil, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 15. 25. S.

Dunaburg, see *Dinaburg*.

Dunavond, a town of Russia, in the government of Riga, situated at the mouth of the Duina. It formerly belonged to the dutchy of Courland, and was taken by the Swedes, commanded by Count Mansfield, during their war with the Poles. It was again taken by the Swedes, in 1618, while Sigismund king of Poland, and by birth-right king of Sweden, was contending with Gustaphus Adolphus, who had been called to the throne by the voice of the senate. In 1700, it was taken by the Poles, commanded by General Flenning; but the next year the Swedes, commanded by their king Charles XII. took it after a long siege. The Czar, Peter the Great, after taking Riga in 1710, made himself master of this place. 15 miles NW. Riga, 20 N. Mittau. *Long.* 23. 40. *E. Lat.* 57. 5. N.

Dunan Point, a cape on the south-west coast of the island of Skye. *Long.* 6. 14. *W. Lat.* 57. 9. N.

Dunbar, a seaport town of Scotland, and a royal burgh, in the county of Haddington, situated at the mouth of the Forth. The town is handsome, the houses built with stone, and covered with slate; it was once surrounded with a wall, but that is now decayed. On the opposite side of the harbour are the remains of a castle, almost covered with the sea at high water. This castle is mentioned as early as 858, when it was burned by Kennett king of

Scotland. It was once remarkably strong, and was esteemed one of the keys of the kingdom: to this castle Edward II. fled after his defeat at Bannockburn; but being pursued he was compelled to proceed to Berwick, in an open boat. In 1565, Mary queen of Scotland retired hither after the murder of Rizzio, and was here joined by many of her friends, from whence she marched to Carberry hill, and was there defeated. In 1215, Dunbar was burned by John king of England; in 1295, the Scots were defeated here by the English under the command of Earl Warren, with great slaughter; and in 1650, the troops of Charles II. were defeated here by Oliver Cromwell. There are eighteen ships belonging to the port; and in 1801, the number of inhabitants was 3951, of whom 602 were employed in trade and manufactures. 28 m. E. Edinburgh. *Long.* 2. 32. W. *Lat.* 56. 1. N.

Durbarton, a town of the state of New Hampshire. 16 miles S. Concord.

Dunbeath, a river of Caithness, which runs into the sea, 8 miles NE. from the Ord of Caithness.

Dunboy Rock, a rock near the east coast of Scotland. *Long.* 1. 46. W. *Lat.* 57. 22. N.

Dunboyne, a village of Ireland, in the county of Meath. In 1798, it was burned by the rebels. 10 miles NW. Dublin.

Duncan's Bay, a bay on the north coast of Jamaica. *Long.* 77. 23. W. *Lat.* 18. 31. N.

Duncan's Canal, an inlet on the S. coast of an island in the North Pacific Ocean, near the west coast of North-America, about 25 miles in length. *Long.* of the entrance 227. 11. E. *Lat.* 56. 25. N.

Duncan's Passage, a strait between the Great and Little Andaman islands.

Duncan's Rock, a rock in the Pacific Ocean, about a mile from Latouche's island.

Duncan's Sugarloaf, an island in the Mergui Archipelago, of a triangular form, and about 6 miles in circumference, near the south coast of the island of St. Matthew. *Lat.* 9. 42. N.

Duncannon Fort, a fort in Waterford harbour. 7 miles ESE. Waterford.

Duncansby Head, a cape of Scotland, at the north-east extremity of Great-Britain, in the county of Caithness. *Long.* 2. 53. W. *Lat.* 58. 33. N.

Duncombe Bay, a bay on the north coast of Norfolk island, near the western extremity.

Duncora, a town of Bengal. 15 miles S. Purneah.

Duncore, a town of Hindoostan, in the subah of Delhi. 11 miles W. Secundara.

Duncote, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 45 miles ESE. Bettiah.

Dunda Rajpour, a seaport of Concan, at the mouth of a river which runs into the sea,

with a good harbour. 36 miles S. Bombay. *Long.* 72. 48. E. *Lat.* 18. 26. N.

Dundalk, a seaport town of Ireland, in the county of Louth, situated on a bay of the Irish sea. Manufactures of muslin and linen have been established here, and are flourishing. In 1318, Edward Bruce, at the head of about 6000 Scots and Irish was defeated by the English near this town. In 1641, it was taken by the rebels; but retaken the following year. It returns one member to the imperial parliament. The population is about 15,000. 39 miles N. Dublin. *Long.* 6. 23. W. *Lat.* 53. 59. N.

Dundapur, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 15 miles N. Durbungah.

Dundas's Island, an island in the North Pacific Ocean, about 15 miles long, and 4 broad. *Long.* 229. 25. E. *Lat.* 54. 30. N.

Dundee, a large and flourishing seaport town of Scotland, in the county of Angus, situated on a small river on the north side of the frith of Tay. The harbour is good, and capable of receiving vessels of 300 tons. In the year 1792, there were 116 vessels belonging to the port. The chief manufactures are glass, coarse linen, sail-cloth, cordage, thread, buckram, tanned leather, shoes, hats, &c.: a sugar-house has lately been erected. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 26,084. United with Cupar, St. Andrew's, Forfar, and Perth, it sends one member to parliament. In August 1651, Dundee, which was held by the royalists, under the command of Gen. Lumisdaine, was summoned to surrender by Gen Monk, and, on the governor's refusal, was taken by storm. The town was given up to be plundered by the soldiers and seamen. There were at the time about 100 ships in the harbour, 40 pieces of ordnance, many arms, and store of ammunition. 30 m. N. Edinburgh. *Long.* 3. 0. W. *Lat.* 56. 28. N.

Dundrehead, see *Dondrahead*.

Dundreggan, a river of Scotland, which runs into Loch Ness, 6 m. N. Fort Augustus.

Dundrum, a village of Ireland, in the county of Down. Here are the ruins of a strong castle. 6 miles SW. Downpatrick.

Dudukova, a settlement of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk. 300 miles NNE. Turuchansk. *Long.* 95. 14. E. *Lat.* 70. 16. N.

Dundumna, a town of Bengal. 5 miles S. Rungpour.

Dunes, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. 9 m. SE. Agen.

Dunfermline, a town of Scotland, in Fife-shire. It is a royal burgh, governed by a provost, two bailies, dean of guild, and town council; united with Stirling, Inverkeithing, Queensferry, and Culrois, sends one member to parliament. The principal manufacture, in 1792, was that of diaper; and at that time 1200 looms were employed. Here was a monastery of Benedictines, begun by

Malcolm Canmore, and finished by Alexander I. which became the burial-place of several kings; in 1303, this convent was burned by Edward I. king of England: part of the church remains, and is used for parochial service. Malcolm Canmore built a castle here, of which there are but small remains. A palace was afterwards built on the side next the town, now also in ruins. In this palace King Charles I. was born, and the Princess Elizabeth, from whom the Brunswick kings of England claim their descent and title to the crown of Great-Britain. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 9980; of whom 1769 were employed in trade and manufactures. 17 miles NW. Edinburgh. *Long.* 3. 29. W. *Lat.* 56. 5. N.

Dungala, see *Dongala*.

Dungannon, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, near which are coal mines. Dungannon sends one member to the Imperial parliament. 25 miles NNW. Newry, 36 SSE. Londonderry. *Long.* 6. 37. W. *Lat.* 54. 30. N.

Dungarvan, a seaport town of Ireland, on the south coast, in the county of Waterford, situated in a bay of the Atlantic, to which it gives name. It sends one member to the Imperial parliament. 21 m. WSW. Waterford. *Long.* 7. 39. W. *Lat.* 52. 1. N.

Dungeness Point, a cape at the eastern entrance into the Straits of Magellan. *Long.* 68. 28. W. *Lat.* 52. 28. S.

Dungeness, a cape of England, on the coast of Kent, in the English Channel. *Long.* 0. 57. E. *Lat.* 50. 55. N.

Dungeness, (*New*), a low sandy point of land, on the west coast of North-America, at the entrance of the gulf of New Georgia. *Long.* 237. 5. E. *Lat.* 48. 15. N.

Dungerpour, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Ruttunpour. 10 m. S. Dumdah.

Dungerpour, a town of Guzerat. 32 m. E. Chitpour, 70 NE. Amedabad. *Long.* 73. 38. E. *Lat.* 23. 44. N.

Dungisbay Head, see *Duncansby Head*.

Dungiven, a town of Ireland, in the county of Derry. Here was a priory of regular canons, founded in 1100. In 1397, the Archbishop of Armagh solemnly restored the church and cemetery, which had been polluted by blood. 14 miles E. Londonderry.

Dunglass, a village of Scotland, in the county of Dumbarton, thought to have been a Roman station. In the civil wars of the 17th century, a garrison was kept here by the Earl of Haddington; who with 30 gentlemen of the name of Hamilton, was blown up as he was reading a letter in the court, through the treachery of an English servant. Only four escaped. The house has been since repaired, and belongs to the Earl of Home. 8 miles SE. Dumbarton.

Dungbam, a town of Sindy, on a branch of the Indus. 25 miles NE. Larry Bunder.

Dungurrah, a town of Bengal. 35 miles WNW. Ramgur.

Dungy, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 32 miles SW. Boujepour. *Long.* 84. 25. E. *Lat.* 25. 14. N.

Dungzu, a town of Thibet. 8 m. NW. Jhanfu Jeung.

Dunbeved, see *Launceston*.

Dunjar, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 15 miles SE. Bahar.

Dunk Island, an island on the north-east coast of New Holland. *Long.* 146. 10. E. *Lat.* 17. 20. S.

Dunkamara, a town of Bengal. 6 miles S. Geragot.

Dunkeld, a town of Scotland, in the county of Perth, on the left bank of the Tay; formerly the see of a bishop, and once the chief town in Caledonia. The choir of the cathedral now serves for the parish church. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 2185, of whom 224 were employed in trade and manufactures. The chief businesses are spinning yarn, a manufacture of linen, and a tannery. The market is on Saturday. 12 miles NNW. Perth. *Long.* 3. 35. W. *Lat.* 56. 35. N.

Dunken's Creek, a river of South-Carolina, which runs into the Enmore, *Long.* 81. 46. W. *Lat.* 44. 29. N.

Dunkerry, a mountain of England, in the county of Somerset, whose base is about 12 miles in circumference. 6 m. S. Minehead.

Dunkin's Island, an island in the Mergui Archipelago, of an oval form; about 5 miles in circumference. *Lat.* 9. 16. N.

Dunkirk, or *Dunkerque*, a seaport of France, in the department of the North. It was only a small village inhabited by fishermen, till St. Eloy bishop of Noyon built a church there, in the seventh century. In the year 980, it was surrounded with walls by Baldwin III. surnamed the Young, count of Flanders, and many inhabitants induced to reside there by particular privileges and immunities granted them by him and his successors. In the year 1388, it was burned by the English. In the year 1558, it was taken by the French, but re-taken by the Spaniards in the year 1585. In the year 1646, it was taken by the French, assisted by the navy of Holland, commanded by Van Tromp. It was re-taken by the Archduke Leopold in 1652. In the year 1658, it was again taken by the French, and ceded to England by a treaty made with Oliver Cromwell; but when Charles II. sold it to France, in the year 1662, for 5,000,000 of livres, Louis XIV. made it one of the strongest places in Europe, and rendered the harbour commodious. In the year 1694, Sir Cloudesley Shovel bombarded Dunkirk, but after

having thrown in 1200 bombs, retired without having done any considerable damage. In 1712, it was surrendered to the English; and when given up by an article of the treaty of peace signed at Utrecht, it was agreed, that all the fortifications should be demolished, and the harbour filled up. This article was renewed in every subsequent treaty, till the peace of 1783, after the American war. Since that time the harbour has again been cleared, and the fortifications repaired. In the year 1793, the English army under the Duke of York, attempted to besiege it, but were compelled to retire. It is the most important town and harbour on the whole coast, and having been declared a free port, had a great deal of commerce. By means of a sluice, 42 feet wide, the basin within the town will hold 40 ships of the line always floating. Dunkirk is divided into Old and New Town. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 80,000. $36\frac{1}{4}$ posts N. Paris. *Long.* 2. 16. E. *Lat.* 51. 2. N.

Dunlavin, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow. 10 miles NE. Athy, 20 W. Wicklow.

Dunleer, a town of Ireland, in the county of Louth; before the union it sent two members to the Irish parliament. 7 m. N. Drogheda.

Dunmanaway, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, considerable for its manufactures. 23 miles SW. Cork.

Dunmannus Bay, a bay on the south-west coast of Ireland, about 14 miles in length, and from one to three broad, south of Bantry Bay, affording a safe harbour. *Long.* 9. 40. W. *Lat.* 51. 30. N. at its mouth.

Dunmore Bay, a bay on the west coast of Ireland. *Long.* 9. 35. W. *Lat.* 52. 44. N.

Dunmore Head, a cape on the west coast of Ireland, said to be the most westerly land in Europe. *Long.* 10. 20. W. *Lat.* 52. 6. N.

Dunmow, a town of England, in the county of Essex, with a weekly market on Saturday. Here is a manufacture of baize. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1828; of whom 148 were employed in trade and manufactures. 24 miles W. Colchester. 37 NNE. London. *Long.* 0. 21. E. *Lat.* 51. 53. N.

Dunmow, (*Little*), a village of Essex. The manor of this place is held by jocular tenure of providing a fitch of bacon to any pair, who twelve months after marriage can take an oath they have never repented of their union. 2 miles E. Dunmow.

Dunna, a town of Napaul. 27 m. NNE. Nogarcot.

Dunnea, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 18 miles NW. Bahar.

Dunnington, see *Donnington*.

Dunnet, a seaport town of Scotland, in the county of Caithness, situated on the east side of a bay to which it gives name.

In the year 1791, the number of souls was about 1400. Dunnet Bay affords excellent flounders and haddock; and is sometimes frequented by shoals of herrings in July and August; but their continuance in the bay, or even their coming to it, has hitherto been reckoned so uncertain, that no extensive herring-fishery has been attempted. 5 miles E. Thurso. *Long.* 3. 13. W. *Lat.* 58. 31. N.

Dunnet Head, a cape on the north coast of Scotland. It consists of several hills, with some bold rocks towards the sea, from 100 to 400 feet high. 4 miles N. Dunnet.

Dunnoſe, a cape or promontory on the SE. coast of the Isle of Wight. 51 m. W. Beachy Head. *Long.* 1. 11. W. *Lat.* 50. 37. N.

Dunnottar, a village of Scotland, in the county of Kincardine, where are the remains of a castle, situated on a rock near the sea, supposed to have been built during the contest between Baliol and Bruce; before the use of artillery supposed to have been impregnable. In the year 1661, the regalia of Scotland were deposited here to preserve them from the English army; and a garrison, with suitable ammunition, obtained for their defence by Earl Marischal proprietor of the castle: the command of the garrison was intrusted to Mr. Ogilvie, of Barras, as the earl had joined the king's forces in England. The siege was turned into a blockade, and though frequently summoned, the governor held out for several months; till pressed by famine and the mutiny of the garrison, he found means to convey the regalia to a place of security, and then capitulated on honourable terms. In the year 1685, this castle was employed as a prison for a body of Presbyterians, and a number of them confined during the warmest season of the year in one vault, which is still to be seen, called the Whigs' Vault: a grave-stone in the church-yard of Dunnottar is placed over a number of them who died under the confinement. 1 mile SW. Stonehaven.

Dunſness, a town of Scotland, situated in the southern part of the island of Shetland. 13 miles S. Lerwick.

Dunſala, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore. 15 miles N. Jummo.

Dunſe, a town of Scotland, in the county of Berwick, situated between the White and Black Adder Waters. In 1801, it contained 3157 inhabitants; of whom 499 were employed in trade and manufactures. The celebrated Duns Scotus was a native of this place. About a mile from the town is a medicinal spring, whose virtues are said to be similar to the waters at Tunbridge in Kent. 9 miles W. Berwick, 48 S. Edinburgh. *Long.* 2. 30. W. *Lat.* 55. 47. N.

Dunſkerry, a small island near the north coast of Scotland. 4 m. ESE. Farout Head. *Long.* 4. 32. W. *Lat.* 58. 38. N.

Dunstable, a town of England, in the county of Bedford, at the foot of the Chiltern hills, supposed to be a Roman station : called by Antoninus, Magionium or Magiovinium, and Magintum. It was so destroyed by the Danes, that the site of the town was a wild waste over-run with wood. Henry I. gave people great encouragement to settle here; built a palace and a priory, made the town a borough, and granted it a market. Little of the priory remains, except the church, which is now parochial. Henry VIII. intended to have made Dunstable a bishop's see; but, for some reasons not known, his design did not take place. Dunstable was long supplied with water for culinary purposes from ponds, but wells were dug some years since, and a plentiful supply of water has been found. The chief employment of the town is making hats, baskets, and other articles of straw. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1296. The market is on Wednesday. 20 miles S. Bedford, 33 NNW. London. *Long.* 0. 39. W. *Lat.* 51. 59. N.

Dunstable, a town of New Hampshire, on the Merrimack river. 30 m. S. Concord.

Dunstaffnage, an ancient castle of Scotland, in Argyleshire, on the west coast, at the mouth of Loch Etive, thought to have been a palace of the ancient kings of Scotland. In this castle the famous stone chair, the supposed palladium of Scotland, was kept till the reign of Kenneth II. who removed it to Scone. Some of the ancient regalia are still preserved there. The Duke of Argyle is hereditary keeper under the crown. 6 miles NNE. Oban.

Dunslang, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna. 28 m. NE. Wilkomierz.

Dunster, a town of England, in the county of Somerset, with a weekly market on Friday, and 772 inhabitants. It was originally a fortress of the Saxons, and a place of consequence; called at first Torre, afterwards Dunestorre, and Dunster. William Mohun, to whom it was granted by William the Conqueror, rebuilt the fortress, and enlarged the town. 21 miles W. Bridgewater, 158 W. London. *Long.* 3. 35. W. *Lat.* 51. 10. N.

Dunturpou, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore. 45 miles E. Jallindar.

Duntewara, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Dandar. 17 m. S. Buddakano.

Duntola, a town of Bengal. 42 miles NNE. Purneah.

Dunvegan Head, or *Galtrigal Head*, a cape on the west coast of the island of Skye. *Long.* 6. 42. W. *Lat.* 57. 31. N.

Dunwah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 37 miles S. Beglipour.

Dunwich, a town of England, in the county of Suffolk, formerly a place of large size, consisting, it is said, of eight parishes,

surrounded with walls and gates; and in the year 360, the see of a bishop, removed to Thetford, and afterwards to Norwich: most of the town is destroyed by the encroachments of the sea, not one church left, and only 184 inhabitants. It has a market on Saturday, and yet returns two members to parliament: the walls of the town enclose seven acres. and the remains of two gates are yet visible. 30 m. NE. Ipswich, 99 NE. London. *Long.* 1. 50. E. *Lat.* 52. 23. N.

Duo Boloa, one of the Sooloo islands. *Long.* 121. 42. E. *Lat.* 6. 11. N.

Dupino, or *Dublin*, a town of the dutchy of Warfaw. 44 miles S. Posen.

Duplin, a county of North-Carolina, in the United States of America.

Dupplin, a village of Scotland, in the county of Perth. In 1332, a battle was fought here between the English and the Scots, in which the latter were defeated. So many of the name of Hay were slain, that the family would have been extinct, if several of their wives had not been left pregnant. 5 miles SW. Perth.

Duquella, a province of Morocco, about 75 miles in length, and 60 broad; exceedingly fertile in corn and pastures.

Duquesne, a river of the island of Grenada, which runs into the sea in a bay to which it gives name. *Long.* 61. 27. W. *Lat.* 12. 18. N.

Duquesne Point, a cape on the west coast of the island of Grenada. *Long.* 61. 29 W. *Lat.* 12. 17. N.

Dur, a town of the Arabian Irak, on the Tigris. 85 miles NNW. Bagdad.

Durajah, a town of Hindoostan, in Malwa. 15 miles NW. Bopaltol.

Duraka, a small island in the Red sea, about 16 miles from the coast of Arabia. *Long.* 41. 31. E. *Lat.* 16. 48. N.

Durakovo, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, on the coast of the White sea. 68 miles W. Archangel.

Duralde, a town of South-America, in the province of Tucuman. 36 miles N. St. Miguel de Tucuman.

Durance, a river of France, which passes near Embrun, Sisteron, Manosque, Pertuis, Cavillon, &c. and runs into the Rhone a little below Avignon.

Durango, a town in the province of New Biscay, the see of a bishop, suffragan of the archbishop of Mexico, with about 5000 inhabitants. The air is healthy, and the land about it fertile. 335 miles NNW. Mexico. *Long.* 105. 30. W. *Lat.* 24. 10. N.

Durango, a town of Spain, in the province of Biscay; about 8 miles from the sea-coast, 15 E. Bilbao.

Durant's Bay, an inlet on the coast of North-Carolina, in Albemarle's Sound. *Long.* 76. 16. W. *Lat.* 35. 40. N.

DUR

Durant's Island, a small island in Albemarle Sound. *Long.* 76. 15. *W. Lat.* 35. 46. N.

Durant's Point, a cape on the coast of North-Carolina, in Albemarle Sound. *Long.* 76. 30. *W. Lat.* 36. 5. N.

Duras, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, on the Drot. 10 miles N. Marmande.

Duraton, a river of Spain, which runs into the Duero, near Penafiel.

Duravoe, a bay on the east coast of Mainland, the principal of the Shetland islands, *Long.* 1. 20. *W. Lat.* 60. 32. N.

Durazzano, a town of Naples, in Lavora. 16 miles NE. Naples.

Durazzo, a seaport town of European Turkey, in Albania, anciently named Epidamnus and Dyrrachium, strong and populous, with a good harbour; the see of a Greek bishop. In 1081, a battle was fought here, between the Normans under Robert Guiscard, and the Greeks under the emperor Alexis Comnenus, in which the former were victorious, and the city was soon after taken by the conqueror. 88 miles SSE. Ragusa. *Long.* 19. 15. E. *Lat.* 41. 42. S.

Durazzo, a town of South-America, in the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres. 108 miles N. Cordova.

Durban, a town of France, in the department of the Aube. 13 m. SW. Narbonne.

Durbec, a town of Bootan. 20 miles Tasladun.

Durben, a town of the dutchy of Courland. 24 miles SSW. Goldingen.

Durbion, a river of France, which runs into the Moselle, near Châtel sur Moselle, in the department of the Vosges.

Durbungah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar, and capital of the circar of Tyroot. 50 miles NE. Patna, 25 NNW. Calcutta. *Long.* 86. 5. E. *Lat.* 26. 8. N.

Durbuy, a town of France, in the department of the Sambre and Meuse, on the river Ourte. In 1681, it was taken by France, but restored in 1692. 20 miles N. Bastogne, 20 S. Liège. *Long.* 5. 22. E. *Lat.* 50. 21. N.

Durckheim, or *Turckheim*, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre. 14 m. W. Mannheim, 14 N. Landau.

Duregapour, a town of Bengal. 70 miles NE. Pucculoc.

Duren, see *Dueren*.

Durek, a river of Natolia, which runs into the Kizilermak, at Karghi.

Durewald, a town of Germany, in the province of Culmbach. 7 m. W. Lichtenberg.

Durfort, a town of France, in the department of the Gard. 7 miles SW. Alais.

Durfort, a town of France, in the department of the Aude. 7 m. SW. Castlanaudary.

Durfert, a town of France, in the department of the Arriège. 5 m. NW. Pamiers.

DUR

Durga, a town of Arabia, in Hadramaut, near the sea. 6 miles NE. Kefchim.

Durgabatty, a town of Bengal. 38 miles NE. Nattore.

Durgan, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 48 miles SE. Castamoni.

Durgapour, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Sehaunpour. 15 miles SSE. Hurdwar.

Durghyagunge, a town of Bengal. 9 miles E. Purneah.

Durgut, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 18 miles E. Smyrna.

Durham, a seaport town of New Hampshire, on the Piscataqua. 47 miles N. Boston. *Long.* 70. 54. *W. Lat.* 43. 5. N.

Durham, a name given to one of the branches of the river Piscataqua.

Durham, a town of the state of Connecticut. 7 miles SW. Middleton.

Durham, a county of England, bounded on the north by Northumberland, on the east by the German sea, on the south by Yorkshire, from which it is divided by the river Tees, and on the west by Westmoreland and Cumberland. Its shape is triangular; it is 107 miles in circumference, and divided into four wards, which contain one city, nine towns, and about 160,361 inhabitants, of whom 25,208 are employed in trade and manufactures, and 18,217 in agriculture. It is usually called the Bishopric of Durham, or the County Palatine of Durham, from the great power possessed by the bishops, who were formerly sovereign princes in their diocese. The palatine right of the bishops of Durham is founded on immemorial prescription, and proceeded at first from a principle of devotion to St. Cuthbert, that whatever lands were given to him, or bought with his money, he should hold with the same freedom as the princes held the rest of their estates. But the act 27 Henry VIII. for the recontinuing of certain liberties taken from the crown, directs, that all writs, indictments, and all manner of process in counties palatine, shall be made only in the king's name; since which time all the difference in the style of proceedings in this county from others is, that the teste of the writ is in the name of the bishop, according to the directions of that act. Still he is perpetual justice of peace within his territories, (and can sit only at such,) as is also his temporal chancellor, because the chief acts of the exempt jurisdiction used to run through his court. All the officers of the courts, even the judges of assize themselves, have still their ancient salaries, or something analogous, from the bishop, and all the standing officers of the courts are constituted by his patents. When he comes in person to any of the courts of judicature, he sits chief in them, those of assize not excepted, even when judgment of blood

is given; though the canons forbid any clergyman to be present, the bishops of Durham did and may sit in their purple robes on the sentence of death. All dues, amercements, and forfeited recognizances in the courts of the palatinate, and all deodands, belong to the bishop. If any forfeits are made, either of war or by treason, outlawry or felony, even though the soil be the king's, they fall to the bishop here, as to the king in other places. All the tenures of land here originate from the bishop, as lord paramount in chief. Hence he grants charters for erecting boroughs and incorporations; markets and fairs; inclosing forests, chaces, and warrens; licences to embattle castles, build chapels, found chantries and hospitals, and dispensations with the statute of mortmain. All inclosed estates, as well as moors, or wastes, to which no title can be made, escheat to him. He grants the custody of ideots and lunatics, and had the custody of minors while the custom of wards and liveries subsisted. Besides the dependence of leasehold or copyhold tenants on him, if any freeholders alienated their land without his licence, they were obliged to sue out his patent of pardon; and all money paid for such licences belongs to him. In the article of military power, the bishop of Durham had anciently his thanes, and afterwards his barons, who held of him by knight's service, as the rest of the hailwerk folk held of them by inferior tenures. On alarms, he convened them as a parliament, with advice to assist with their persons, dependents, and money, for the public service at home and abroad; and all levies of men and money were made by the bishop's commission, or by writs in his name, out of the chancery at Durham; for he had power both to coin money and levy taxes, and raise and arm soldiers in the bishopric from sixteen to sixty years old. But now the militia of this county has been long on the same footing with the rest of the kingdom, under the lord-licutenant. The only difference here is, that the office has generally, though not always, been borne by the bishop. The admiralty jurisdiction in this county belongs also to the bishop, who holds the proper courts by his judges, and appoints by his patents a vice-admiral, register, and marshal or water-bailiff, and other officers, and has all the privileges, forfeitures, and profits incident to this power; as royal fishes, sea wrecks, duties for ships arriving in his ports, &c. This county, for its size, is perhaps, one of the most hilly in the kingdom; the hills are in general covered with verdure to the top, and many of them contain lead and iron ores, coals, lime-stone, freestone, marble, &c. The east and north-east parts of the county are particularly rich in coal mines, lying in horizontal strata from

three to six feet thick, and extending many miles through the country. Near Wolsingham are found beautiful black-spotted marble, and the large grey mill-stone for grinding corn. Grind-stones are found a little to the south of the river Tyne, and not far from Newcastle; these form an article of exportation to most parts of the habitable globe. There are also several quarries of fire-stone, immense quantities of which are exported to be used in ovens, furnaces, &c. Near the river Tees the land is rich, consisting of a loamy rich clay, and is generally fertile near the other rivers; other parts are not so good. The climate is very uncertain, and the harvest hazardous; wheat, barley, oats, and peas, are the chief productions; beans are seldom raised in the western part of the county. The principal manufactures are tammies, carpets, huckaback, cotton in various forms, sail-cloths, salt, steel, glass, ropes, pottery, iron works, iron founderies, copperas, paper, &c. Durham is the capital. The towns are Stockton, Sunderland, Barnard Castle, Darlington, Stanhope, Hartlepool, Bishop's-Auckland, Wolsingham, Staindrop, and Sedgfield. The principal rivers are the Tees, the Tyne, the Derwent, the Skern, and the Wear. Four members are only returned to parliament, viz. two for the county, and two for the city.

Durham, a city of England, and capital of a county of the same name, situated on seven hills, and surrounded by others more lofty, has been whimsically compared to a crab, the body being represented by the centre of the town, the cathedral, &c. and the claws by the several streets branching every way. It is almost surrounded and intersected every way by the river Wear. This city is generally said to have been founded in the year 995, when the monks of Lindisfarne, to avoid the Danes, took up their residence here, and brought with them the relics of St. Cuthbert. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan of York, who is lord paramount of the county, and earl of Segberg. The diocese extends over the counties of Durham and Northumberland. The cathedral is a grand Gothic building, and has lately undergone a thorough repair. The city contains about 1050 houses; and, in 1801, had 7530 inhabitants, of whom 1143 were employed in trade and manufactures. The castle is supposed to have been built by some English, as a protection against William the Norman, and strengthened and enlarged by him. Besides the cathedral there are six other parish churches. A new charter of corporation was granted by Bishop Egerton to remedy some material defects in the old one, by which the government of the city is now vested in a mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, town-clerk, and twenty-four com-

mon-council men. The city returns two members to the British parliament. Near Durham a signal victory was obtained by the English over the Scots, when King David Bruce was taken prisoner by an Englishman of the name of Copeland, who refused to deliver him up to Queen Philippa till commanded by Edward I. who was at that time at Calais, and who justified his refusal. 120 miles S. Edinburgh, 66 NNW. York, 259 N. London. *Long.* 1. 33. W. *Lat.* 54. 54. N.

Durham Creek, a river of Pennsylvania, which runs into the Delaware, *Long.* 75. 15. W. *Lat.* 40. 35. N.

Durhum, see *Darâan*.

Durbat, a town of Hindooftan, in Bahar. 17 miles NE. Durbungah.

Durko, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Naticolia. 42 miles SW. Amasieh.

Durlach, a town of Germany, which gives title to one of the branches of the house of Baden, called marggrave of Baden Durlach, situated on the Rhine. It contains a castle, with a mint, a Latin school, manufactures of china-ware, cloth, & stuffs; the environs are fertile, especially in fruit and wine. 16 miles S. Spire, 32 WNW. Stuttgart. *Long.* 8. 31. E. *Lat.* 48. 59. N.

Durnberg, a mountain of Bavaria, in the archbishopric of Saltzburg. 2 miles SSW. Hallein.

Durness, a town of Scotland, in the county of Sutherland, near the north coast, at the bottom of a bay, formed by a river of the same name, called the *Kyle of Durness*. 53 miles NNW. Dornoch. *Long.* 4. 40. W. *Lat.* 58. 33. N.

Durness, a river of Scotland, which runs into the North sea, a little to the west of Farout Head, forming a bay at its mouth, called the *Kyle of Durness*. *Long.* of the mouth 4. 43. W. *Lat.* 58. 38. N.

Durnish, a town of Scotland, on the western coast of the island of Skye.

Durochskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the borders of China, near the Argunia. 160 miles SSE. Nertchinsk.

Duron, an island in the straits of Malacca, about 12 miles long, and 3 broad. *Long.* 103. 39. E. *Lat.* 0. 42. N.

Durool, a town of Bengal. 25 miles SSE. Dinagepour.

Durour's Island, an island in the Eastern Indian Ocean, discovered by Capt. Carteret in 1767. *Long.* 143. 21. E. *Lat.* 1. 15. S.

Duroowly, a town of Hindooftan, in Bahar. 35 miles NW. Chuprah. *Long.* 84. 11. E. *Lat.* 26. 5. N.

Durrah, a lake of Persia, in Segeftan. 100 miles NW. Zareng.

Durrampour, a town of Bengal. 25 miles S. Boglipour.

Durrampour, a town of Hindooftan, in

Guzerat. 45 miles SSE. Surat, 96 NNE. Bombay. *Long.* 73. 14. E. *Lat.* 20. 32. N.

Durranea, a town of Hindooftan, in Oude. 15 miles N. Bahraitch.

Durrole, a town of Hindooftan, in Guzerat. 15 miles NE. Noanagur.

Durrow, see *Castle Durrow*.

Dursey, an island about two miles long, and half a mile broad, near the south-west coast of Ireland. *Long.* 10. 4. W. *Lat.* 51. 33. N.

Dursley, a town of England, in the county of Gloucester, celebrated for its manufacture of broad-cloth; it has a weekly market on Thursday, with 2379 inhabitants. It was formerly a borough, but has long omitted returning members to the parliament. 15 miles S. Gloucester, 107 W. London. *Long.* 2. 23. W. *Lat.* 51. 44. N.

Dursunny, a town of Hindooftan, in Goondwana. 30 miles NNE. Gurrah.

Durtal, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. The houses are generally built of stones, and covered with slate; tanning is the chief trade. 16 miles NE. Angers.

Durves, a town of Asia, in the country of Candahar. 130 miles SE. Candahar.

Durun, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorasan. 50 miles NE. Jorjan.

Durwang, a town of the principality of Anspach. 4 miles SSE. Feuchtwang.

Durya, a town of Hindooftan, in Bahar. 15 miles NE. Monghir.

Duryapour, a town of Hindooftan, in Oude. 16 miles S. Goorackpour.

Dusara, a town of Hindooftan, in Guzerat. 8 miles S. Janagur.

Dusbruck, a town of Arabia, in Yemen. 16 miles N. Taâs.

Dusky Bay, a bay of New Zealand, on the west coast, and near the southern extremity of Tavai Poenammoo, discovered by Capt. Cook, in the year 1773. This bay has two ways of entrance. The south entrance is situated on the north side of Cape West, in latitude 45. 48. S. It is formed by the land of the Cape to the south, and Five Fingers Point to the north. To sail into the bay by this entrance, says Capt. Cook, is by no means difficult, as I know of no danger but what shews itself. The worst that attends it, is the depth of water, which is too great to admit anchorage, except in the coves and harbours, and very near the shores; and even in many places, this last cannot be done. The anchoring-places are, however, numerous enough, and equally safe and commodious. To such as put into this bay, and are afterwards bound to the south, Capt. Cook recommends Facile Harbour. The north entrance lies in the latitude of 45. 38. S. and 15 miles to the north of Five Fingers' Point. To make this entrance plain, it will

be necessary to approach the shore within a few miles; as all the land within, and on each side, is of considerable height. Its situation may, however, be known at a greater distance, as it lies under the first craggy mountains which rise to the north of the land of Five Fingers' Point. The southernmost of these mountains is remarkable, having at its summit two small hillocks. When this mountain bears SSE. you will be before the entrance, on the south side of which are several isles. The country is exceedingly mountainous; not only about Dusky Bay, but thro' all the southern parts of this western coast of Tawai Poenamoo. A prospect more rude and craggy is rarely to be met with; for inland appears nothing but the summits of mountains of stupendous height, and consisting of rocks that are totally barren and naked, except where they are covered with snow: but the land bordering on the sea coast, and all the islands are thickly clothed with wood, almost down to the water's edge. The trees are of various kinds, such as are common to other parts of this country, and are fit for the shipwright, house-carpenter, cabinet-maker, and many other uses. Except in the river Thames, I have not seen finer timber in all New Zealand; both here and in that river, the most considerable for size is the spruce-tree, so called from the similarity of its foliage to the American spruce, though the wood is more ponderous and bears a great resemblance to the pitch-pine. Many of these trees are from six to eight and ten feet in girth, and from 60 to 80 and 100 feet in length; large enough to make a main-mast for a fifty-gun ship. Here, as well as in all other parts of New-Zealand, are a great number of aromatic trees and shrubs, most of the myrtle kind; but amidst all this variety, none which bore fruit fit to eat. In many parts the woods are so overrun with supple-jacks, that it is scarcely possible to force one's way amongst them. The soil is a deep black mould, evidently composed of decayed vegetables, and so loose that it sinks under the feet at every step; and this may be the reason why so many large trees are blown down by the wind, even in the thickest part of the woods. All the ground amongst the trees is covered with moss & fern, of both which there is much variety; but except the flax or hemp plant, and a few other plants, there is very little herbage of any sort, and none found that was eatable, except about a handful of water-cresses, and about the same quantity of celery. What Dusky Bay most abounds with is fish; a boat with six or eight men, with hooks and lines, caught daily sufficient to serve Capt. Cook's whole ship's company. Of this article the variety is almost equal to the plenty; and of such kinds as are common to the more northern coast; but some are

superior. The shell fish are muscles, cockles, scollops, cray-fish, and many other sorts; all such as are to be found in every other part of the coast. The only amphibious animals are seals: these are to be found in great numbers about this bay, on the small rocks and isles near the sea-coast. They found here five different kinds of ducks, some of which they had not seen before. The largest are as big as a Muscovy duck with a very beautiful variegated plumage, on which account they called it the painted duck; both male and female have a large white spot on each wing; the head and neck of the latter are white, but all the other feathers as well as those on the head and neck of the drake are of a dark variegated colour. The second sort have a brown plumage, with bright green feathers in their wings, and are about the size of an English tame duck. The third sort is the blue-grey duck before mentioned, or the whistling duck, as some call them, from the whistling noise they made. What is most remarkable in these is, that the end of their beaks is soft, and of a skinny, or, more properly, cartilaginous substance. The fourth sort is something bigger than teal, and all black except the drake, which has some white feathers in his wing. There are but few of this sort; and they saw them nowhere but in the river at the head of the bay. The other fowls, whether belonging to the sea or land, are the same that are to be found in common in other parts of this country, except the blue peterel, and the water or wood hens. These last, although they are numerous enough here, are so scarce in other parts, that Capt. Cook never saw but one. The reason may be, that as they cannot fly, they inhabit the skirts of the woods, and feed on the beach; and are so very tame or foolish, as to stand and stare at us till we knock them down with a stick; the natives may have, in a manner, wholly destroyed them. They are a sort of rail, about the size of, and a good deal like the common dunghill hen; most of them are of a dirty black, or dark brown colour, and eat very well in a pie or fricasse. The most mischievous animals here are the small black sand flies, which are very numerous, and so troublesome, that they exceed every thing of the kind they ever met with. Wherever they bite they cause a swelling, and such an intolerable itching, that it is impossible to refrain from scratching, which at last brings on ulcers like the small-pox. The almost continual rains may be reckoned another evil attending this bay, though perhaps this may only happen at a particular season of the year; nevertheless, the situation of the country, the vast height and nearness of the mountains, seem to subject it to much rain at all times. Our people, who were daily

exposed to the rain, felt no ill effects from it; on the contrary, such as were sick and ailing when they came in, recovered daily, and the whole crew soon became strong and vigorous; which can only be attributed to the healthiness of the place, and the fresh provisions it afforded. The spruce beer certainly contributed not a little. The inhabitants of this bay are of the same race of people with those in the other parts of this country, speak the same language, and observe nearly the same customs. These indeed seem to have a custom of making presents before they receive any, in which they come nearer to the Otahaitians than the rest of their countrymen. Capt. Vancouver visited this bay in November 1791, and thought his crew greatly indebted to the excellent refreshments found there, and wholesomeness of the air. Mr. Menzies, who attended Capt. Vancouver, found here the true Winter's bark. *Long.* 166. 48. E. *Lat.* 45. 40. S.

Dusrach, a town of Persia, in the province of Kerman. 156 miles S. Sirgian.

Dussac, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne. 4 m. N. Exideuil.

Dussaun, a river of Hindoostan, which runs into the Betwha, 10 miles N. Irej.

Dussel, a river of Germany, which runs into the Rhine at Dusseldorf.

Dusseldorf, or *Dusseldorp*, a city of Germany, in the dutchy of Berg, situated on the river Dussel, at its conflux with the Rhine; strong and well built. It contains about 10,000 souls. The palace belonging to the Elector Palatine contained a large collection of valuable pictures and statues before the late disturbances, but which are probably removed farther into Germany. The castle to which the elector had retired after the French demolished that of Heidelberg, is an ancient building on the bank of the Rhine: the apartments are not regular, but sumptuously furnished. At Dusseldorf there is a council of state, a privy-council, and a chancery; there is likewise a seminary for poor students in divinity, founded by one of the dukes of Dusseldorp. In the year 1758, this city was taken by the Hanoverians and Hessians under the hereditary prince of Brunswick, after a severe bombardment of about nine days. The garrison amounting to 2000 men marched out with the honours of war. In 1795, it was taken by the French, and soon after the whole dutchy fell into their hands. 20 miles NNW. Cologne. *Long.* 6. 40. E. *Lat.* 51. 12. N.

Dusseimont, a town of France, in the department of the Sarre, on the Moselle. celebrated for its wine. 4 m. NW. Veldentz.

Dusway, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 35 miles S. Arrah.

Duszmiary, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki. 20 miles SSW. Troki.

Dutch Key, or *Ginger Key*, a small island among the Bahamas. *Long.* 78. 26. E. *Lat.* 23. N.

Dutch Vally, a town of New Jersey. 23 miles NW. New-Brunswick.

Dutchess, a county of New-York, bounded on the north by the county of Columbia, on the east by Connecticut, on the south by the county of West-Chester, and on the west by the river Hudson; about 40 miles long, and 20 broad.

Dutchman's Cap, see *Back*.

Dutchman's Bay, a bay on the north coast of the island of Antigua.

Dutchman's Island, a small island on the coast of Virginia, in the Potomack. *Long.* 77. 20. W. *Lat.* 39. 7. N.

Duthill, a town of Scotland, in the county of Inverness. 20 miles SE. Inverness.

Dutkina, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the Lena. 16 miles S. Orlenga.

Dutlingen, or *Tutlingen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, on the Danube, over which is a bridge, belonging to the dutchy of Wirtemberg, though not joined to it, surrounded with walls in 1274. In the year 1132, or, according to others, in 1364, Louis count of Pfulendorf, and abbot of Reichenau, was murdered in the church of Dutlingen, dressed in his sacerdotal habit, by his own domestics. 25 miles NW. Constance. *Long.* 8. 48. E. *Lat.* 48. 15. N.

Duwar, a town of Bengal. 8 miles SW. Koonda.

Dux, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz. 15 miles NNW. Leitmeritz. *Long.* 13. 45. E. *Lat.* 50. 35. N.

Duyt, a river of Germany, which runs into the Hase, near Osnabruck.

Duyveland, an island of Zealand, separated from the south-east part of Schouwen by a narrow passage; its dimensions about nine miles by six. *Long.* 3. 51. E. *Lat.* 51. 41. N.

Duzdegh, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 28 miles W. Eregrî.

Duzey, a town of France, in the department of the Meuse. 9 miles N. Estain.

Dwars in dem Wag, see *Thwart the Way*.

Dwin, a town and castle of Hungary. 14 miles E. Schemnitz.

Dwina, a river of Russia, which rises in the southern part of the government of Vologda, and runs into the White sea, a little to the north of Archangel.

Dworzec, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodsk. 8 m. S. Novogrodek.

Dworzyzce, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna. 20 miles S. Wilna.

Dyalla, a town of Hindoostan, in Baglana. 20 miles S. Naderbar.

Dyambilla, a town of Africa, in Sierra Leona. 30 miles WSW. Teemboo.

Dyan, a town of Ireland, in Tyrone. 7 miles S. Dungannon.

Dyatty, a town of Bengal. 22 miles ENE. Kishenagur.

Dybsøe, a small island of Denmark, near the west coast of Zealand. Long. 11. 44. E. Lat. 55. 8. N.

Dyer's Creek, a river of New Jersey, which runs into Delaware Bay, Long. 74. 54. W. Lat. 39. 8. N.

Dyer's Island, a small island in Naragansett Bay.

Dyffi, see *Dovy*.

Dybinda, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Ellichpour. 15 miles N. Akowla.

Dyherrenfurth, or *Dyhbrenfurt*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Breslau, on the Oder. 16 miles NW. Breslau. Long. 16. 43. E. Lat. 51. 9. N.

Dyle, a river of France, which rises near Gemblours, passes by Louvain, &c. and runs into the Demer, 3 miles W. Arschot.

Dyle, a department of France, bounded on the north by the departments of the Lower Meuse, the Two Nethes, and the Ourthe; on the east by the departments of the Two Nethes and the Ourthe; on the south by the departments of the Ourthe, the Sambre and Meuse, and Jemappe; and on the west by the departments of Jemappe and the Scheld. The chief towns are Brussels, Louvain, and Nivelles: the principal rivers are the Senne, the Dyle, and the Demer. The population is about 396,700.

Dyme, see *Demistica*.

Dynapour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar, on the Ganges; in the neighbourhood is a diamond-mine. 8 miles W. Patna.

Dyniſh, a small island in the Atlantic, near the west coast of Ireland. Long. 9. 44. W. Lat. 53. 16. N.

Dyofandrum, a town of Hindoostan, in Barramaul. 20 miles SSW. Darempoury.

Dyoucha, a town of Bengal. 15 miles NE. Nagore.

Dyre, see *Deir*.

Dyrnitz, or *Tyrnitz*, a town of Austria. 17 miles S. St. Polten.

Dysart, a seaport town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, on the frith of Forth. The principal trade is in coals and iron ore. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 5885, of whom 1372 were employed in trade and manufactures. 11 m. N. Edinburgh. Long. 3. 8. W. Lat. 56. 8. N.

Dzar Gurban, a river of Russian Tartary, which runs into the Irtysh, 20 miles E. Semipalatnoi.

Dziejwieniszki, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna. 30 miles SSE. Wilna.

Dzil-karnaim, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir. 26 miles N. Diarbekir.

Dziunati, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the principality of Guriel. 10 miles ESE. Puti.

Dziwatorw, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna. 4 miles W. Wilkomierz.

Dzommuren, a river of Russia, which runs into Angara, 24 miles N. Irkutsch.

Dzura, a Tartarian village of Russia, in the government of Irkutsch. Long. 124. 24. E. Lat. 56. 4. N.

Dzinwingrod, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kaminiéc. 20 miles SW. Kaminiéc.

E.

E A L

EAGLE Creek, a river of America, which runs into the Ohio, *Long.* 83. 55. W. *Lat.* 38. 35. N.

Eagle Island, an island in the Atlantic, near the western coast of Ireland. *Long.* 9. 54. W. *Lat.* 54. 17. N.

Eagle Island, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, near the north-east coast of New Holland. Upon this island Capt. Cook and Mr. Banks saw an incredible number of birds, chiefly sea-fowl. They found the nest of an eagle with young ones, and the nest of some other bird, of a most enormous size; it was built with sticks upon the ground, and measured 26 feet in circumference, and 2 feet 8 inches in height. This island is situated between Lizard island and Cape Flattery. *Lat.* 14. 32. S.

Eagle Island, an island in the Indian sea, about three miles in circumference: it is low, sandy, and covered with small trees. Sea lions and sea birds are very numerous, but no fresh water to be found. The breakers run very high at the north-east end. *Long.* 55. 47. E. *Lat.* 5. 10. S.

Eagle River, a river of America, which runs into the Mississippi, *Long.* 92. 14. W. *Lat.* 43. 50. N.

Eagles, a town of North-Carolina, on the west side of Cape Fear river, opposite Wilmington.

Eaheimouauwe, a large island in the South Pacific Ocean, and the most northern of the two constituting New Zealand, extending from *Lat.* 34. 30. to 41. 30. S. Its form is very irregular; from 37. 30. southward it bears something like the appearance of a triangle. From the western angle a peninsula extends northward, in some places not seven miles wide, in others more than 40. From *Lat.* 37. 30. southward to 39. 40. the breadth is from 150 to 180 miles; afterwards it decreases gradually to 30 miles, the distance from Cape Tierawitte to Cape Palliser, its most southern point.

Eakdallah, a town of Hindoostan, in Alahabad. 16 miles SW. Cussah.

Ealing, a village of England, in Middlesex, containing in the parish, in 1801, a population of 5035; of which 2276 were employed in trade and manufactures. 8 m. WNW. London.

E A S

Eaowwe, or **Eood**, or **Middelburg**, one of the Friendly Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean, which abounds with groves of fruit and other trees, interspersed with tracts covered with grass. It was first discovered by Tasman, who called it *Middelburg*. *Long.* 174. 30. E. *Lat.* 21. 24. S.

Earch, a river of North-Wales, which runs into the sea near Pwllhely.

Earls Ferry, a small seaport town of Scotland, and a royal burgh, in the county of Fife, but without the privilege of sending members to parliament. The harbour is small, and the inhabitants hardly 400. 30 miles NE. Edinburgh.

Earl Shilton, a village of Leicestershire. The population of the parish, in 1801, was 1287; of which 716 were employed in manufactures. 9 miles SSW. Leicester.

Earn, a river of Scotland, which runs from Loch Earn into the Tay a little below Perth.

Earsor, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 17 miles Valconda.

Easingwold, a town of England, in the county of York, with a weekly market on Friday, and 1467 inhabitants. The principal trade is in bacon and butter. 13 miles NNW. York, 210 N. London.

East Island, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Main, in America. *Long.* 67. 32. W. *Lat.* 32. N.

East Island, a small island in the Eastern Indian sea, near the east coast of Palawan. *Long.* 118. 36. E. *Lat.* 8. 40. N.

East Island, a small island near the east coast of Borneo. *Long.* 109. 38. E. *Lat.* 2. 40. N.

East Island, a small island in the Pacific Ocean, on the coast of New Zealand, near Cape East.

East Islands, some small islands in the North Atlantic Ocean, near the east coast of Labrador. *Long.* 61. 30. W. *Lat.* 58. 38. N.

East Main, or **Slude River**, a river of Canada, which runs into James Bay, *Long.* 78. 45. W. *Lat.* 52. 18. N.

East Main House, a station or settlement for the Indian trade in Canada, on the East Main river. *Long.* 78. 42. W. *Lat.* 52. 15. N.

East Meat, a name sometimes given to the county of Meath in Ireland, to distinguish it from West Meath, see *Meath*.

East River, a river of America, or rather a channel or found between Long Island and New-York Island, and between Long Island and the state of Connecticut, where it is more generally called *Long Island Sound*.

East River, a river of West-Florida, which runs into Pensacola Bay, *Long*. 86. 50. W. *Lat*. 30. 34. N.

East River, a river of America, which runs into the West river, in the province of Maine, *Long*. 67. 20. W. *Lat*. 44. 48. N.

East Ness, or *Eassonness*, a cape on the east coast of England, between Southwold and Lowestoff.

East Point, the extreme east point of the island of St. John, in the gulf of St. Laurence.

East Point, the north-east extremity of New Holland. *Lat*. 10. 42. S.

East Point, a cape at the south-eastern extremity of Africa, west of the entrance into False Bay. *Lat*. 34. 30. S.

East Rock, a rocky islet among the Canaries, north of Lancerotta. *Long*. 13. 12. W. *Lat*. 29. 20. N.

Eastanallee, a town of the state of Georgia, on a river of the same name. 110 miles W. Tugeloo.

Eastanallee, a river of Georgia, which runs into the Abacoochee, *Long*. 85. 44. W. *Lat*. 34. 14. N.

Eastbourn, a town of England, in the county of Sussex, situated not far from the sea, in a valley almost surrounded with hills, with 1668 inhabitants. It is lately become a well-frequented place for sea-bathing. 16 miles SE. Lewes, 64 SSE. London. *Long*. 0. 56. E. *Lat*. 50. 46. N.

Easter Island, or *Davis's Land*, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, so called by Roggewein, who landed here in the year 1722. He says, the natives are in general lively, well-made, strong, pretty slender, and very swift of foot. Their looks are mild, pleasing, modest, and submissive; and they are extremely cowardly and timorous: they are in general brown: some were also found pretty black, and others who are quite white. There are others of a reddish complexion, as if burnt by the sun; their ears hung down to their shoulders; and from the ears of some of them hung two white balls as a great ornament. Their bodies were painted with all kinds of figures of birds and other animals, some handsomer than others. Their women are in general painted with a rouge very bright, are covered with red and white cowhids, and wear a small hat made of rushes or straw. The inhabitants of this island have no arms, at least we saw none; but I remarked, that in the case of an attack these poor people trusted entirely to the assistance of their idols, erected in numbers on the coasts. The statues were all of stone, of the figure of a

man with great ears, the head adorned with a crown; the whole executed and proportioned according to the rules of art, which astonished us very much. Around these idols, at 20 to 30 paces, in a circle, there was an enclosure made of white stones. Several of the inhabitants attended the idols more frequently, and with more devotion and zeal, from whence it was believed they were their priests; besides, we observed in them some marks of distinction; not only large balls hanging at their ears, but they had also the head quite shaven; they wore a bonnet made of black and white feathers, which exactly resembled those of the stork. This island is very convenient to touch at for refreshments; the whole of it is cultivated and tilled; it is full of woods and forests. The land appeared to me proper for sowing grain; and there are some elevated places where vines may be planted, a thing very convenient for those bound to the southern lands. This island, says Capt. Cook, is undoubtedly the same that Admiral Roggewein touched at in April 1722: although the description given of it by the authors of that voyage does by no means agree with it now. It may also be the same that was seen by Capt. Davis in 1686; for, when seen from the east, it answers very well to Wafer's description. No nation need contend for the honour of the discovery of this island, as there can be few places which afford less convenience for shipping than it does. Here is no safe anchorage; no wood for fuel, nor any fresh water worth taking on board. Nature has been exceedingly sparing of her favours to this spot; as every thing must be raised by dint of labour, it cannot be supposed the inhabitants plant much more than is sufficient for themselves; and as they are but few in number, they cannot have much to spare to supply the wants of visiting strangers. The produce is sweet potatoes, yams, taro or eddy root, plantains, and sugar-canes, all pretty good, the potatoes especially, which are the best of the kind I ever tasted. Gourds they have also; but so very few, that a coco-nut shell was the most valuable thing we could give them. They have a few tame fowls, such as cocks and hens, small but well tasted. They have also rats, which it seems they eat. Of land birds there were hardly any, and sea-birds but few; these were men of war, tropic, and egg birds, noddies, terns, &c. The coast seemed not to abound with fish. The inhabitants do not seem to exceed 600 or 700 souls; and above two-thirds of those we saw were males. They either have but few females among them, or else many were restrained from making their appearance during our stay. In colour, features, and language, they bear such affinity to the peo-

ple of the more western isles, that no one will doubt that they have had the same origin. In general they are a slender race, (I did not see a man that would measure six feet,) and not giants, as one of the authors of Roggewein's voyage asserts. They are brisk and active, having good features, and not disagreeable countenances; are friendly and hospitable to strangers, but as much addicted to pilfering as any of their neighbours. Tattooing is much used. The men are marked from head to foot with figures, all nearly alike. The women are but little punctured; red and white paint is an ornament with them, as also with the men. Their clothing is a piece or two of quilted cloth, or a mat; one piece wrapped round their loins, and another over their shoulders, make a complete dress; but the men, for the most part, are in a manner naked, wearing nothing but a slip of cloth between their legs, each end of which is fastened to a cord or belt they wear round the waist. Their cloth is made of the bark of the cloth plant. Their hair in general is black; the women wear it long, and sometimes tied up on the crown of the head; but the men wear it, and their beards, cropped short. Their head-dress is a round fillet adorned with feathers, and a straw bonnet something like a Scotch one. Both men and women have very large holes or rather slits in their ears, extending to near three inches in length; they sometimes turn this slit over the upper part, and then the ear looks as if the flap was cut off. The chief ear ornaments are the white down, of feathers, and rings which they wear in the inside of the hole, made of some elastic substance, rolled up like a watch spring. They are not without some offensive weapon, such as short wooden clubs and spears; which latter are crooked sticks about six feet long, armed at one end with pieces of flint. They have also a weapon made of wood, like the patoo patoo of New Zealand. Their houses are low miserable huts, constructed by setting sticks upright in the ground, at six or eight feet distance; then bending them towards each other, and tying them together at the top, forming thereby a kind of Gothic arch. The longest sticks are placed in the middle, and the shorter ones each way, and at less distance asunder; by which means the building is highest and broadest in the middle, and lower and narrower towards each end. To these are tied others horizontally, and the whole is thatched over with the leaves of sugar-cane. The door way is in the middle of one side, formed like a porch, and so low and narrow as just to admit a man to enter upon all fours. The largest house Captain Cook saw was about 60 feet long, eight or nine feet high in the middle, and three or four at each end; its breadth

at these parts was nearly equal to its height. They appeared to have no household utensil amongst them except gourds, and of these but very few. They were extravagantly fond of cocoa-nut shells. They dress their victuals in the same manner as at Otahite; that is, with hot stones in an oven or hole in the ground. The straw or tops of sugar cane, plantain heads, &c. serve them for fuel to heat the stones. Plantains, which require but little dressing, they roast under fires of straw, dried grass, &c.; and the whole races of them are ripened or roasted in this manner. No more than three or four canoes were seen in the whole island, and these very mean, and built of many pieces, sewed together with small line. The statues and enclosure seen by Roggewein, in the opinion of Capt. Cook, are funeral monuments or burying-places. He saw a human skeleton lying in one of the platforms just covered with stones. Some of these platforms of masonry are 30 or 40 feet long, 12 or 16 broad, and from 3 to 12 in height; which last in some measure depends on the nature of the ground; for they are generally at the brink of the bank facing the sea, so that this face may be ten or twelve feet or more high, and the other may not be above three or four. They are built, or rather faced, with hewn stones of a very large size; and the workmanship is not inferior to the best plain piece of masonry we have in England. They use no sort of cement, yet the joints are exceedingly close, and the stones are morticed and tenanted one to another in a very artful manner. The side walls are not perpendicular, but inclining a little inward, in the same manner that breast works, &c. are in Europe: yet had not all this care, pains, and sagacity, been able to preserve these curious structures from the ravages of all-devouring time. The statues, or at least many of them, are erected on these platforms, which serve as foundations: they are, as near as we could judge, about half length, ending in a sort of stump at the bottom, on which they stand. The workmanship is rude, but not bad; nor are the features of the face ill formed, the nose and chin in particular; but the ears are long beyond proportion; and as to the bodies, there is hardly anything like a human figure about them. The working tools of these people are but very mean, and like those of all other islanders we have visited in this ocean, made of stone, bone, shells, &c. They set but little value on iron, or iron tools, which is the more extraordinary, as they know their use; but the reason may be, their having but little occasion for them. The largest of the rude busts, as measured by Perouse, is only fourteen feet six inches in height, seven feet six inches in breadth across the shoulders

three feet in thickness round the belly, six feet broad, and five feet thick at the base; these might well be the work of the present race of inhabitants, whose numbers, he believes, without the smallest exaggeration, amount to 2000. All the monuments which are at this time in existence, appeared to be very ancient; they are situated in morais, or burying-places, as appears from the great quantity of bones found hard by. Scarcely a tenth part of the land in this island is under cultivation; and three days labour of each Indian appeared sufficient to procure subsistence. The ease with which the necessaries of life are provided, makes it probable that the productions of the earth were in common. Besides, the houses are common, at least to the whole village or district; one of those houses was near 310 feet in length, ten feet broad, and ten feet high in the middle; its form was that of a canoe reversed. The only entrances were by two doors, two feet high, through which it was necessary to creep on hands and feet. This house is capable of containing more than 200 persons. The coast appeared to Capt. Perouse not to abound much in fish, and the inhabitants live chiefly on potatoes, yams, bananas, sugar-canes, and a small fruit, which grows upon the rocks on the sea-shore, similar to grapes found in parts adjacent to the tropic. *Long.* 109. 46. W. *Lat.* 27. 5. S.

Eastermost Key, a small island on the bay of Honduras, surrounded with rocks. *Long.* 87. 48. W. *Lat.* 17. 15. N.

Eastern Bay, a bay on the east side of Chesapeake bay. *Long.* 76. 20. W. *Lat.* 38. 50. N.

Eatsham, a town of the state of Massachusetts, on the east side of Barnstable bay. *Long.* 69. 56. W. *Lat.* 40. 51. N.

Eastring, one of the smaller Shetland islands, near the east coast of Mainland. *Long.* 0. 58. W. *Lat.* 60. 32. N.

Easton, a town of Pennsylvania, at the conflux of the Leigh and the Delaware. In 1759, a peace was concluded with the Indians at this town. 54 m. N. Philadelphia.

Eastwood, a village of Nottinghamshire. In 1801, 600 of the inhabitants were employed in manufactures. 8 miles NW. Nottingham.

Eataw, a small river of South-Carolina, which runs into the Santee. Near the source of this river, in 1781, a battle was fought between the British under Colonel Stuart, and the Americans under General Greene; in which the former had 500 men killed and wounded, though they remained on the field. Both sides claimed the victory.

Eaton, a town of North-Carolina, on the Roanoke. 21 miles N. Halifax.

Eaton Socon, a town of Bedfordshire, with about 1630 inhabitants. 10 miles N. Biggleswade.

Eatt, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 25 miles E. Kairabad.

Eauze, a town of France, in the department of the Gers, a celebrated city in the time of the Romans, after whom it came into the possession of the Goths, with the whole province of Gascony, and from them it was taken by Clovis. It was destroyed by the Normans in their incursions, in the reign of Louis le Debonnaire. 13 m. WSW. Condom. *Long.* 0. 10. E. *Lat.* 43. 52. N.

Eauzlabad, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore. 15 miles NNW. Lahore.

Ebauler, a town of Arabia, in the province of Nedsjed. 130 miles S. Ana.

Ebba, a town of Africa, in the country of Sahara. 40 miles S. Gafsa.

Ebbfleet, a village of England, in Kent, anciently called Wyppedsfleet, situated at the mouth of the Stour, where the Saxons landed in 447, under Hengist and Horsa: near it a battle was fought in 465, between the Saxons and Britons, in which the latter were defeated. One of the Saxon leaders, Wypped, fell in the battle, whence the name.

Ebelleben, a town of Germany, in the county of Schwartzburg, a fief of the King of Saxony, situated on the Elbe. 20 miles NW. Erfurt. 11 NE. Muhlhausen.

Ebelbach, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Wurzburg. 2 m. N. Eltman.

Ebeltoft, or *Ebelsot*, a seaport town of Denmark, in Jutland, and diocese of Aarhus, situated in a bay of the Cattegat, with a good harbour. 15 miles NNE. Aarhus. *Long.* 10. 41. E. *Lat.* 56. 11. N.

Eben, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Bamberg. 12 miles N. Bamberg.

Eben, or *Ebernitz*, a town of Germany, in county of Wertheim. 2 m. ESE. Freudenburg.

Ebendorf, a town of Austria. 9 miles W. Zisterdorf.

Ebenezer, a town of the state of Georgia, on the west side of the Savannah. 58 miles SSE. Augusta, 24 N. Savannah. *Long.* 81. 22. W. *Lat.* 32. 28. N.

Ebenezer Creek, a river of Georgia, which runs into the Savannah, *Long.* 81. 18. W. *Lat.* 32. 38. N.

Ebenezer Island, a small island in the Savannah, near Purisburg.

Ebenfeld, a town of the duchy of Carniola. 3 miles S. Stettin.

Ebenfurth, a town of Austria, on the Leyta, built by the Knights Templars. 18 miles S. Vienna.

Ebenhausen, a town of the principality of Wurzburg. 5 miles NNW. Schwernfurt.

Ebenheit, a village of Saxony. In 1756, the capitulation was signed at this place, by which the Saxon army surrendered to the Prussians. 2 miles NE. Konigstein.

Ebensfeld, a town of the duchy of Stiria. 6 miles W. Pettau.

Ebenthal, a town of the dutchy of Carinthia. 2 miles SSE. Clagenfurt.

Ebenzwer, a town of Austria. 4 miles S. Gmunden.

Eberach, Burg, or *Burg-Eberach*, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Bamberg, on the Mayn. In 1801, the Austrians were driven out of this place by the French. 7 miles SW. Bamberg, 32 E. Wurzburg.

Eberach, Closter, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Wurzburg: here is a celebrated Cistercian abbey, founded in 1126, on the Mittel Eberach, within the bishopric of Bamberg; but granted by Charles IV. to Wurzburg. Among the late indemnities, it was granted to Bavaria. In 1525, it was burned down by the peasants. 12 miles W. Burg Eberach, 15 SE. Schweinfurt.

Eberach, Mittel, a small river of Germany, which joins Rauche Eberach, at the town of Burg Eberach.

Eberach, Rauche, a river of Germany, which rises about 6 miles E. from Geroltzhofen, in the bishopric of Wurzburg, passes by the town of Eberach, and runs into the Rednitz, 3 miles S. Bamberg.

Eberach, Reich, a river of Germany, which rises near Geiselfwinden, and runs into the Rednitz, 6 miles S. Bamberg.

Eberbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine. 13 m. WNW. Mentz.

Eberbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, on the Neckar, celebrated for its wine. 11 m. E. Heidelberg.

Eberberg, or *Ebernberg*, a town and castle of France, in the department of the Rhine and Moselle. In the year 1692, it was besieged by the landgrave of Hesse Cassel, without success; and taken by the margrave of Baden in 1697. 5 m. SW. Creutznach.

Ebermanstadt, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Bamberg, on the Wilent. 13 miles ESE. Bamberg.

Ebern, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Wurzburg, on the Paunach. 24 miles E. Schweinfurt, 40 NE. Wurzburg.

Eberndorf, a town of the dutchy of Carinthia. 14 miles E. Clagenfurt.

Ebernstien, a town of Carinthia, on the river Gortschitz. 12 m. NNE. Clagenfurt.

Ebersbach, a town of Germany, in the principality of Nassau Dillenburg. 6 miles NNE. Dillenburg.

Ebersbach, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Bamberg. 7 m. SSE. Forcheim.

Ebersbach, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 4 miles ESE. Culmbach.

Ebersberg, a town of Austria. 8 miles SW. Ens.

Ebersdorf, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 5 miles SSE. Hardeberg.

Ebersdorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Erzgebarg; at this place Margaret

confort to the Elector Frederick II. built a small convent after recovering her sons Ernest and Albert, who had been stolen by Kunzen, of Kauffungen. 3 miles SSW. Frankenberg.

Ebersdorf, or *Kotting Ebersdorf*, a town of Austria, on the Danube. 6 m. ESE. Vienna.

Ebersdorf, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Neustadt. 5 miles WNW. Weyda.

Ebersdorf, a town of Germany, in the county of Reussen. 3 miles N. Lobenstein.

Ebershard, a town and castle of Hungary. 7 miles SE. Presburg.

Ebersperg, a town of Bavaria. 19 miles ENE. Munich.

Eberspeunt, a town of Bavaria. 34 miles ENE. Munich.

Eberstadt, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hesse Darmstadt. 4 miles S. Darmstadt.

Eberstallzell, a town of Austria. 8 miles S. Wells.

Eberstein, a county and principality of Germany, situated between Baden and Wurtemberg. The family was extinct in the year 1660; and by virtue of a treaty made in the year 1505, passed to the house of Baden. The Roman month was 16 florins, and the tax to the Imperial chamber ten rix-dollars 73 kruiters. The town and castle of Eberstein are two miles W. Kuppenheim.

Ebersthal, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine. 2 miles S. Krautheim.

Ebber, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak, situated on a river of the same name, in a fertile country, containing about 2500 houses, and many mosques, caravanseras, bazars, and other handsome buildings; in one part of the town the Turkish language is spoken, in the other the Persian. This town, according to report, was anciently called Baronthe. 40 miles W. Casbin.

Ebersthausen, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 7 m. NE. Meinungen.

Ebillee, a town of Africa, in the country of Sahara, anciently called Vepillium. 45 miles W. Gabs.

Ebin, or *Ybin*, one of the smaller Philippine islands, in the Eastern Indian sea.

Ebingen, a town of Wurtemberg. 36 miles S. Stuttgart. 22 S. Tubingen.

Ebmat, a town of Germany, in the Vogtland. 5 miles S. Oelsnitz.

Ebn Amar, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedsjas. 20 miles NE. Mecca.

Ebn Ispahan, a town of Persia, 3 miles Ispahan.

Ebora, see *Evora*.

Ebreichstorf, a town of Austria. 8 miles NNE. Ebenfurth.

Ebro, a river of Spain, which once served as a boundary between the dominions of Rome and Carthage, has its source in a little valley at a small distance to the eastward

beacon or signal, to avoid the danger, as they are covered with a flood tide, but become dry at the ebb. The first lighthouse was erected in 1696, and resisted many violent storms, but was blown down on the 27th of November 1703, in which the projector, who then happened to be in it, and all his attendants, perished. The corporation of the Trinity House afterwards erected another in 1709, and to support the expence, laid a duty on all vessels passing it. This was burnt down in 1755, and rebuilt by Mr. Smeaton, within four years afterwards; this also was burnt down in 1770; and rebuilt in 1774. The building as it is now constructed, consists of four rooms, one over the other, and at the top, a gallery and lantern. The stone floors are flat above, but concave beneath, and are kept from pressing against the sides of the building by a chain let into the walls. Portland stone and granite are united together by a strong cement, and let into horizontal steps by dove-tails on the south-west. The ingenious architect discovered that Portland stone was likely to be destroyed by a marine animal, and as the working of granite was very expensive and laborious, the external part only was constructed with this, and the internal part with the other. To form a strong and broad base, and a strong bulk of matter to resist the waves, the foundation is one entire solid mass of stones to the height of 35 feet, engrafted into each other, and united by every means of additional strength. It is about 80 feet in height. 15 miles SSW. Plymouth, 45 E. Lizard Point. *Long.* 4. 15. W. *Lat.* 50. 11. N.

Eddystone, an elevated rock in the Southern Indian Ocean, near the south coast of New Holland, a little to the east of Swilly rock; so called from its great resemblance to the celebrated light house in the English Channel. Nature seems to have left these two rocks here for the same purpose that the Eddystone lighthouse was built by man; to give navigators notice of the dangers around them. For they are the conspicuous summits of a ledge of rocks under water, on which the sea in many places breaks very high. Their surface is white with the dung of sea fowls; so that they may be seen at some distance, even in the night.

Eddystone, a rock on the coast of Patagonia. *Long.* 65. 56. W. *Lat.* 48. 30. S.

Eddystone, a rock in the Pacific Ocean, near the south coast of New Georgia, so named by Lieut. Shortland in 1788. *Long.* 156. 34. E. *Lat.* 8. 12. S.

Eddystone, *New*, a remarkable rock in Rhem's Canal, on the west coast of North-America; its circumference as its base is about 50 yards, standing perpendicularly on a surface of fine dark coloured sand. It is

entirely detached at the distance of two miles from the eastern, and one from the western shore of the inlet. Its surface is uneven, and its diameter regularly decreases to a few feet at its apex, which is nearly flat, and seemed to be in every direction perpendicular to the centre of its base; its height by a rude measurement, was found to be upwards of 250 feet: fissures and small chasms in its sides, quite up to its summit, afforded nourishment to some small pine trees and various shrubs. The south and eastern part of its base is an entire bed of sand; to the north about 200 yards from it, extended a ledge of rocks that stretched a small distance, and was visible only at low tide, beyond which the bottom was unfathomable. *Long.* 229. 15. E. *Lat.* 55. 29. N.

Ede Tepelar, see *Theneate el Gannim*.

Edelbach, a town of Austria. 6 miles ESE. Bavarian Waidhoven.

Edelsstein, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse. 5 miles S. Ziegenhals.

Eden, a town of Germany, in the county of Rietberg. 1 mile ESE. Rietberg.

Eden, a river of England, which rises in Westmoreland, on the borders of Yorkshire, crosses the county of Cumberland, and runs into the arm of the sea, called *Solway Frith*, about 7 miles below Carlisle.

Eden, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Tweed, not far from Coldstream.

Eden, a town of Syria, in the pachalic of Aleppo, on the Libanus. 15 miles NE. Tripoli.

Eder, a river of Scotland, which rises in Kinrossshire, and crossing the county of Fife, runs into the German sea. *Long.* 2. 51. W. *Lat.* 56. 22. N.

Edenburg, or *Sopron*, a town of Hungary. 29 miles miles SW. Presburg, 36 SE. Vienna. *Long.* 16. 41. E. *Lat.* 47. 43. N.

Edenderry, a town of Ireland, in King's County. It was formerly a place of strength; and in 1521, held out a considerable time against the Earl of Surry, but surrendered at last. 29 miles W. Dublin.

Eden's Island, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of South-Carolina. *Long.* 80. 20. W. *Lat.* 32. 34. N.

Edenton, a town of North-Carolina, and capital of the county of Chowan, on the north side of Albemarle Sound. 52 m. NNE. Newbern. *Long.* 77. 50. W. *Lat.* 36. 6. N.

Eder, a town of Morocco, on the coast of the Atlantic. 10 miles N. Cape Cantin.

Eder, a river of Bohemia, which runs into the Elbe at Leitmeritz.

Eder, a river of Germany which rises in Nassau Siegen, about 6 miles NE. Siegen, passes by Berleburg, Franckenberg, Felsberg, &c. and runs into the Fulda, 5 miles above Cassel.

Eder, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the go-

vernment of Diarbekir, on the Euphrates. 8 miles S. Kerkifish.

Ederic, a town of Little Bukharia. 130 miles NE. Cashgar.

Ederitz, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anhalt Cothen. 4 m. S. Cothen.

Edeßheim, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre. 14 m. W. Spire.

Edeßa, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, near the Vistritz, called by the Turks *Moglena*: it was at one time the residence of the Macedonian kings, before Philip embellished Pella. 44 miles WNW. Saloniki, 316 W. Constantinople. *Long.* 22. 2. E. *Lat.* 40. 51. N.

Edfu, or *Eftu*, a town of Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile, anciently called Apollinopolis: here is a considerable monument of antiquity used as a citadel: besides which there are the ruins of a temple of Apollo. 53 miles N. Syene, 25 SSE. Asna.

Edfuerim, a town of Norway. 36 miles N. Bergen.

Edgar-Town, a town of United America, situated on the north-east side of Martha's Vineyard, reckoned the best seaport on the island. *Long.* 70. 25. W. *Lat.* 41. 22. N.

Edgcott, a village of England, in the county of Northampton, on the borders of Oxfordshire, near which, at a place called Dansemore, a battle was fought between the Saxons and the Danes: and another on the 26th of July 1469, by a party of Lancastrians, under the command of Sir John Coniërs, Sir Henry Nevil, and Robin of Ridisdale, against the Earl of Pembroke, at the head of 12,000 Welchmen, and the Earl of Devon, at the head of 5000 archers. The Earl of Pembroke was slain, the Earl of Devon taken and beheaded, with 5000 men killed. 4 miles N. Banbury.

Edgcumb Bay, a bay on the north-east coast of New Holland. *Lat.* 20. S.

Edgfield, a county of South-Carolina.

Edgbill, a place of England, in the county of Warwick, memorable for the first battle fought between the unfortunate Charles I. and the army of the parliament, on the 22d day of October 1642, in which 5000 men were killed. On the King's side, the Earl of Lindsey, Sir Edward Verney, and Lord Aubigny, brother to the Duke of Richmond, were slain; Lord Willoughby, Sir Thomas Lansford, and Sir Edward Stradling, were taken prisoners. On the parliament side, Lord St. John of Bletso, and Charles Essex, were the only two persons of consequence who were slain. Neither party could claim the victory. Essex, who commanded for the republicans, retired to Warwick, and the King to Banbury. 2 miles SSE. Kineton.

Edgware, a town of England, in Middlesex, on the borders of Hertfordshire, with a weekly market on Thursday. 10 m. NW. London.

Edgeworth, a township of Lancashire, near Manchester: in 1801, the population was 1003, of which 719 were employed in trade and manufactures.

Edghir, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Golconda. 10 miles W. Rachore, 70 SW. Hydrabad. *Long.* 77. 45. E. *Lat.* 16. 25. N.

Edgong, a town of Bengal. 50 miles S. Islamabad.

Edikofen, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, where a battle was fought between the Prussians and French on the 12th of July 1794; the contest was long and bloody, but the victory doubtful: the French general Laboissiere, by venturing too far, was taken prisoner; the battle was renewed the next day, and ended in favour of the republicans. 4 miles N. Landau.

Edilabad, a town of Hindoostan, in Candish. 32 miles SE. Burhampour.

Edinburgh, a city of Scotland, capital of the kingdom and of the county to which it gives name, situated on three hills, about two miles from the frith of Forth. The middle hill, which is narrow and steep, is occupied by the old town, the houses of which are generally lofty, even to the extraordinary height of seven to eleven, and in some instances even to fourteen stories. From the castle which stands on the western point of the hill, extends a broad street a mile long. On each side of this hill the buildings divide each way in narrow lanes towards the north and south. The hill on which the old town is situated, had once a lake on each side towards the north and south, now both built over. The old town is continued to the southern hill, with bridges of communication between. No place, perhaps, has received a more rapid increase and improvement within these few years than Edinburgh. The new town is built entirely of stone; with considerable taste, on the northern hill, and consists of a number of streets, built in straight lines, and intersected with handsome squares. Edinburgh was erected into a bishopric by King Charles I. in the year 1633, under the archbishopric of St. Andrew. The city was first fortified and walled in 1450, in the reign of James II.; some of the walls are yet remaining. In the centre of the city stands St. Giles's church, or the cathedral, which was made collegiate by James III.; the four quarters of whose cross were converted into four distinct parish churches; of which the choir, or new church, makes the principal church in the city; the centre is called the old church; the south-west quarter the Tolbooth church; and the north-west Haddo's Hole church, from Sir John Gordon, of Haddo, having been confined in it till his execution, 1642, for holding out his title of Haddo for Charles I. In other

parts of this church the general assembly and the convention of royal burghs meet; several clerks have their offices, and one room is used as the city cartulary. The university of Edinburgh was founded in 1582, by Queen Mary and James VI. and has risen to an eminent degree of reputation. The professors have small salaries, and are classed into divinity, physic, law, arts, and sciences. The number of students in the different professions is estimated at 1000, of whom 400 study physic. The degrees bestowed by the university of Edinburgh are doctor of divinity, of law, and physic, and master of arts. In the year 1681, a charter was granted by Charles II. for a royal college of physicians at Edinburgh, which was ratified by parliament. The university stands on the south side of the town, with houses for the professors, a hall, library, and public schools; the students lodge in the town. The city was originally comprehended in one parish, and the ministers had manse in the Parliament Close, till James VI. divided it into eight parishes, with a minister to each. The ancient royalty, independent of the suburbs, was afterwards, in 1625, divided into four, and the town into six in 1641; but the whole ancient royalty is now considered as one district, called the parish of St. Giles; and upon the enlargement of the city, the extended royalty was annexed to the same parish. There is but one parish in Edinburgh to this day. The east side of the square above, now the governor's house, was anciently royal apartments, built in 1556 and 1616; and in one of them, a small mean room, James VI. was born June 19, 1566. State prisoners are confined here; and here are or were kept the regalia of Scotland, never seen since 1707. Near the cathedral is the parliament house, finished in 1640, with courts adjoining and over it for the sheriff and commissary, the town council, and criminal causes, the exchequer, and the room for the assembly of the royal burghs. The Tolbooth, originally built by the citizens in 1561, for the accommodation of the parliament and courts of justice, and for the confinement of debtors and malefactors, is now unfit for any of these purposes, and has been used ever since 1640 only for a gaol. Other public buildings are Herriot's hospital, from a design of Inigo Jones, founded in the year 1628, for the orphan sons of the freemen of Edinburgh; the register-office, the exchange, Watson's hospital, and several others; the public infirmary, theatre, excise-office, &c. The royal palace of Edinburgh, called Holyrood, was originally an abbey, and converted into a palace by James V.: in it are contained pictures to represent the kings of Scotland from Fergus, 320 years before CHRIST, to the Revolution. The city is

governed by a lord-provost, a dean of guild and a guild-council, and twenty-five common council, composed of merchants and tradesmen. Here are fourteen incorporated trades, each having its deacon, or warden. A constant guard of 75 men, in an uniform, are kept in the guard-house, to patrol the streets every night. In 1801, Edinburgh contained 82,560 inhabitants; it sends one member to Parliament. 378 miles N. London. *Long.* 3. 13. W. *Lat.* 55. 58. N.

Edinburghshire, or *Mid Lothian*, a county of Scotland, bounded on the north by the frith of Forth; on the east by Haddingtonshire, Berwickshire, and Roxburghshire; on the south by Selkirkshire, Peebleshire, and Lanerkshire; and on the west by Linlithgowshire. Its form is nearly the segment of a circle, about 27 miles from east to west, 16 from north to south, but in some places not above six. The soil is fertile, and produces corn of all sorts, and plenty of grafs for cattle; it contains mines of coal, copper, limestone, and black marble. The principal towns are Edinburgh, Dalkeith, Leith, and Musselburgh: the principal rivers are the Esk, the Leith, the Almond, and the Galla. It sends one member to parliament. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 122,954; of whom 21,036 were employed in trade and manufactures, and 7758 in agriculture.

Edingdon, or *Edindon*, a village of England, in the county of Wilts, anciently called Eathandune. At this place the Danes were defeated by Alfred, and obliged by oath to leave the kingdom. 4 miles E. Westbury.

Edisso, see *Eddisso*.

Edit, a town of Sweden, in West-Gothland. 25 miles N. Gottenburg.

Edko, or *Etko*, a town of Egypt, situated on the north coast of lake Mandie, called also the lake of Edko. 8 m. WSW. Rosetta.

Edmonton, a village of England, in Middlesex, with 5093 inhabitants. 6 miles N. London.

Ednagur, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 20 miles NW. Nander.

Edoar, a town of the state of Massachusetts, in Martha's Vineyard.

Edolo, a town of Italy, in the department of the Benaco. 15 miles N. Breno.

Edrenos, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on a river of the same name. 20 miles S. Bursa, 65 WNW. Kiutaja.

Edsan, a river of Russia, which runs into the Lena, 20 miles SE. Ziganik.

Edskon, a small island on the west side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 17. 8. E. *Lat.* 60. 48. N.

Edsvael, a town of Norway. 18 miles SW. Bergen.

Edswais, a small island on the east side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 21. 6. E. *Lat.* 60. 55. N.

Edward, a town of Virginia. 154 miles WSW. Philadelphia.

Edway, a river of South-Wales, which runs into the Wye, 4 miles SE. Builth.

Edwith, a river of England; which joins the Uik at its mouth.

Eed, a town of Norway. 24 miles NNW. Drontheim.

Eedt, a town of Austria. 14 m. ESE. Ens.

Eegholm, an island of Denmark, in the Great Belt. *Long.* 11. 12. E. *Lat.* 55. 14. N.

Eel, a lake of North-America. *Long.* 98. 50. W. *Lat.* 49. N.

Eel Town, or *Kenapacamaqua*, a town of North-America, west of the United States. *Long.* 86. 25. W. *Lat.* 40. 30. N.

Eel River, a river of America, which runs into the Wabash, *Long.* 86. 27. W. *Lat.* 40. 27. N.

Eelwyck, a town of Norway. 20 miles W. Romfald.

Eemburg, or *Emburg*, a town of Utrecht, on the Ems. 5 miles NNW. Amersfort.

Eems, a river of Holland, which runs into the Zuyder sea below Eemburg.

Emery's River, a river of Tennessee, which runs into the Chinchas, *Long.* 84. 28. W. *Lat.* 35. 55. N.

Eemleab, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Chanderee. 28 miles N. Saipour.

Eeningburg, a village of Holland, where the English had a post in 1799. 8 miles N. Almacar.

Eerfel, a town of Brabant. 6 miles SW. Eynhoven.

Eetona, a town of Bengal. 20 miles NE. Dacca.

Efse, a small island in the Eastern Indian sea, near the east coast of the island of Mysol, to which it forms an harbour. *Long.* 127. E. *Lat.* 2. 12. S.

Efese, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natio- lia. 32 miles SSE. Smyrna.

Effeld, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Wurzburg. 4 miles E. Volckach.

Efferding, a town of Austria. 10 miles W. Lintz, 100 W. Vienna. *Long.* 13. 59. E. *Lat.* 48. 17. N.

Eflui, a town of Norway. 32 miles N. Christianland.

Effoyer, a town of France, in the depart- ment of the Aube. 9 miles E. Bar sur Seine.

Efsani, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natio- lia. 32 miles ESE. Amasch.

Efsanlu, a lake of Asiatic Turkey, in Natio- lia. 36 miles W. Boli.

Efri Inam, a town of Arabia. 20 miles N. Gidda.

Efrim, a town of Egypt. 27 miles ESE. Alexandria.

Efsia, a river of Hesse, which runs into the Dimel at Drentleburg.

Efsie, a river of Hesse, which runs into the Schwalm, 3 miles S. Felsberg.

Ega, a river of Spain, which runs into the Ebro, about 3 miles below Calahorra.

Ega, or *Aega*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 7 miles SSW. Coimbra. *Long.* 8. 17. W. *Lat.* 40. 10. N.

Egaktto, one of the smaller Kurule islands, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 154. 24. E. *Lat.* 49. 5. N.

Eghel, a town of Hungary. 8 miles W. Topoltzan.

Egek, a town of Hungary. 8 miles ESE. Levens.

Egelu, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Magdeburg. 16 miles SW. Magdeburg.

Egelsdorf, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Wurzburg. 8 m. E. Lauringen.

Egenburg, or *Engenbourg*, a town of Austria. 12 miles SW. Znaym, 36 NW. Vienna. *Long.* 15. 35. E. *Lat.* 48. 37. N.

Egenhausen, a town of Germany, in the margravate of Anspach. 10 miles NNW. Anpach.

Egenotise, an island in the Eastern Indian sea, about 20 miles in circumference. 50 miles from the NE. coast of Sumatra. *Long.* 104. 45. E. *Lat.* 0. 27. S.

Eger, a river of Germany, which rises near Lauchheim, and after crossing the county of Oettingen from east to west, runs into the Wernitz at Harburg in Eichsfeld.

Eger, a river which rises in Swabia, passes by Nordlingen, and runs into the Wernitz, 6 miles N. Donauwert.

Eger, see *Egra*.

Eger, see *Erlau*.

Egeri, a lake of the Helvetic Republic. 8 miles SE. Zug.

Egeri, or *Ageri*, one of the grand com- munities, which, with the town of Zug, forms the canton of Zug. In this district, on a mountain, called Mongarten, a famous battle was fought, in the year 1315, between the Austrians and the Swis, when the latter, with a far inferior number of troops gained a complete victory.

Egernefs, a cape of the south-west coast of Scotland, in Wigton Bay. *Long.* 4. 22. W. *Lat.* 54. 54. N.

Egero, a small island, near the coast of Norway, in the North sea. 24 miles S. Stavanger.

Egersheim, a town of Germany, in the marggravate of Anspach. 6 m. E. Uffenheim.

Egerleben, a town of Thuringia. 4 miles S. Sangerhausen.

Egg, a town of Norway. 48 miles ENE. Drontheim.

Egg Harbour, (*Great*), a bay on the coast of New Jersey. *Long.* 74. 30. W. *Lat.* 39. 20. N.

Egg Harbour, (*Little*), a bay on the coast of New Jersey. In 1778, a number of American vessels were destroyed there by the British. *Long.* 74. 23. W. *Lat.* 39. 32. N.

Egg Island, a small island on the west coast of Virginia, at the mouth of York river.

Egg Island, a small island in the Straits of Magellan. 7 miles NE. York Minster.

Egg River, a river of North-America, which runs into Hudson's Bay, *Long*. 95. W. *Lat*. 60. 5. N.

Egg, one of the western islands of Scotland, about 10 miles in circumference. 4 miles S. Isle of Skye.

Esge, a river of Germany, which runs into the Danube, near Dillingen.

Esgegrund, a small island on the west side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long*. 17. 20. E. *Lat*. 60. 44. N.

Eszenberg, a town of the duchy of Stiria. 3 miles WNW. Gratz.

Eszenfelden, a town of Bavaria. 12 miles SSE. Dingeltingen.

Eszenhausen, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wurzburg. 6 m. S. Kissingen.

Egeron, a town of Egypt. 7 miles S. Atieh.

Egham, a town of England, in the county of Surrey, adjoining to which is Runnymede, where Magna Charta was signed. In 1801, the population was 2190, of which 828 were employed in trade and manufactures. 2 miles W. Staines, 18 W. London.

Eghil, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Diarbekir. 45 miles N. Diarbekir.

Egholm, an island of Denmark, in the Lymfjord gulf, of an oval form, and about 5 miles in circumference, with a village. *Long*. 9. 51. E. *Lat*. 57. 4. N.

Egholm, a small island of Denmark, about two miles from the NE. coast of the island of Eröe. *Long*. 10. 30. E. *Lat*. 54. 55. N.

Egilsha, one of the Orkney islands, about six miles in circumference, a little to the east of Rousay. *Long*. 2. 49. W. *Lat*. 59. N.

Egleton, a town of France, in the department of the Correze. 15 miles NE. Tulle.

Eglingen, a lordship of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, joining the county of Oettingen, and duchy of Neuburg, with a town of the same name purchased by the prince of Tour-Taxis, for 200,000 florins. It paid 20 florins for a Roman month, and was taxed at 5 rixdollars, 36 kreutzers. The town is 6 miles N. Dillingen, 6 S. Nordlingen.

Eglisau, a town and bailiwick of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, on the Thur. 15 miles N. Zurich.

Eglis-Neuve, a town of France, in the department of the Pay-de-Dôme. 8 miles S. B. Re.

Eglis, a town of Ireland, in the county of Limerick. 3 miles S. Dungannon.

Eglis, or *Alecks*, a lordship and principality of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which paid 16 florins for a Roman month, and was taxed at 26 rixdollars to the cham-

ber of Wetzlar. The town of Egloff is 4 miles W. Isni.

Egmont Bay, a bay on the south-west of the island of St. John, in the gulf of St. Laurence. *Long*. 64. W. *Lat*. 46. 30. N.

Egmont Island, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, six miles long and four broad; the land low and full of trees. This island was so called in honour of the Earl of Egmont, first lord of the admiralty, by Capt. Wallis, who discovered it in the year 1767. According to the report of Capt. Carteret, the inhabitants of Egmont Island are extremely nimble, vigorous, and active, with a bravery undismayed by the fire of musquetry. They seem as fit to live in the water as on land. Their canoes are rudely formed from trunks of trees, without sails, but they carry an outrigger. The country in general is mountainous, covered with wood, and intersected with many vallies and small rivers. *Long*. 138. 30. W. *Lat*. 19. 20. N.

Egmont Island, or *New Guernsey*, the principal island in the group called Queen Charlotte's islands, in the South Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Carteret, in the year 1767. This island is about 54 miles in length, and from 20 to 32 in breadth. *Long*. 164. E. *Lat*. 11. S.

Egmont Island, a small island in the gulf of Mexico, on the west coast of East Florida, at the entrance of Spiritu Santo Bay. *Long*. 82. 55. W. *Lat*. 27. 54. N.

Egmont op Zee, a town of Holland, near the sea coast. In October 1799, here was an engagement between the French and English, in which the latter were victorious; but many of the wounded belonging to the English and Russians were left here when their armies retreated. 4 miles W. Alcmær.

Egmont-op-te-Hoof, a village of Holland, taken by the English in 1799. 4 miles W. Alcmær.

Egnberg, a town of Austria. 8 miles NE. Gmunden.

Egouchbac, a harbour on the north coast of the island of Unalashka, which Captain Cook entered in the year 1778, but found the water too deep. He found here some Russians settled for the purpose of purchasing skins of the natives: they had a dwelling-house, some store-houses, and a sloop of about thirty tons burthen.

Egorapan, a town of Canara. 16 miles S. Carwar.

Egerbenusk, a town of Russia, in the government of Riazan. 28 miles N. Riazan.

Egorovskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Kostrom. 40 m. NE. Kologria.

Egra, *Eger*, or *Cheble*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, formerly Imperial, and in possession of towns and villages; it yet preserves some valuable privileges, and contains a college and three convents. Near it are

some medicinal springs, exported in bottles sealed with the arms of the town. It was taken by the French in the year 1742, but retaken by the Austrians in the year 1743. The district to which it belongs at one time made part of the duchy of Bavaria, from which it was sold to the King of Bohemia. 17 miles SW. Elnbogen, 76 W. Prague. *Long.* 12. 21. E. *Lat.* 50. 3. N.

Egra, or *Eger*, a river which rises in the principality of Culmbach, and runs into the Elbe near Leitmeritz in Bohemia.

Egremont, a town of England, in the county of Cumberland, situated on a small river near the Irish sea, with a weekly market on Saturday; formerly a borough, sending one member to parliament in the reign of Edward I.; near it are the remains of an ancient castle. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1515, of whom 523 were employed in trade and manufactures. 6 miles SSE. Whitehaven, 199 N. London. *Long.* 3. 24. W. *Lat.* 54. 24. N.

Egreville, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne. 9 miles SE. Nemours.

Egripa, see *Negropont*.

Egrifelles, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne. 7 miles S. Sens.

Egryar, a town of Grand Bukharia. 18 miles S. Samarcand.

Eguilles, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône. 6 miles NW. Aix.

Eguimuba, or *Elgimuba*, a town of Morocco, at the foot of Mount Atlas, near which is an iron mine.

Eguilhem, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine. 3 miles SW. Colmar.

Egurende, a town of France, in the department of the Correze. 12 m. NE. Uffel.

Eguzon, a town of France, in the department of the Indre. 9 m. S. Argenton.

Egwaid, a river which rises in Wurtemberg, and runs into the Danube between Hochstett and Dillingen.

Egypt, a country of Africa; bounded on the north by the Mediterranean, on the east by the Red sea and the isthmus of Suez, on the south by mountains which separate it from Nubia, and on the west by the deserts of Lybia. Its length from north to south is about 500 miles, its breadth about 160. Egypt is divided into Upper and Lower, the former extending in a long and narrow valley from Syene to Grand Cairo. Two ridges of mountains form the outlines of Upper Egypt, running along each side of the Nile till, reaching Grand Cairo, the western ridge takes its course towards Alexandria, the other towards the Red sea; the former consists of sandy hills, the base of which is a calcareous stone, the other of stony rocks. Beyond

these mountains, on each side are deserts; between them lies a long plain, whose greatest breadth is not more than 27 miles. In this valley rolls the Nile. Lower Egypt includes all the country between Cairo and the Mediterranean on the north and south, and Lybia and the isthmus of Suez to the east and west; bounded by sandy deserts: it contains slips of land fertile and well cultivated on the borders of the river and canals, and in the centre that tract which is called *Delta*, formed by the branches of the Nile. Some geographers divide Egypt into three parts, Upper, Middle, and Lower. The Upper Egypt was called by the Greeks *Thebais*, now *Said*, or *Al Said*, which extends from Syene to Mansalout; Middle Egypt, called by the Greeks *Heptanomis*, now *Vasiani*; and Lower Egypt, the best part of which was the *Delta*, now called *Bahira*, or *Rif*. The Thebais took its name from Thebes, the capital, and once contained many more cities; the other parts of Egypt contained a great number of magnificent and populous cities. The fertility of Egypt, and the excellence of its productions and fruits, are greatly celebrated by ancient writers and by Moses himself, who must needs have been well acquainted with this country. It abounds in grain of all sorts, but particularly rice; inasmuch, that, as it was formerly the granary of Rome while subject to the Roman empire, it is now the principal country which supplies Constantinople. The most plentiful parts of Egypt are the Delta, and that province which is now called *Al Fayoum*, supposed to be the ancient Heracleotic nome; the capital of which, bearing the same name, is thought to have been either Heracleopolis, Nilopolis, or Arsinoe, and is said by the natives to have been built by Joseph, to whom they owe themselves obliged for the improvements of this territory; which being much the lowest part of Egypt, was before nothing but a standing pool, till that patriarch, by cutting canals, and particularly the great one which reaches from the Nile to the lake Moëris, drained it of the water, and clearing it of the rushes and marshy weeds, rendered it fit for tillage. It is now the most fertile and best cultivated land in the whole kingdom, containing a great number of villages, and yields grapes and other fruits in abundance; and it fails not bearing even in those years when the Nile not rising to its usual height occasions a scarcity in the other parts of Egypt. There are still eighty canals, like rivers, several of which are 20, 30, and 40 leagues in length, receiving and distributing the inundation over the country: except six, the other are almost all filled up, and are dry when the Nile is low. The grand lakes of Meris, Bahira, and Mareotis, were vast reservoirs to

contain the superabundant waters, and afterwards disperse them among the neighbouring plains. Besides these reservoirs, all the towns a little distance from the Nile are surrounded by spacious ponds, for the convenience of the inhabitants and agriculture. 1200 years has this country been subjected to a people, who, not farmers themselves, have suffered these great works to perish, and the ignorance of its present government will complete their destruction. The limits of cultivated Egypt yearly decrease, and barren sands every where accumulate. When the Turks conquered Egypt in 1517, the lake Mareotis was near the walls of Alexandria, and the canal through which its waters ran to that city was navigable. This lake has disappeared, and the lands it watered, which, according to historians, produced corn, wine, and fruits in abundance, are become deserts, where the melancholy traveller finds neither tree, shrub, nor verdure. The very canal, the work of Alexander, necessary for the subsistence of the city he had built, is almost filled up; it is dry except when the waters are at the highest point of inundation, and soon becomes so again. Population has equally suffered. Ancient Egypt supplied food to 8,000,000 inhabitants, and to Italy and the neighbouring provinces likewise: at present the estimate is not one half. Seed-time differs according to the province, and the height of the ground. Near Syene, wheat and barley are sown in October, and reaped in January. About Girge, the harvest month is February, and March round Grand Cairo; such is the general progress of the harvest through the Said. There are many exceptions, according as the lands are high or low, more or less distant from the river. They sow and reap all the year in Lower Egypt, wherever they can obtain the water of the river. The land is never fallow, and yields three harvests annually; there the traveller incessantly beholds the charming prospect of flowers, fruits, and corn; and spring, summer, and autumn, at once present their treasures. Descending from the cataracts, at the beginning of January, the wheat is seen almost ripe; farther on it is in ear; and still farther the fields are green. Lucerne is mown three times between November and March, and is the only hay of Egypt, serving chiefly to fodder the cattle. The Egyptian art of hatching chickens is peculiar to themselves. Their manner of raising bees is no less extraordinary, and bespeaks great ingenuity. Upper Egypt preserving its verdure only four or five months, the flowers and harvest being seen no longer, the people of Lower Egypt profit by this circumstance, assembling on board large boats the bees of different villages. Each proprietor confines his hives, with his own mark, to the boat-

man, who, when loaded, gently proceeds up the river, and stops at every place where he finds verdure and flowers. The bees swarm from their cells at break of day, and collect their nectar, returning several times loaded with their booty, and in the evening re-enter their hives, without ever mistaking their abode. Were heat the principle of diseases, the Said would not be habitable; but it only seems to occasion a burning fever, to which the inhabitants are subject, and which they cure by regimen, drinking much water, and bathing in the river; in other respects they are strong and healthy. Old men are numerous; and many ride on horseback at 80. The food they eat in the hot season much contributes to the preservation of health; it is chiefly vegetables, pulse, and milk. They bathe frequently, eat little, seldom drink fermented liquors, and mix much lemon juice in their food. This abstinence preserves vigour to a very advanced age. Lentils form a considerable article of food to the inhabitants of Upper Egypt, who rarely enjoy the luxury of rice: the lentils are so prepared as to be very palatable. The Egyptian onions are remarkably mild, more so than the Spanish, but not so large; they are of the purest white, and the lamina are of a softer and looser contexture than those of any other species: they deteriorate by transplantation, so that much must depend on the soil and climate: they remain a favourite article of food with all classes; and it is usual to put a layer or two of them and of meat on a spit or skewer, and thus roast them over a charcoal fire: the desire of the Israelites for these onions is not to be wondered at. The waters of the Nile are lighter, softer, and more agreeable to the taste than almost any other. In Lower Egypt, the neighbourhood of the sea, the large lakes, and the abundance of the waters, moderate the sun's heat, and preserve a delightful temperature. The greatest torment of the inhabitants are the gnats and musquitos, which, rising by millions out of the marthes, swarm in the air and the houses. The handkerchief must be held in the hand all day. It is the first thing a visitor receives, and at night it is necessary to sleep under musquiteros. Diseases of the eyes are common in Egypt, where the blind are numerous: eight thousand of these unfortunate people are decently maintained in the great mosque of Grand Cairo. The small-pox is very common in Egypt, without committing great ravages. As to pulmonary diseases, which in cold countries carry off so many in the prime of youth, they are unknown in this happy climate. The unhealthy season in Egypt is from February till the end of May; the south winds blow at intervals, and load the atmosphere with a subtle dust; which makes

breathing difficult, and drive before them pernicious exhalations. Sometimes the heat becomes insupportable, and the thermometer suddenly rises twelve degrees. The inhabitants call this season *khamfin*, fifty, because these winds are most felt between Easter and Whitsuntide, during which they eat rice, vegetables, fresh fish, and fruits; bathing frequently, and using plenty of perfumes and lemon-juice, with which regimen they prevent the dangerous effects of the *khamfin*. A proof that the plague is not native in Egypt is, that, except in time of great famine, it never breaks out in Grand Cairo, nor the inland towns, but always begins at seaports, on the arrival of Turkish vessels, and travels to the capital, whence it proceeds as far as Syene. Having come to a period in Grand Cairo, and being again introduced by the people of Upper Egypt, it renews with great fury, and sometimes sweeps off 200,000 or 300,000 souls; but always stops in the month of June, or those who catch it then are always cured. This country was formerly infested with crocodiles and sea-horses, but they are now so much destroyed, that they are rarely seen below the cataracts, and never below Grand Cairo. The Ibis was a bird celebrated in Egypt for destroying serpents; but this bird is now become rare, and on the other hand flocks have multiplied. The Egyptian rat rather resembles a ferret, but larger; it is remarkable for destroying the crocodile's eggs. Among other animals are horses, asses, mules, camels; in desert places, tygers, antelopes, foxes, hares, cows, sheep, and deer. Here is a species of ape, larger, stronger, and more savage than others, which the Greeks call *cynocephalos*, from the resemblance which their head bears to that of a dog. Many cameleons are found in the neighbourhood of Grand Cairo; the lizards of Egypt are yellow. There are several species of vipers, one of which, the *cerastes* of the ancients, has horns. Among the plants which they cultivate are rice, wheat, barley, lupins, lentils, Turkey corn, millet, sesame, flax, beans, melons, sugar-canes, carthamus, colocynthis, &c. The splendid and magnificent ruins found every where in Egypt give evident proofs of the enlightened understanding of the ancient inhabitants of this country; but the history is obscure, and mixed with fables. Cambyſes, the Persian, and his successors, ravaged it for 200 years. This barbarous prince, by destroying the temples and colleges of the priests, extinguished the sacred fire they had kindled during past ages in this happy climate; while held in honour, they gloriously cultivated every kind of human knowledge; despised, they lost both their science and their genius. Governed by the Ptolemies, their genius revived

not; because, fixing their residence at Alexandria, those kings placed their confidence wholly in the Greeks, and disdained the Egyptians. Become a Roman province, under Augustus, Egypt was held the granary of Italy; and agriculture and commerce only were encouraged. The sovereigns of the lower empire having embraced Christianity, governed it with a rod of iron, and overthrew some of its finest edifices. The Arabs conquered it from Heraclius, occupied by his theological disputes, and refusing to send a single ship to succour Alexandria, though the inhabitants, for the space of a year, implored his assistance: the rich library was burnt; a subject of eternal regret to the learned of all countries and all ages. An ignorant and barbarous people were its last masters; the Turks have, as much as in them lay, annihilated commerce, agriculture, and science. From the middle of the seventh century to 1250, the Arabs were in possession of Egypt, which then was a part of the vast empire of the caliphs: vizirs governed it, in their name, and, possessed of unbounded power, exercised supreme authority: they had the right of life and death, and, rendering an account to the caliphs only of their conduct, governed the country according to their caprice. However great their tyranny, the cries of the oppressed people never could reach the throne; the vizirs took care to gain those who surrounded it with rich presents. The government being thus despotic, national happiness or misery depended on the virtues or vices of one man. Many of these vizirs swayed an iron sceptre; some few made commerce, agriculture, and the arts flourish. Others, among whom was the famous Ebn Toulon, rebelled, and proclaimed themselves kings, but the crown seldom descended to their children. After the death of the rebel, the province returned to the dominion of its former masters. In the year 982, Moaz, sovereign of the western part of Africa, and descendant of the Fatimite caliphs, who had founded a kingdom there two centuries before, sent his generals to conquer Egypt, which having performed, he made it the seat of empire. His offspring reigned till 1189, when Salah Eddin established the dynasty of the Ayoubites there. The government of Salah Eddin, and his successors, was monarchical, under whom Egypt became flourishing. The remains of the academies they founded, and to which, by their rich benefactions, they drew the learned men of the east, are still to be seen at Grand Cairo. In the year 1250, immediately after the defeat of Louis IX. the Baharite Mamluks, Turks by descent, massacred Touran Shah, the last prince of the Ayoubites, and the son of Nejem Eddin, their benefactor; with whom ended the reign

of the Arabian princes over Egypt, and since which they have ever been governed by foreigners. The Baharite Mamluks changed its form of government, and made it republican. Their principal men elected a chief, to whom they confided great authority. He had a right to make war and peace, first advising with his council, the members of which they themselves were. He could appoint ministers, ambassadors, governors, and generals, provided he chose them from among the Mamluks. Though the people had no part in the government, yet had the prince cause to fear their discontent: an ambitious rival, aided by them, might deprive him of his crown. Thus we see the chief of this republic was surrounded by dangers; the duration of this empire depended on his personal qualities; and he could not transmit his power to his children. Hence, during the 136 years the Baharite Mamluks governed Egypt, they had 27 kings; a proof that their reigns were short and tempestuous. About the middle of the fourteenth century, the Circassian Mamluks dethroned the Baharites, but preserved their form of government, and continued in possession of Egypt till the conquest of it by Sultan Selim in 1517. Sultan Selim, having conquered Egypt, and overthrown the Circassian Mamluks, who could not withstand the numerous armies and bloody battles of the Turkish emperor, caused their king, Thomam Bey, to be hanged at one of the gates of Cairo. This barbarous action disgusted them so much, that they only waited the departure of the Turks again to take to their arms. The intoxication of success once dissipated, Selim perceived his error, and, that he might profit by this important conquest, endeavoured to gain the good-will of the Mamluks; in order to which he made very little change in their form of government. The government is now composed of a pacha, sent from Constantinople, and 24 beys, or sangiaks, who, being at the head of the provinces and the armies, in reality enjoy all the power; absolute power is confided over to them, the pacha remains no longer than while he is subservient to their designs; should he dare to speak in defence of his master's interests, or those of the Egyptians, he becomes a state criminal; the divan assembles, and he is expelled. The native Egyptians are the Copts, these only are the descendants of the ancient Egyptians. These people are amongst the first who embraced Christianity, and were permitted by the Arabian conqueror the free exercise of their religion; since when they have ever had churches, priests, bishops, and a patriarch, who resides at Constantinople. Numerous superstitious practices are mingled with their worship; but they are gentle, friendly, and humane. Inland trade, hatch-

ing eggs, and the art of raising bees, is almost the whole of their knowledge. The Arabs constitute two-thirds of the present inhabitants of Egypt, but of different manners. Some who inhabit the banks of the Nile, are generally thieves and pirates; others, governed by their sheiks, who possess various principalities in Upper Egypt, are good people, incapable of disguise, without falsehood or knavery; haughty, but generous and hospitable. Another species of Arabs are the wandering Bedouins, who have no fixed residence. The Mograbians, or Western Mahometans, are, after the Copts and Arabs, the most numerous inhabitants of Egypt; they devote themselves, some to arms, and others to trade. There are but few Turks, exclusive of Janissaries and Affabs; the other inhabitants are Syrians, Greeks, and Jews, to which may be added European merchants; the amount of the whole about four millions. The principal towns are Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta, and Syene.

Eben, or *Broad River*, a river of England, which runs into the Irish sea below Egremont in Cumberland.

Ebingen, a town of Wurtemberg, on the Danube. 12 m. SW. Ulm, 48 W. Augsburg.

Ebingen am Neckar, a town of Germany, in the county of Hohenberg, on the Neckar, opposite Rothenburg. 22 miles S. Stuttgart.

Eble, a river of Germany, which runs into the Elbe, near Magdeburg.

Ehrenberg, a citadel of the county of Tyrol, on the frontiers of Swabia. 40 miles NE. Inspruck.

Ehrenbreitstein, a fortress of Germany, on the Rhine, considered as the key of the Rhine and Moselle, opposite Coblenz. The French invested this fortress on the 20th of April 1797; and it surrendered January 17th, 1799. At the peace of Luneville, in 1801, it was restored to the German empire.

Ehrenburg, a town of Germany, in the county of Hoya. 18 miles WSW. Hoya.

Ehrenfels, or *Ebrnfels*, a lordship of Germany, in the principality of Neuburg, to which it was ceded in the year 1567. It gave a seat in the assembly of the circle, and paid 36 florins for a Roman month. It takes its name from a fortress, 13 miles NW. Ratibon.

Ehrenfriedersdorf, or *Irbersdorf*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Erzgebürg, founded in the year 1407. Near it are tin mines, formerly very rich. 3 miles W. Wolkenstein, 10 S. Chemnitz. Long. 12. 53. E. Lat. 50. 35. N.

Ehrenstock, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 3 m. NNW. Ilmenau.

Ehrenstein, a town and ancient castle of Germany, in the principality of Schwartzburg Rudolstadt. 10 miles NW. Saalfeld.

Ehrfelden, a town of Germany, in the

principality of Hesse Darmstadt. 8 miles W. Darmstadt.

Ebrich, (*Gross*); a town of Germany, in the county of Schwartzburg. 4 miles W. Greussen.

Ebrnau, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Stiria. 6 miles N. Knittelfeld.

Ebrnhausen, a town of the dutchy of Stiria, at the conflux of the Salm and the Muehr. 10 miles N. Marburg.

Ebrnsprunn, a town of Austria. 8 miles S. Laab.

Ebrood, a town of Bengal. 4 m. N. Torree.

Eia, a river of Russia, which runs into the sea of Azoph at Eiskoi.

Eibeli, or *Karki*, or *Chalke*, one of the Prince's islands, in the sea of Marmora. *Long.* 28. 55. E. *Lat.* 40. 52. N.

Eibeswald, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 16 miles S. Voitsberg.

Eibenschitz, see *Lybenschitz*.

Eibich, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Bamberg. 8 miles N. Bamberg.

Eibstadt, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wurzburg. 3 miles W. Konighofen in der Grabfeld.

Eichenberg, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 6 m. NW. Schleusingen.

Eichenbuhl, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz. 3 m. S. Miltenberg.

Eichholz, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anhalt Zerbst. 3 m. SW. Zerbst.

Eichigt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Erzgebirg. 4 miles S. Freyberg.

Eichmed, a town of Prussia, in Natangen. 6 miles SSE. Rastenburg.

Eichmelig, a town of Prussia, in the circle of Natangen. 6 miles SSE. Rastenburg.

Eicholtz, a town of Prussia, in Natangen. 25 miles S. Brandeburg.

Eichborn, a town of Prussia, in Natangen. 12 miles N. Heilsberg.

Eichborn, or *Wewerzi*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn. 8 miles NW. Brunn. *Long.* 16. 20. E. *Lat.* 49. 18. N.

Eichsfeld, or *Eisfeld*, a principality of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, bounded by Hesse, Thuringia, Calenberg, and Grubenhagen, divided by mountains into Upper and Lower; the Upper is cold and mountainous; the Lower flat, warm, and fertile, bearing corn, flax, and tobacco. The inhabitants of the Upper part are principally engaged in manufactures. The whole country belonged to the electorate of Mentz till 1804, when it was given to the King of Prussia. The principal towns are Heiligenstadt, Duderstadt, and Stadt Worbis. The contributions amount to 45,000 Imperial crowns; the nobility pay 218 to each 1000, the bailiwics 500, the clergy 100, and the towns of Heiligenstadt and Duderstadt 182.

Eickstatt, see *Aichstatt*.

Eickfletten, a town of Germany, in the county of Waldburg. 3 m. W. Wurzach.

Eickel, a town of Germany, in the county of Marck. 2 miles SE. Grimberg.

Eide, a town of Norway. 36 miles ESE. Bergen.

Eidendorf, a town of Swabia, in the county of Limburg. 2 miles N. Geildorf.

Eider, a river which rises from a lake near Bordenstholm, in the dutchy of Holstein; in a great part of its course, divides the dutchy of Sleswick from Holstein; and runs into the German sea, 12 miles WSW. Lunden, *Long.* 9. 7. E. *Lat.* 54. 17. N.

Eidwaldt, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz. 16 m. NW. Leitmeritz.

Eifel, a small country of Germany, situated between the dutchy of Juliers and the electorate of Treves, now annexed to France.

Eigalah, a small Russian island in the Frozen sea. *Long.* 115. 14. E. *Lat.* 78. 25. N.

Eighteen-mile Creek, a river of Kentucky, which runs into the Ohio, *Long.* 85. 52. W. *Lat.* 38. 8. N.

Eigg, see *Egg*.

Eiljapour, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 15 miles W. Tooljapour.

Eilenburg, see *Eulenburg*.

Eimeo, or *Eimeo*, one of the Society islands, in the South Pacific Ocean, almost wholly surrounded with rocks. Captain Cook, who visited this island in the year 1777, says, I do not know that there is any difference between the produce of this island and Otaheite; but there is a very striking difference in their women, that I can by no means account for. Those of Eimeo are of a low stature, have a dark hue, and in general forbidding features. The general appearance of Eimeo is very different from that of Otaheite: the latter, rising in one steep hilly body, has little low land, except some deep valleys; and the flat border that surrounds the greatest part of it towards the sea. Eimeo, on the contrary, has hills running in different directions, that are steep and rugged, leaving in the interspaces very large valleys, and gently rising grounds about their sides. These hills, though of a rocky disposition, are in general covered almost to their tops with trees, but the lower parts, on the sides, frequently with fern. At the bottom of the harbour on the north side of the island, the ground rises gently to the foot of the hills, which run across nearly in the middle of the island; but its flat border on each side, at a very small distance from the sea, becomes quite steep. This gives it a romantic cast, superior to anything we saw at Otaheite. The soil about the low land is a yellowish and pretty stiff mould; but upon the lower hills it is blacker and more close; and the stone that composes the hills is, when broken, of a bluish colour, but

not very compact texture, with some particles of glimmer interspersed. 12 miles west from the north-west part of Otaheite.

Eimont, or *Eamont*, a river of England, which runs into the Eden a little below Penrith in Cumberland.

Einabi, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 36 miles N. Degnizlu.

Einali Zeinali, a mountain of Persia, a little to the north of Tabris.

Einatirieb, a village of Syria, inhabited some years since by Christians, who, from some offence given by the bishop, all turned Mahometans. 21 miles NNE. Damascus.

Einbeck, or *Eimbeck*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Grubenhagen, on the Ilmen, enclosed with walls, and defended with redoubts, towers, &c. and containing 830 houses. It was formerly one of the Hanse towns, and is now the chief manufacturing town in the whole principality. 30 miles SSW. Hildesheim, 48 SSW. Brunswick. *Long.* 9. 49. *E. Lat.* 51. 44. N.

Eindhoven, see *Eyndhoven*.

Einersheim, see *Markt Eifersheim*.

Einhausen, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 3 m. ESE. Meiningen.

Einieh, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 44 miles SW. Artaki.

Einigenbruck, a village of Holland, which, in 1799, was taken by the British troops. 7 miles N. Alismaer.

Einsidel, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen. 8 miles W. Teufing.

Einsidel, a town of Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm. 11 miles NE. Culm.

Einsidlen, a town and abbey of Switzerland, in the canton of Schweitz. In 1799, this town was taken by the French, and from its opposition the abbey was levelled with the ground. 10 miles NE. Schweitz, 20 SSE. Zurich. *Long.* 9. 38. *E. Lat.* 47. 4. N.

Einville au Jard, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte. 12 miles E. Nancy, 4 N. Luneville.

Eisack, a river of France, which, joined with several other streams, falls into the Rhine near Worms.

Eisenach, a town of Germany, and capital of a principality of the same name, in Thuringia, on the Nesse; where the representatives of the state assemble. It has a college, a seminary for divinity, and an orphan house. 40 m. E. Weimar, 26 WSW. Erfurt. *Long.* 10. 23. *E. Lat.* 50. 49. N.

Eisenach, a principality of Germany, in Thuringia, situated on the confines of Hesse. It is mountainous, and hardly produces corn enough for the inhabitants. Some wine is made, but of a very indifferent sort. It has some mines of copper, iron, vitriol, and alum, with some salt springs. It gave a vote to the Duke of Saxe-Weimar, in the diets and assemblies of the circle. The tax

was 58 rixdollars and 17 kruitzers. Eisenach is the capital.

Eisenberg, a town of Germany, in the county of Waldeck. 3 miles SW. Corbach.

Eisenberg, a town of Saxony, in the margravate of Meissen. 8 m. N. Dresden.

Eisenberg, a town of Germany, in the principality of Altenburg. 20 miles W. Altenburg, 30 SW. Leipzig. *Long.* 11. 51. *E. Lat.* 50. 55. N.

Eisenhartz, a town of the duchy of Stiria, enriched by iron mines discovered in 1712. 10 miles N. Leoben.

Eisenstadt, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Koniggratz. 3 m. NNE. Gitschin.

Eisenstadt, a town of Hungary. 8 miles N. Edenburg, 16 S. Vienna.

Eisenstein, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachim. 15 miles SW. Schuttenhofen.

Eisern, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Bamberg. 5 miles SSE. Staffelfein.

Eisgarn, a town of Austria. 8 m. NNW. Böhmisch-Waidhoven.

Eisgrub, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn. 28 miles S. Brunn.

Eiskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Caucasus, situated at the mouth of the river Eia, on the east coast of the sea of Azoph. 50 miles SW. Azoph. *Long.* 56. *E. Lat.* 46. 30. N.

Eiss, a village of France, in the department of the Roer, late a lordship in the circle of Westphalia. 6 m. ENE. Aix la Chapelle.

Eissack, see *Adige*.

Eisdorf, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Merseburg. 4 m. ESE. Lutzen.

Eisfeld, a town of Germany, in the principality of Coburg, on the Werra. 8 miles E. Hildburghausen. *Long.* 11. 4. *E. Lat.* 50. 26. N.

Eisleben, a town of Germany, in the county of Mansfeld, once a county of itself; at this place is kept the supervisor's office for Saxony, with a mine office, the county consistory, and the general superintendancy. It is divided into two parts, the Old and New Town, *Eisleben Altstadt*, and *Eisleben Neustadt*. In the old town is a castle with three parish churches, a grammar-school, and about 700 houses, of which many are employed as brewhouses. This part is populous, and the centre of trade, being in the high road, and the toll brings in at least 3000 rixdollars annually. The excise belongs to Saxony; the New Town consists of one parish, and about 300 houses, among which also there are many brewhouses. It was united to the Old Town by Count Christian Frederick in 1666, and shares likewise in its trade. In this town the celebrated Martin Luther was born and died. In 1601, 1689, and 1738 Eisleben suffered greatly by fire. 2 miles SE. Mansfeld, 12. W. Hall. *Long.* 11. 44. *E. Lat.* 51. 32. N.

Eitenheim, a town of Germany, in the principality of Aichstatt. 6 m. SE. Aichstatt.

Eithon, or *Uthon*, a river of Scotland, which runs into the German sea, 26 miles N. Aberdeen.

Eitiot, a town of Morocco, in the province of Tedla, defended with walls, and containing about 3000 inhabitants.

Eitraco, see *Aitrach*.

Eiun el Musa, see *din el Mousa*.

Eixo, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 11 miles N. Viseu.

Eka, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland. 11 miles N. Wexio.

Ekalluk, a town or village of East-Greenland. *Long.* 45. 52. W. *Lat.* 61. N.

Ekanga, a river of Russia, which runs into the Frozen sea, 140 miles E. Kola.

Ekarna, one of the smaller Kurule islands, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 154. 29. E. *Lat.* 49. 30. N.

Ekaströv, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel. 80 miles S. Kola.

Ekaterinburg, a town of Russia, and capital of a province of the same name, in the government of Perm; begun by Peter I. in 1723. It consists of about 450 houses, fortified and furnished with a garrison. In the neighbourhood are some mines of copper, which yield about one thirtieth part gold, and some mines of iron. 148 m. SE. Perm, 960 ESE. Petersburg. *Long.* 60. 14. E. *Lat.* 56. 45. N.

Ekaterinburg, a province of Russia, in the government of Perm, about 360 miles long, and from 100 to 160 broad; the capital is of the same name.

Ekaterininskaja, a bay of the North sea, in Russian Lapland, near Kola. *Long.* 32. 24. E. *Lat.* 68. 50. N.

Ekaterinograd, a town of Russia, in the government of Caucasus, on the Malva. 260 miles SE. Azoph, 1080 SSE. Petersburg. *Long.* 43. 42. E. *Lat.* 44. 15. N.

Ekaterinoflav, a city of Russia, formed by the Empress Catherine, and designed for the capital of a government of the same name. 164 miles NE. Otchakov, 728 SSE. Petersburg. *Long.* 33. E. *Lat.* 48. 15. N.

Ekaterinoflav, a government of Russia, bounded on the west by the dominions of Turkey, on the north-west by the government of Kiev, on the north by the government of Charkov, on the east by the country of the Cossacs, and on the south by the Black sea; divided into two provinces, Ekaterinoflavskoi, and Taurida. This government contains the greatest part of that territory which was wrested by the late empress from the Turks, and comprises New Russia, the former government of Azoph, and Crim Tartary.

Ekaterinoflavskoi, a province of Russia, in the government of Ekaterinoflav, compre-

hending what has formerly been called Budziac Tartary, and the Ukraine, now a part of the government of Ekaterinoflav.

Ekau, or *Eczaa*, a town of Sennigalia, on a river of the same name. 12 miles ESE. Mittaw.

Ekelsbeke, a town of France, in the department of the North. 9 miles S. Dunkirk.

Ekenas, or *Eknaas*, a seaport town of Sweden, in the province of Nyland, on the north coast of the gulf of Finland; the harbour is not good. 50 miles SE. Abo. *Long.* 23. 18. E. *Lat.* 59. 58. N.

Ekerder, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 26 miles E. Isbarteh.

Ekefo, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland. 60 miles NW. Calmar.

Ekie, a town of Little Bakharia. 55 miles S. Tofun Hotun.

Ekilgorv, a town of Hindooftan, in Baglana. 12 miles S. Bahbelgong.

Ekill, a town of Hindooftan, in Bahar. 33 miles SSW. Bahar. *Long.* 85. 5. E. *Lat.* 25. 8. N.

Eklilo, a district in the western part of Turkish Armenia.

Ekin, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Sivas. 15 miles N. Arabkir.

Ekki Tekki, a town of Africa, in Commodo. 18 miles W. Cape Coast Castle.

Ekniazin, a town of Armenia, the residence of a patriarch. 10 miles W. Erivan.

Eknim, see *Achnim*.

Ekrad, a town of Egypt. 10 miles SE. Momflet.

Ekr, a town of Arabia Petraea. 120 miles S. Calaat el Moilah.

Eksar, a town of Egypt. 21 m. S. Cairo.

Eksnide, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on a river of the same name which runs into the Mediterranean. 140 miles SSE. Smyrna. *Long.* 28. 40. E. *Lat.* 36. 35. N.

Elaase, the Syrian name of the river Orontes.

Elabach, a river of Saxony, which runs into the Elbe, near Konigstein, in the margravate of Meissen.

Elabuga, a town of Russia, in the government of Viatka, on the Bielaja. 156 miles S. Viatka.

Elabajan, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen. 100 miles SE. Amanzirifdin.

Elalia, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, situated near the east coast in a large extent of ruins on the borders of a fertile plain. Besides such ruins as it has in common with other places, we have here several cisterns with large paved areas, built over them, in order to receive the rain-water, that in the rainy season is to fill and replenish them. Several conveniences of the like nature are dispersed all over this dry country. Elalia seems to be the Acola or Acilla

of the ancients. 90 miles SSE. Tunis. *Long.* 11. 2. E. *Lat.* 35. 6. N.

Elaman, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Diarbekir, on the Euphrates. 15 miles SW. Racca.

Elan, a town of Russia, in the country of the Cossacs, on the Don. 68 miles SW. Archadinskai.

Eland, a river which runs into the Wye, 2 miles S. Rhaidergowy.

Eland, a township in the west riding of Yorkshire. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 3385, of whom 923 were employed in trade and manufactures. 3 miles S. Halifax.

Elaur, a town of Hindoostan, near the coast of Malabar. 60 miles E. Cochín.

Elarabal, or *El Harabal*, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville. 20 miles NW. Seville.

Elasere, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen. 28 miles N. Chamir.

Elatma, a town of Russia, in the government of Tambov, on the Oka. 132 miles N. Tambov. *Long.* 41. 42. E. *Lat.* 55. 2. N.

Elavanasere, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 6 miles E. Tiagar.

Elavankum, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 10 miles N. Bangalore.

Elaw, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 17 miles N. Surat.

Elay, a river of Wales, in the county of Glamorgan, which runs into the sea near Pennarth Point.

Elba, an island in the Mediterranean sea, near the coast of Tuscany, about 8 miles in length, and two in breadth, known to the Greeks by the name of Aithalia, and to the Romans by that of Ilva, has been renowned for its mines from a period beyond the reach of history. Pliny gives it a circuit of 100 miles: late geographers allow only 60 to its circumference. The difference might even be accounted for by the encroachments of the sea, and by the tumbling in of rocks which are in many places of a mouldering contexture. Being extremely mountainous, Elba affords but scanty room for cultivation, and produces little more than six months' provision of corn for its 7000 inhabitants. It is said to have been peopled from Volterra; in very ancient times, the capital of Tuscany, and perhaps of all Italy. The climate is much milder than that of the adjacent continent; for Elba produces many plants and fruits that cannot stand the Tuscan winters. The south-west part of the island is the most elevated, and consists of lofty unfruitful mountains, composed of black and white granite, susceptible of a fine polish: the north-east and south-east parts are chiefly argillaceous slate, and iron stone, with a quarry of grey marble, and some veins of serpentine, amianthus is frequent among

shivery rocks. Near the north-east point is the hill or mine of iron ore belonging to Rio, which supplies most of the forges of Italy. The best magnets in Elba are found near the sea; but to come at strong ones, the ground must be dug into; because the air, or the rays of the sun, eat out the force of those that lie long exposed to them on the surface. The soil of Elba is very shallow, with few places level enough for corn: the wine is good, if made with care and properly kept; the fruit of its standard trees is said to be exquisite; orange and lemon trees seem to thrive very well in the sheltered vallies and narrow plains near the sea. Elba was held with Piombino by the Appiani, as a fief of the empire, till Charles V. thought proper to transfer it to Cosmo, the first duke of Florence, that he might secure it and the adjacent coast from the insults of the Turks and French, which the preceding feudatory was not in a condition to repel. The captain of a vessel assured Mr Swinburne, the compass was of no use in steering a vessel within four leagues of Elba, as the needle veered about continually, with great irregularity. Mr Swinburne was himself witness of its variation and confusion, the greater part of a day, at the distance of a league. Elba contains two grand ports; Porto Ferro and Porto Longone, both defended by fortifications and garrisons. In July 1796, the English took possession of it, on being driven from Leghorn. By the peace of Florence, between France and Naples, the King of Naples surrendered this island and all its ports to France. *Long.* 10. 26. E. *Lat.* 42. 53. N.

Elbarrow, a town of Syria, in which is an old ruinous castle, and some good houses likewise in a state of decay. 45 m. N. Hama.

Elbe, a river of Germany, which rises in the south-east part of the principality of Jauer, in Silesia, takes a southerly course through part of Bohemia, passing by Arnau, Koninghoff, Koniggratz, &c. to Pardubitz; where turning towards the west and north-west, it passes by Nimburg, Kosteletz, Melnik, Raudnitz, Leitmeritz, Tetschen, &c. after which it enters Saxony, passes by Konigstein, Pirnau, Dréden, Meissen, Belgeru, Torgau, Wittenberg, Coswick, Dessau, Barby, Magdeburg, Tangermunde, Sandau, Domitzsch, Roitzenburg, Lauenburg, Hamburg, Gluckstadt, &c. and runs into the German sea about *Long.* 8. E. *Lat.* 54. 3. N.

Elbe, a river of Germany, which runs into the Eder, 2 miles SSE. Fritzlar, in the county of Waldeck.

Elbe, or *Elpe*, a river of the dutchy of Cleves, which runs into the Rhine, opposite Orsay.

Elheloui, a town of Arabia, in Yemen. 14 miles S. Abur Arifch.

Elbena, a town of the dutchy of Saxony, on an island in the Elbe. 4 miles SW. Gommern.

Elbenitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachim. 7 miles E. Prachim.

Elberton, a town of the state of Georgia, on the Ogeechee. 48 miles S. Augusta. Long. 82. 4. W. Lat. 32. 30. N.

Elberselt, or *Elvervelt*, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Berg, on the Wipper. 18 miles E. Duffeldorf, 20 NE. Cologne. Long. 7. 8. E. Lat. 51. 32. N.

Elbeuf, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, on the Seine. 10 miles S. Rouen.

Elbing, or *Elblang*, a seaport town of Prussia, situated on a river of the same name, near the Frisch Haffe, built in the year 1239; seven years after its foundation it enjoyed the privilege of coining money, and was till very lately Anseatic. In 1454, the inhabitants revolted from the Teutonic knights, and put themselves under the protection of Poland; and in 1626, 1656, they voluntarily surrendered themselves to the Swedes. In 1658, Elbing was mortgaged to Frederick William elector of Brandenburg; and in 1698, it was seized with its territory by the elector's son, but given up to Poland in 1700. Three years after it was taken by the Swedes; and in 1710, the Russians took it by storm; it was at last compelled to submit to Prussia. It contains the Neustadt and Altstadt, which are separated by a wall and moat. The store-houses are chiefly in the suburbs, which the river divides from the Altstadt. The houses are lofty, and the streets narrow. The Roman Catholics make use of the largest church, the Lutherans have eight others, the Calvinists have places of worship, and other sects are tolerated. 30 m. SE. Dantzic. Long. 19. 15. E. Lat. 54. 8. N.

Elbingerode, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wernigerode. In the year 1744, Marthal Belléise and his brother were arrested here with their retinue by the bailiff of the place, as they were travelling without passports. 6 miles SE. Goslar.

Elbuga, a river of Russia, which runs into the Kagajinsk, 10 miles E. Azoph.

Elbur, a mountain of Persia, which forms the northern boundary of the province of Schirvan.

Elburg, a town of Holland, in the department of Guelderland, situated on the eastern coast of the Zuyder sea, formerly one of the Hanse towns. In 1672, it was taken by the French. 34 miles NNE. Utrecht. Long. 43 E. Lat. 52. 30. N.

Elburz, a mountain of Persia, in the province of Irack, north of Guerden.

Elche, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia, situated in a forest of palms and olive trees; the environs produce a great

quantity of wine, and feed a number of cattle; the water is salt, and not good; that which the inhabitants drink is brought from a distance. Several magnificent remains of its ancient splendour make it supposed to be the ancient *Ilici*. Near this town is a large plantation of palm trees, or dates. The trees are old and lofty, and are said to exceed 200,000 in number; when the branches become quite white, they are cut off and sent by ship-loads from Alicant to Genoa, and other parts of Italy, for the grand processions of the devout on Palm Sunday. 8 miles SW. Alicant. Long. 0. 45. W. Lat. 38. 16. N.

Elche, a town of Spain, in New Castile. 27 miles SE. Alcaraz.

Elchingen, an abbey of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, the abbot of which was a prince; he paid 50 florins for a Roman month, and was taxed 162 rix dollars and 29 kruitzers to the Imperial chamber; its territory includes about fifteen villages near Ulm. In 1802, it was given to the Elector of Bavaria.

Elda, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia. 20 miles WNW. Alicant.

Eldagsen, or *Eldagshausen*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Calenberg. 16 miles ENE. Hameln.

Elde, a river of Germany, which rises from the Plauer sea in the dutchy of Mecklenburg, passes by Parchim, &c. and runs into the Elbe near Domitz.

Eleanor's Cove, a harbour in the east side of Beering's Bay, on the west coast of America. Long. 220. 51. E. Lat. 59. 44. N.

Eldenow, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Pomerania. 3 m. E. Griefswald.

Elditzka, a fortress of Russia, in the government of Upha, on the river Upha. 50 miles N. Upha.

Eldourty, a town of Hindoostan; in Colconda. 37 miles W. Warangole.

Eldpach, a town of Austria. 6 m. S. Ips.

Elent, a town of Austria. 6 miles NNW. Brugg.

Elephant Mountain, a mountain on the south-east coast of the island of Ceylon. 74 miles SE. Candy.

Elephanta, a small island in the Indian sea, near the coast of Hindoostan, inhabited by about 100 poor Indian families, with a celebrated Indian temple. The proper name is *Gali Pouri*, but the Europeans call it Elephanta, from the statue of an elephant formed of black stone, which stands in the open plain near the shore. 6 miles from Bombay.

Elephant's River, a river of Africa, which rises in the country of the Hottentots, and runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 31. 8.

Elephantina, or *El Sag*, a small island on the Nile, opposite the Syene; Norden says, its southern part is mountainous and covered

with ruins, which are however for the most part buried under ground; amongst others, there is an ancient edifice said to be a temple of the serpent Cnuphis; but, from its appearance, Norden thinks it was rather a sepulchral monument than a temple. It has an enclosure forming all around a kind of cloyster, supported by columns. At the four corners it has a solid wall, and in its breadth, only a single column in the middle. This enclosure contains a grand apartment, which has two large gates; and almost all the inside is filled with stones and earth. The walls, covered with hieroglyphics, are bedaubed with dirt, and blackened with smoke. The length of the building in the inside, is about 80 Danish feet, and its breadth about 20. All this edifice is covered with hieroglyphics, and apparently of the most ancient sort; there is very near it, a kind of pedestal made of great blocks of white stone, loaded with Greek inscriptions.

Elerfi, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Diarbekir. 75 miles S. Kirkisich.

Eleschevi, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the Tchulim. 84 miles ENE. Tomsk.

Eleuthera, or *Alabaster Island*, one of the Bahama islands; the climate is healthy, and the soil is fertile. It has a fort and small garrison. In Popple's map, it is called *Oethera*. *Long.* 76. 31. W. *Lat.* 25. 14. N.

Elera, a river of France, which runs into the Tanaro, near Carri.

Eletoer, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Guntoor. 25 miles ESE. Guntoor.

Eletur, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Guntoor. 24 miles W. Madulipatam.

Eleveneth, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 10 miles NNE. Bangalore.

Elfdal, a town of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia. 65 miles NNW. Falun.

Elfeld, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Wurzburg. 7 miles S. Wurzburg.

Elfras, a town of Sweden, in the province of Harjadalen. 78 miles W. Sundswall.

Elfesh, a mountain of Arabia, in the province of Yemen. 12 miles NE. Abu-Arifsch.

Elfeld, or *Eltoil*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine. 14 miles NW. Mentz.

Elfsborg, *Camla*, or *Old Elfsborg*, a town of Sweden, in the province of West Gothland, with a strong castle near the sea. In 1563, it was burned, and the castle taken by the Danes; but restored to the Swedes. In 1611, the Danes became masters of it again; but two years after it was returned to the Swedes. 4 miles SW. Cöthenburg.

Elfsborg, (*Near*), a fortress of Sweden, in West Gothland, built in 1646, on an island at the mouth of the Moldal. 4 miles W. Cöthenburg.

Elga, a river which rises three miles north

from Penna Macor in Portugal, and runs into the Tagus between Alcantara and Rosmarilhal, separating the countries of Spain and Portugal during its whole course of about 30 miles.

Elgandel, a town of Hindoostan, in Colconda. 25 miles E. Indelovoy.

Elgattar, a town of Algiers. 37 miles S. Bona.

Elgend, a town of Arabia, in the country of Hadramaut. 60 miles W. Hadramaut.

Elgg, a town and lordship of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich. 20 m. NE. Zurich.

Elgiekama, a town of Morocco. 6 miles from Mount Atlas.

Elgharaffi, a town of Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile. 4 miles S. Gizeh.

Elgult, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland. 25 miles E. Wexio.

Elgin, a town of Scotland, capital of the county of Elgin or Murray, near the Lossie; formerly the see of a bishop. It is a royal burgh, and united with Inverury, Cullen, Bamf, and Kintore, sends one member to parliament. There are yet some ruins of the cathedral, which give evidence of its ancient magnificence: the lead was taken off to pay the troops in 1567. In 1339, the town and church were burned by the Earl of Buchan, called, for his impiety, the Wolf of Badenoch. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 4345, of whom 1675 were employed in trade and manufactures. 36 miles E. Inverness, 169 N. Edinburgh. *Long.* 3. 14. W. *Lat.* 57. 58. N.

Elgin, a county of Scotland, see *Murray*.

Elgin, a town of Egypt. 6 miles S. Abu Girg.

Elgorab, a small island in the Red sea, near the coast of Arabia. *Lat.* 16. 8. N.

Elgozbar, a town of Spain, in Guipuscoa. 13 miles WSW. St. Sebastian.

Elhad, a town of Nubia. 120 m. WSW. Syene.

Elkam, or *Elekam*, a town of England, in the county of Kent. 10 miles S. Canterbury, 67 ESE. London.

Elhamma, see *Hamma*.

Eliant, a town of France, in the department of the Finisterre. 7 miles E. Quimper.

Eliab, a town of Africa, in Sennaar. 35 miles NNE. Chandi.

Elie, a seaport town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, on the north side of the Forth, formerly a royal burgh, but disfranchised from its inability to maintain its representatives. The harbour is good, perfectly safe, and easy of access. In 1801, the population was 730. 5 miles SW. Anstruther.

Elinessi, a cape of Scotland, on the coast of Fife, at the entrance into the frith of Forth. *Long.* 2. 49. W. *Lat.* 56. 10. N.

Elietia, a town of Persia, in the province of Ghilan. 30 miles N. Lenkeran.

Elima, a town of Sweden, in Tavastland. 67 miles ESE. Tavasthus.

Elinu, a mountain of European Turkey, in the south-east part of Livadia. 7 miles NW. Cape Colonna.

El Joubé, a fortress of Africa, in the western province of Algiers. 40m. W. Tremecen.

Elinghausen, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 2 miles E. Menungen.

Elin, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw. 26 miles NE. Braclaw.

Eljabele, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen. 28 miles S. Abu-Arifch.

Elischau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachim. 7 miles N. Schuttenhofen.

Elisavetprad, a town of Russia, in the government of Ekaterinoflav, on the Ingul. 108 miles W. Ekaterinoflav.

Elizabeth, a town of the state of Pennsylvania. 15 miles ESE. Harrisburg.

Elizabeth, a town of the state of Jersey, with two churches, one for Episcopalians, the other for Presbyterians. This is one of the oldest towns in the state, having been purchased of the Indians in 1664, and settled soon after. 58 miles NNE. Philadelphia. *Long.* 74. 12. W. *Lat.* 40. 38. N.

Elizabeth's Bay, a bay on the coast of Patagonia, in the straits of Magellan, north-west of Passage Point. At the entrance of this bay there are two small reefs, which appear above water; the most dangerous lies off the east point of the bay, but this may easily be avoided by keeping at the distance of about two cables' length from the point. There is good landing all round the bay; but it is much exposed to the westerly winds. The best place for anchoring is Passage Point, at half a mile distance, bearing south-east, and the river bearing north-east by east, distant three cables' length; in this situation a bank or shoal, which may be known by the weeds, bears west-north-west, distant a cable's length: the ground is coarse sand, with shells. Sufficient wood is to be procured here for the use of ships, and there is good watering at a small river. A little celery and a few cranberries are to be had, but neither fish nor fowl. *Long.* 73. 24. W. *Lat.* 53. 43. S.

Elizabeth Island, an island in the straits of Magellan, situated north-north-east, and south-south-west within the west point of the second gut on the Patagonian side. Mons. Bougainville says, "Its coasts are high and steep, except at the south-west and south-east points, where the shore is low; however one may land in every part of it, as there is always a small slip of flat land under the high perpendicular shores. The soil of the isle is good, but it is very dry; no other water was found, than that of a little pool in the south-west part of the isle, but it was very brackish. Several dried marshes were like-

wife seen, where the earth is in some places covered with a thin crust of salt. There were some bustards, but in small numbers, and very shy." It appears that the savages come upon this island; Mons. Bougainville found a dead dog, some marks of fire-places, and the remnant of shells, the fish of which had been feasted upon. There is no wood on it, and a small sort of heath is the only thing that may be used as fuel. *Long.* 71. 45. W. *Lat.* 52. 50. N.

Elizabeth's Island, small islands near the coast of America, between Martha's Vineyard and the continent. *Long.* 70. 45. W. *Lat.* 41. 25. N.

Elizabeth City, a county of Virginia.

Elizabeth River, a river of North-Carolina, which runs into the Neuse, *Long.* 78. 18. W. *Lat.* 33. 56. N.

Elizabeth River, a river of Virginia, which runs into James river, *Long.* 76. 26. W. *Lat.* 37. N.

Elizabeth Castle, a fortress of the island of Jersey, situated to the south-west of the town of St. Helier, built in the year 1581.

Elk River, a river of North-America, which runs into the Kanhawa, in the state of Virginia, *Long.* 81. 48. W. *Lat.* 38. 9. N.

Elk River, a river of Georgia, which runs into the Tennesse, *Long.* 87. 25. W. *Lat.* 34. 40. N.

Elk River, a river of America, which runs into the Mississippi, *Long.* 92. 6. W. *Lat.* 43. 42. N.

Elk, (*Big*), a river of Maryland, which runs into the Chesapeake, *Long.* 76. 8. W. *Lat.* 39. 30. N.

Elk, (*Lick*), a town of Pennsylvania, on a branch of the Allegany. *Long.* 78. 20. W. *Lat.* 41. 34. N.

Elkallaba, a fortress of Egypt. 4 miles SSE. Cairo.

Elkarric, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen. 24 miles NE. Abu Arifch.

Elkassaren, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen. 8 miles E. Chamir.

Elkas Daghi, a mountain of Natolia. 18 miles S. Castamena.

Elkatta, a town of Egypt. 14 miles S. Cairo.

Elkbail, see *Hebron*.

Elkborn, a river of America, which runs into the Kentucky, *Long.* 85. 10. W. *Lat.* 38. 10. N.

Elkoddam, a village of Syria. The word means the *footstep*; and it was so called, they say, from the resemblance of the footstep of Mahomet in the mosque. This is the place to which, according to account, the prophet came; and seeing the delightful situation of Damascus, he immediately returned, leaving the print of his foot, saying there was but one paradise for man. 2 miles S. Damascus.

Elkton, a town of Maryland, situated on

the Big Elk, near the head of Chesapeake bay, well situated for trade, between Baltimore and Philadelphia. 37 miles SW. Philadelphia. *Long.* 75. 56. W. *Lat.* 39. 40. N.

Elkuzar, a river of Russia, which runs into the Tobol, *Long.* 63. 14. E. *Lat.* 52. 55. N.

Ellamaite, a town of Africa, on the east coast of Tunis. 30 miles N. Gabs.

Ellar, a town of Germany, in the principality of Nassau Dillenburg. 12 miles SSE. Dillenburg.

Ellaya de Dominor, a village of Spain, in the province of Galicia, on the coast of the Atlantic; where the English made an unsuccessful attempt, under Sir James Pulteney, in 1800, near Ferrol.

Elledat, a town of Ceylon. 12 miles S. Candy. *Long.* 80. 40. E. *Lat.* 7. 25. N.

Elleford, see *Falkenstein*.

Elleholm, a seaport town of Sweden, on the south coast of the province of Blekingen, on the Baltic. 8 miles W. Carlscrona.

Ellen, a river of England, which runs into the Irish sea at Marvport in Cumberland.

Ellentzen, a town of Germany, in the county of Bregentz. 17 m. SSE. Bregentz.

Ellen, a town of France, in the department of the Roer. 4 miles SSE. Juliers.

Ellenagur, a town of Bengal. 30 miles N. Palamow.

Ellenborough, a village of England, in the county of Cumberland, supposed from the great number of antiquities found there to have been a Roman station. 6 miles N. Cockermouth.

Ellerbach, a river of France, which runs into the Moselle, 10 miles above Beilstein, in the department of the Rhine and Moselle.

Ellerburgh, a small island of Prussia, in the mouth of the Nogat, opposite Elbing.

Ellerena, a town of Mexico, in the province of Zacatecas. 25 m. W. Zacatecas.

Ellerena, see *Llerena*.

Ellesmere, a town of England, in the county of Salop, near a lake famous for fish; with a weekly market on Tuesday. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 5553. 16 miles N. Shrewsbury, 176 NW. London. *Long.* 2. 56. W. *Lat.* 52. 57. N.

Ellfeld, a town of Germany, in the Vogtland. 2 miles S. Auerbach.

Ellichpour, a city of Hindoostan, and capital of a circar of the same name; in the country of Berar, subject to the Nizami. It was formerly the capital of Berar. 144 miles NE. Aurungabad. *Long.* 78. 5. E. *Lat.* 21. 12. N.

Ellichpour, a circar of Hindoostan, in the country of Berar, bounded on the north by Candish and Goondwanah, on the north-east by Goondwanah, on the south and south-east by Mahur, and on the west by Aurungabad; about 120 miles north-east to south-west, and nearly as much from north-west

to south-east. Besides the chief city Ellichpour, it contains some other large towns, and many of a smaller size. It is watered by several streams, which run into the Godavery and into the Taptee.

Elling, a lake of Prussia, in Ermeland. 6 miles S. Allenstein.

Ellingen, see *Oellingen*.

Ellinghausen, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wurzburg. 4 miles SW. Kissingen.

Elliot's Island, a small island in the gulf of Florida, near the coast of East-Florida. *Long.* 8. 25. W. *Lat.* 25. 32. N.

Ellis's Island, a small island in the Florida Stream, at the entrance of the gulf of Mexico. *Long.* 81. 10. W. *Lat.* 24. 50. N.

Ellomamew, a town of Hindoostan, in Bednore. 24 miles N. Sacrapatan.

Ellore, one of the northern circars of Hindoostan, situated to the north-east of Condapilly, on the north-west of the bay of Bengal.

Ellore, a town of Hindoostan, and capital of a circar of the same name. 32 miles N. Masulipatam. *Long.* 81. 11. E. *Lat.* 16. 43. N.

Elm, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Glaris. 6 miles S. Glaris.

Elma, a river of Russia, which runs into the Petchora, at Elma.

Elma, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, at the conflux of the Elma and the Petchora. 312 m. E. Archangel.

Elmahad, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen. 8 miles NNW. Zebid.

Elmanchilly, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cicacole. 8 m. SSW. Cosimcotta.

Elneboda, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland. 20 miles S. Wexio.

Elmedea, see *Medea*.

Elmedina, or *Almedina*, a town of Morocco, on the edge of Mount Atlas.

Elmedina, a town of Morocco, near the sea-coast.

Elmedingen, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Baden. 8 miles E. Durlach.

Elmedese, a town of Egypt. 12 miles N. Syene.

Elmley, or *Emley*, a small island of England, in the mouth of the river Thames, separated from the south side of the island of Shepey by a narrow stream, branching off from the Swale, called the Drag; about three miles long, and two broad. There is a ferry from the main land of the county. It contains about 2700 acres of land, of which 2600 are salt-marshes. It constitutes a parish, and has a church.

Elmen, or *Alt Salz*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Magdeburg. 10 miles SE. Magdeburg.

Elmenas, see *Ilmenau*.

Elmshorn, a town of the duchy of Holstein. 18 miles NW. Hamburg.

Elnesfatana, or *Mekam*, a town of Syria. 40 miles NW. Ana, 80 SSE. Kerkisieh.

Elmhams, (*North*), a village of England, in the county of Norfolk. It was once the see of a bishop of the East Angles, founded about the year 673; in the year 870, united with Dunwich, and removed to Thetford. The bishops had a castle here. About half a mile from the town many urns have been discovered, Roman coins, a silver seal, ring, &c.; some ruins of the castle yet remain, and the site of the cathedral is visible. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 836. 5 miles E. Dereham, 106 NNE. London

Elmina, or *La Mina*, or *Oddena*, a town of Africa, on the gold coast, situated in a low flat peninsula, near the two forts St. George d'Elmina and Conradsburg. The natives of Elmina are well limbed, clean made, and robust, of a warlike disposition, but more civilized and polished than other negroes, on account of their familiar acquaintance with the Europeans. Their usual occupations are fishing, trading, and making palm wine and oil. They come to market with their fish about mid-day, paying the Dutch a fifth by way of customs. Their commerce extends along the coast even to Whidah. They have great address in adulterating the precious metals, and pretend that they acquired the art from the Portuguese; if so, they greatly excel their instructors. In Elmina, are a great number of neat artificers, who work in metals in a manner little inferior to the best European mechanics: they cast and carve in gold and silver; they make buttons, plain or filigree rings, chains, sword hilts, and other ornaments; nor are they ignorant of the method of cutting, grinding, and polishing crystal and glass, and of giving it all shapes and forms. In the town are about two hundred houses, and hardly any but has its mechanics. The town is divided into three districts, each having its peculiar rights, and governed by a chief, whom the negroes call brasso. Under them the brasses have caboceros, and certain inferior officers, the ministers of justice in ordinary cases. The three chiefs, with their councils, form the regency and legislative part of this small republic. They maintained their liberty under the Portuguese, and afterwards under the Dutch; but no sooner had the latter begun to limit their privileges, to retrench their rights, and to mix in their government, than that spirit, which was the soul of their courage, vanished, and they became timid, cautious, and dastardly, like slaves, fearful of disobeying the nod of an imperious master. The citadel of Elmina, standing in the centre of the gold coast, is extremely commodiously situated for the purposes of trade, and the protection and security of

the trader. Its situation is upon a rock, bounded on one side by the ocean, and also defended by strong bastions. The whole building is square, surrounded by a high stone wall, cannon proof. As the Company have spared no expence in beautifying and fortifying this settlement, it is beyond contradiction one of the most complete on the coast. *Long.* 2. 30. W. *Lat.* 5. 10. N.

Elnisk, or *Om el Misk*, an island in the Red sea, near the coast of Arabia. *Lat.* 22. 26. N.

Elmsfer Point, a cape on the north coast of the Isle of Wight. *Long.* 1. 14. W. *Lat.* 50. 43. N.

Elmshausen, or *Elmsbosen*, a town of Germany, in the county of Erbach. 12 miles WNW. Erbach.

Elnbogen, a town of Bohemia, and capital of a circle or district, within the circle of Saatz, called the *Circle of Elnbogen*, or *Locket*; situated on a rock, surrounded with mountains, near the Egra. 62 miles W. Prague, 32 SW. Saatz. *Long.* 12. 45. E. *Lat.* 50. 10. N.

Elne, a town of France, in the département of the Eastern Pyrenées, formerly the see of a bishop, suffragan of Narbonne. It suffered much in the civil wars, in the 15th century. 7 miles SSE. Perpignan.

Elne, a river of England, which runs into the Irish sea, 4 miles N. Workington.

El-Net-Tesgiar, (*i. e. the Place of Merchants*), a town and fortress of Palestine, in which a fair or mart is held every Monday, for the sale of cloth, cattle, and provisions, not inferior to the richest markets of Europe. This town is the rendezvous of the caravans which go to Grand Cairo; and the Pacha of Damascus stops here with his court when he makes his annual visit to Jerusalem. In the neighbourhood is a place called Siub-Jusef, or Joseph's Well, which the inhabitants consider as the pit into which Joseph was put by his brethren.

Elnia, a town of Russia, in the government of Smolensk. 32 m. ESE. Smolensk. *Long.* 33. 19. E. *Lat.* 54. 25. N.

Elora, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Aurungabad; celebrated for its pagodas, cut out of the natural rock. 13 miles N. Aurungabad.

Eloremon, a town of Hindoostan, in Bednore. 24 miles N. Sacrapatam.

Eloria, or *Helloria*, a town of Spain, in Biscay. 25 miles E. Bilbao.

Elotz, a town of Russia, in the government of Orlov. 112 m. ENE. Orel. *Long.* 39. 14. E. *Lat.* 53. 20. N.

Eloua, see *Elway*.

Elooka, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk. 16 miles WNW. Tomsk.

Eloyes, a town of France, in the département of the Vosges. 7 miles SE. Epinal.

Elpe, see *Elbe*.

Elphin, a town of Ireland, in the county of Roscommon; the see of a bishop, said to have been founded by St. Patrick, in the fifth century; the cathedral is the parish church, neither large nor elegant: the bishop's palace is near the town. 8 miles N. Boyle, 16 N. Roscommon.

Elpisan, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir, on the Euphrates. 2 miles NW. Kerkisieh.

Elrick, a town of Germany, in the county of Klettenburg; formerly the capital of the country. Here are some considerable manufactures. 6 miles NW. Nordhausen. *Long.* 10. 40. E. *Lat.* 51. 37. N.

Elr, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn. 32 miles W. Olmutz, 24 NNW. Brunn. *Long.* 16. 14. E. *Lat.* 49. 32. N.

Elr, a river of Germany, in the county of Oldenburg, which runs into the Weser, 20 miles below Bremen.

Elfa, a river of Etruria, which runs into the Arnò, 1 mile W. Empoli.

Elfa, see *Ailfa*.

Elfabaca, a river of America, which runs into lake Erie, *Long.* 81. 28. W. *Lat.* 41. 48. N.

El Sag, see *Elphantina*.

Elfafs, a river of the palatinate, which rises near Eppingen, and runs into the Neckar, at Neckar Gemund.

Elfan, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich. 18 miles NE. Zurich.

Elfbach, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Wurzburg. 5 miles NNE. Bifchoffshheim.

Elfe, a river of Germany, which runs into the Lahn, at Limburg.

Elfe, a river of Silesia, which runs into the Oder, near Oderberg.

Elfe, a river of Prussia, which runs into the Drausen lake, 5 m. W. Marienfeldt.

Elfen, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Paderborn. 2 m. WNW. Paderborn.

Elfenau, a town of Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm. 13 miles ENE. Thorn.

Elfsendorf, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Bamberg. 3 m. E. Schlusfeld.

Elfens, a cape on the south coast of Sanda, one of the Orkneys. *Long.* 2. 28. W. *Lat.* 59. 5. N.

Elfleth, a town of Germany, in the county of Oldenburg; at the conflux of the Hunte and the Weser, whose toll, amounting to 30,000 rixdollars a year, was suppressed in 1802. 17 miles NE. Oldenburg.

Elfgau, a part of the bishopric of Bale, which lies between the mountains and the Iarg, comprehending the town and bailiwick of Porentrui, and twenty parishes.

Elfsburg, see *Helsingborg*.

Elfsuore, see *Helsingoer*.

Elfsuoben, a seaport town of Sweden, in

Sudermania, on the coast of the Baltic. 32 miles ENE. Nikioping.

Elfter, a town of Germany, in Thuringia. 6 miles E. Wittenberg.

Elfter, a river of Germany, which passes by Adorf, Oelfnitz, Plauen, Zeitz, Pegau, Leipzig, &c. and joins the Sala, about 5 miles from Halle.

Elfter, a town of Germany, in the Vogtland, on a river of the same name. 10 m. S. Oelfnitz.

Elfter, (*Schwartz*,) or *Black Elfter*, a river of Saxony, which rises about ten miles east from Stolpenin, in the marggravate of Meissen, and runs into the Elbe, 6 miles E. Wittenberg.

Elfterberg, a town of Germany, in the Vogtland, on the Elfter. 15 m. SW. Zwickau, 7 N. Plauen. *Long.* 10. 9. E. *Lat.* 50. 31. N.

Elfterwarda, a town of Saxony, on the Schwartz Elfter, in the marggravate of Meissen. 17 miles N. Meissen, 26 NNW. Dresden. *Long.* 13. 28. E. *Lat.* 51. 25. N.

Elstra, or *Elster*, or *Halsbrow*, a town of Upper Lusatia, at the source of the Schwartz Elfter. 11 miles W. Budissen. *Long.* 14. 8. E. *Lat.* 51. 12. N.

Elten, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Cleves, with a rich abbey, the revenues of which were, in 1802, given to the King of Prussia. 5 miles N. Cleves.

Elterlein, a town of Germany, in the circle of Erzgebürg. 14 miles S. Chemnitz. *Long.* 12. 47. E. *Lat.* 51. 31. N.

Eltham, a town of England, in the county of Kent. It is a place of considerable population, where the kings of England, at a very early period, had a palace. In the year 1270, Henry III. kept his Christmas here. Edward II. resided much here; and in 1315, his queen was brought to bed of a son, called John of Eltham. In 1329, and 1375, a parliament was held here by Edward III. In 1364, John, the king of France, was magnificently entertained here. Richard II. kept Christmas here in 1384, 1385, and 1386; and in the last-mentioned year, entertained Leo king of Armenia. Henry IV. was often here, and died in the palace: it continued to be much frequented by the succeeding monarchs, till the reign of Henry VIII. who preferred Greenwich. After which it was seldom visited by the royal family; and gradually fell under neglect to decay. The great hall in which the parliament assembled, and entertainments were given, is now used as a barn. Eltham had once a weekly market on Tuesday, but this has long been discontinued. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1627. 8 miles ESE. London.

Eltie, a town of Nubia. 50 m. S. Gerri.

Eltham, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wurzburg, on the Mayn. 8 m.

WNW. Bamberg, 40 ENE Wurzburg.
Long. 10. 43. E. *Lat.* 49. 58. N.

Elton, a township of Lancashire, near Manchester. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 2080, of whom 1415 were employed in trade and manufactures.

Eltz, a river of the palatinate, which runs into the Neckar, near Mosbach.

Eltz, a river of Germany, which rises in the Brisgau, and runs into the Alzach, near Kenzingen.

Elvas, a city of Portugal, in the province of Tra los Montes, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Evora; said to have been founded by the Gauls in the year of the world 3009. It contains, besides the cathedral, three parish churches, two hospitals, and seven convents. The Spaniards besieged it in the year 1659; and the French and Spaniards in the year 1706, without success. The town and environs contain 12,400 souls; near it is a fortress, called the Lippe, built in the year 1764, under the direction of Count Ernest de Schomberg Lippe. An academy was founded here in the year 1733. 104 miles E. Lisbon. *Long.* 6. 52. W. *Lat.* 38. 44. N.

Elven, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan. 7 m. NE. Vannes.

Elvend, a town of Persia, in Mazanderan. 40 miles SE. Fehrabad.

Elkervelt, see *Elbervelt*.

Elvino, a mountain of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 18 miles NE. Aquila.

Elvo, a river of France, which runs into the Sèna. 2 miles N. Vercelli.

Elwad ad, a town of Arabia, in Yemen. 30 miles SSE. Chamir.

Elwab, a fertile district of Egypt, on the borders of Libya, known as the greater Oasis. *Long.* 29 to 30. E. *Lat.* 25 to 26. N.

Elwangen, a principality of Germany, bordering on the duchy of Wurtemberg, in the circle of Swabia. It was first a Benedictine convent, founded in the year 764; it afterwards became an abbey; and, in 1461, was secularised into a provostship and principality under the protection of the Duke of Wurtemberg. It paid 80 florins for a Roman month, and was taxed 175 rixdollars and 78 kruiters. The prince had a regency, an ecclesiastical council, and a chamber of finances. In 1802, it was given as an indemnity to the Duke of Wurtemberg.

Elwangen, a town of Germany, in a principality of the same name, on the river Jaxt. 32 m. N. Ulm, 42 NNW. Augsburg. *Long.* 10. 12. E. *Lat.* 48. 57. N.

Elwy, a river of North-Wales, which runs into the Clwyd, near St. Asaph.

Ely, a city of England, in the county of Cambridge, situated on the Ouse, in a fenny country, called *The Isle of Ely*, erected into a bishopric in the year 1107, in favour of

Hervey, removed from Bangor. The bishop has all the rights of a county palatine, and is sovereign: he appoints a judge to hear and determine all causes within the isle, holds assizes, gaol delivery, and quarter-sessions of the peace within the liberty; and has his chief and under bailiffs for execution of process; and his custos rotulorum. Here was an abbey of nuns in the seventh century, which was destroyed by the Danes in the year 868. In the year 970, an abbey of monks was founded, which, in 1413, was mitred, and continued till the dissolution, when it was valued at 10841. The number of inhabitants in the island, in 1801, was 32,599. The market is on Saturday. 17 m. N. Cambridge, 67 N. London. *Long.* 0. 10. E. *Lat.* 52. 26. N.

Elys Bay, a bay on the north-coast of the island of Antigua, a little to the south of Beggar's Point.

Eltz, a river of France, which runs into the Moselle, 5 miles below Treifz.

Eltzach, a town of Germany, in the Brisgau, on a river of the same name. 11 miles NNE. Friburg, 36 S. Baden.

Elzach, a river of Germany, which rises in the Black Forest, and runs into the Rhine between Brisach and Straßburg.

Elze, or **Eltz**, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Hildesheim, on the Saal, once the see of a bishop, removed to Hildesheim. 9 miles SW. Hildesheim. *Long.* 9. 57. E. *Lat.* 52. 6. N.

Embabeh, a town of Egypt. Near this place, in the year 1798, a short but bloody battle was fought between the French under Bonaparte, and the Mamelukes under Murad Bey; the latter were defeated and compelled to retreat into Upper Egypt; this is called the battle of the Pyramids. Embabeh is famous for its butter. 2 miles W. Cairo.

Embacca, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Angola, on the Coanza; the trade is in slaves. 50 miles E. Loanda.

Embarcadero, a town of the island of Cuba, in a bay on the south coast. *Long.* 76. 40. W. *Lat.* 21. 25. N.

Emden, see *Emden*.

Emblieheim, a town of Germany, in the county of Bentheim. 10 miles N. Nienhus.

Emboli, or **Empoli**, a town of European Turkey, in Romania; originally a colony from Athens: the Christians call it Christopolis, but it is in a state of decay. 48 miles E. Saloniki, 125 SW. Adrianople.

Emboul, see *Amboul*.

Embrubren, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Munster. 10 miles NNW. Rheine.

Embrun, a city of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Higher Alps, on the Durance; before the revolution the see of an archbishop, containing five parishes, and about 12,000 inhabitants.

It was taken in 1692, by Victor Amadeus II. king of Sardinia, but abandoned soon after; and a little time after, Louis XIV. built Mount Dauphin, to prevent the like circumstance another time. 18 miles E. Gap. *Long.* 6. 34. E. *Lat.* 44. 34. N.

Embro, see *Imbro*.

Embs, see *Ems*.

Embs, a river of Hesse, which runs into the Eder, near Felsberg.

Embs, a river of Holland, which rises in Guelderland, and passing by Amersfort, &c. runs into the Zuyder sea, 5 miles E. Naarden.

Embs, or *Ems*, a town of Germany, in the county of Enibs, or Hohenembs; near which are some baths impregnated with sulphur. 10 miles S. Bregentz.

Embs, or *Hohenembs*, a small county of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, south of the county of Bregentz, and the lake of Constance, about ten miles long, and five broad, erected into a county by Charles V. and late belonging to the house of Austria. Its Roman month was twenty florins, and its tax sixty rix-dollars.

Emden, a seaport of Germany, and capital of the county of East Friesland, on the east side of the Embs, near the mouth; large, strong, and commercial, divided into old and new town, with two faubourgs. It contains three churches for Calvinists, besides places of worship for Roman Catholics, Lutherans, Mennonites, and Jews. It is a free port. The right of protection has been purchased by the King of Prussia of the Dutch. Its territory includes several towns and villages. In 1757, Emden was taken by the French, who evacuated it in the next year. It was again taken by the same enemy, but their general, the Prince De Soubise, demanding excessive contribution, the peasants rose and drove them out of the town and country. *Long.* 7. E. *Lat.* 53. 20. N.

Emi dou Khal, a town of Africa, in the eastern province of Algiers, on the borders of the Sahara, surrounded with mountains; the first or most northerly place in which dates are found. 58 miles S. Sateef. *Lat.* 35. 2. N.

Emduto, a town of Africa, in the country of Cayer. 40 miles SW. Amboul.

Emdurman, a town of Nubia. 10 miles S. Gerri.

Emegiagen, a town & fortress of Morocco.

Emerald Island, a small island in the Red sea, near the coast of Egypt. *Long.* 35. 40. E. *Lat.* 23. 40. N.

Emerstorff, a town of Austria, on the Danube. 16 miles above Crems.

Emer-Tapar, a town of Thibet. 17 miles from Cha-tcheou.

Emetz, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk.

Emfras, or *Enfras*, a town of Abyssinia,

whose chief trade is in cloves and civet. 25 miles S. Gondar.

Emilipata, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Cuddapa. 14 miles N. Combam.

Emillegue, one of the Pelew islands.

Emineh, a town of Bulgaria, on the cape which projects into the Black sea, called Emineh Burun. 30 miles S. Varna.

Emineh Burun, a cape of Romania, projecting into the Black sea. *Long.* 28. 2. E. *Lat.* 42. 41. N.

Emir-bacha, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 80 miles W. Tocat.

Emley, see *Elmeley*.

Emly, a village of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary; the see of a bishop, said to have been founded so early as the fifth century; and afterwards erected into an archbishopric. In the year 1568, it was united to Cashel, in which itate it still continues. 15 miles W. Cashel.

Emme, a river of Switzerland, which rises near Endibuch, in the canton of Lucerne, and runs into the Aar at Biberisch, in the canton of Soleure, through a fertile valley, called Emmenthal.

Emmelbort, a town in the north part of the island of Shockland, in the Zuyder sea. 10 miles E. Vollenhove.

Emmen, Gros, a river of Switzerland, which rises about 10 miles north-east Unterseen, and runs into the Aar, near Soleure.

Emmen, Wald, a river of Switzerland, which rises about 12 miles north-east Unterseen, and runs into the Reufs, 2 miles N. Lucerne.

Emmendingen, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Baden, on the Ens. 7 miles N. Friburg, 19 SSE. Strasburg. *Long.* 8. 42. E. *Lat.* 48. 57. N.

Emmerich, or *Embrich*, or *Emmerick*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Cleves, surrounded by walls and ditches in the year 1247; formerly one of the Hanse towns. It contains four churches; for Lutherans, Calvinists, Roman Catholics, and Mennonites, one each; the Roman Catholics have four convents. It has a voice and seat at the provincial assemblies. It was taken by the French in the year 1672, and restored to the Elector of Brandenburg, in the year 1673. In 1757, it was again taken by the French. 6 miles E. Cleves. *Long.* 6. 6. E. *Lat.* 51. 51. N.

Emmetzhofen, a town of Germany, in the marggravate of Anspach. 5 miles ESE. Uffenheim.

Emmilee, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 15 miles Allahabad.

Emnabad, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 18 miles SW. Beder.

Emoui, or *Hia-men*, an island near the south-east coast of China, in the province of Fo-kien, about 15 miles in circumference,

with a port capable of containing any number of vessels with sufficient depth of water; where the emperor keeps a garrison of several thousand men. In the beginning of this century it was frequented by European vessels for trade, but is now neglected for Canton. *Long.* 118. 22. E. *Lat.* 24. 30. N.

Empoli, a town of Etruria, the see of a bishop, on the Arno. 15 miles W. Florence.

Empoli, see *Emboli*.

Empongo, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Mocaranga, on the Zambese. *Long.* 32. E. *Lat.* 16. N.

Empus, a town of France, in the département of the Var. 5 m. NW. Draguignan.

Ems, see *Embs*.

Ems, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hesse Darmstadt. 7 miles ESE. Coblenz.

Ems, or *Emer*, a river of Germany, which rises in the bishopric of Paderborn, passes through the bishopric of Munster and East Friesland, and runs into the German Ocean a little below Emden.

Embsbach, a river of Germany, which runs into the Lahn, 3 miles E. Limburg.

Embskirchen, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach, on the Aurach. 9 miles E. Neustatt.

Emster, or *Imbster*, a river of Germany, which rises in the east part of the comté of Mark, and runs into the Rhine about 3 miles below Roeroort.

Emtmanberg, a town of Germany, in the principality of Bayreuth. 5 miles SE. Bayreuth.

Emungs, one of the Pelew islands.

Ena, a river of Sweden, which runs into lake Storf, in the province of Jamtland.

Ena, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, on the coast of the Archipelago. 25 miles S. Trajanopoli.

Enaby, a town of Sweden, in East Gothland. 25 miles S. Linköping.

Enamalore, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Guntoor. 15 miles N. Mootapilly.

Enamas Daghi, a mountain of Caramania. 60 miles SW. Cogni.

Enamera, a town of Abyssinia. 120 miles SSW. Gondar.

Enanger, a town of Sweden, in the province of Helsingland. 13 miles S. Hudwickfwal.

Enapa, a town of Mexico, in the province of New Biscay. 110 miles NW. Durango.

Enapour, see *Inapour*.

Enara, or *Puljva*, a town of Sweden, in the lapmark of Tornea, on a large lake of the same name. 80 miles SW. Wardhuys, 240 NNE. Tornea. *Long.* 26. 34. E. *Lat.* 68. 56. N.

Enara, a lake of Swedish Lapland, 40 miles long and 16 broad. It is full of small

islands, and communicates with the North-sea by means of a river. *Long.* 27. 44. E. *Lat.* 69. 15. N.

Euaree, a province of Abyssinia, conquered by the troops of the Negus, at the beginning of the seventeenth century, situated at the south-west extremity of the empire.

Enba, a river of Russia, which runs into the Caspian sea, *Long.* 54. E. *Lat.* 46. 55. N.

Enbar, a town of the Arabian Irak, on the Euphrates. 40 miles W. Bagdad.

Encarnacion, (*La*), an island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Quiros, in 1606. *Long.* 146. 9. W. *Lat.* 25. S.

Encatrana, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 18 miles ESE. Neermul.

Enceada da Bela, a town of Adel, on the coast. 30 miles S. Cape Guardafui.

Enceada de Funta, a bay of the Atlantic, on the coast of Africa, at the mouth of the river Ambozes.

Enchenreut, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Bamberg. 4 miles NE. Kupferberg.

Enckhuysen, a seaport town of Holland, on the coast of the Zuyder sea, which encompasses two-thirds of it, and forms it into a peninsula; it takes its name from two words which signify *some houses*, consisting originally of only a few fishermen's huts. William comte of Holland gave it the privileges of a town, and surrounded it with walls, in 1355; before that time it had been burnt down by John d'Arkel and Nicholas de Putten, in the year 1292. In 1514, an inundation destroyed part of the ramparts and some houses. In the year 1517, the Gueldrians, who were at war with the Hollanders, attempted to take it by surprise, but the sudden ebbing of the tide frustrated their design. It had formerly a good harbour, large, commodious, and much frequented. In 1394, Albert comte of Holland, desirous to pass over to Friesland with his army assembled here 3000 vessels; Charles V. and his son Philip embarked from hence to Spain, and all their ships were kept in this port; but the harbour is now too much obstructed by sand to permit very large vessels to enter with convenience. It is however a port of good trade, particularly in salt-fish. The streets are clean, with a great number of canals; the houses handsome; and the public buildings good, especially the town-house, which is embellished with a very lofty tower, and is equal to any in Holland, except that of Amsterdam. The three towns Enckhuysen, Hoorn, and Medemblic, have the privilege of coining money, each seven years alternately. In the year 1799, this town surrendered to the British fleet. 28 miles NNE. Amsterdam. *Long.* 5. 15. E. *Lat.* 52. 42. N.

Enckendorp, a town of the dutchy of Holstein. 6 miles SE. Rendsburg.

Endapilly, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Rajamundry. 40 m. E. Rajamundry.

Endapur, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 32 miles SE. Rettinghery.

Ende, see *Flores*.

Endeavour River, a river on the northern coast of New Holland, with a bar at its mouth, and not depth of water for vessels to sail more than a mile above the bar. Here Captain Cook staid to repair his ship the *Endeavour*, in the month of July 1770: the course of the river is from west to east. It has only a small harbour or creek, which runs in a winding channel three or four leagues inland, and at the head of which there is a small brook of fresh water; there is not depth of water for shipping above a mile within the bar, and at this distance only on the north side, where the bank is so steep for near a quarter of a mile, that a ship may be afloat at low water so near the shore as to reach it with a stage, and the situation is extremely convenient for heaving down; but at low water the depth upon the bar is not more than nine or ten feet, nor more than 17 or 18 feet at the height of the tide; the difference between high and low water at spring tides being about nine feet. At the new and full of the moon it is high water between nine and ten o'clock. It must also be remembered, that this part of the coast is so barricadoed with shoals, as to make the harbour still more difficult of access; the safest approach is from the southward, keeping the main land close upon the board all the way. Its situation may always be found by the latitude, which has been very accurately laid down. Over the south point is some high land, but the north point is formed by a low sandy beach, which extends about three miles to the northward, where the land begins again to be high. The chief refreshment, says Captain Cook, that we procured here, was turtle; but as they were not to be had without going five leagues out to sea, and the weather was chiefly tempestuous, we did not abound with this dainty; what we caught, as well as the fish, was always equally divided among us all by weight, the meanest person on board having the same share as myself. In several parts of the sandy beaches and sand hills near the sea, we found purslain, and a kind of bean that grows upon a stalk which creeps along the ground: the purslain we found very good when it was boiled, and the beans are not to be despised, for we found them of great service to our sick. The best greens, however, that could be procured here, were the tops of the coccos. The few cabbage palms that we met with, were in general small, and yielded so little cabbage, that they were not worth seeking. Besides the kangaroo, and the opossum, and a kind of pole-cat, there are wolves upon

this part of the coast, if we were not deceived by the tracks upon the ground, and several species of serpents; some of the serpents are venomous, and some harmless. There are no tame animals here except dogs, and of these we saw but two or three, which frequently came about the tents, to pick up the scraps and bones that happened to lie scattered near them. There do not indeed seem to be many of any animals, excepting the kangaroo; we scarcely saw any other above once, but this we met with almost every time we went into the woods. Of land fowls we saw crows, kites, cockatoos of two sorts, one white and the other black, a very beautiful kind of loriquets, some parrots, pigeons of two or three sorts, and several small birds not known in Europe. The water fowls are, herons, whistling ducks, (which perch, and, I believe, roost, upon trees,) wild geese, curlews, and a few others, but these do not abound. The face of the country is agreeably diversified by hill and valley, lawn and wood. The soil of the hills is hard, dry, and stony, yet it produces coarse grass, besides wood: the soil of the plains and vallies is in some places sand, and in some, clay; in some also rocky and stony, like the hills; in general, however, it is well clothed, and has at least the appearance of fertility. The whole country, both hill and valley, wood and plain, abounds with ant-hills, some of which are six or eight feet high, and twice as much in circumference. The trees here are not of many sorts; the gum-tree, which we found on the southern part of the coast, is the most common, but here it is not so large; on each side of the river, through its whole course, there are mangroves in great number, which, in some places, extend a mile within the coast. The country is in all parts well watered, there being several fine rivulets at a small distance from each other, but none in the place where we lay; at least not during the time we were there, which was the dry season; we were, however, well supplied with water by springs, which were not far off. The animal called the kangaroo was first seen here. *Long.* of the harbour, 214. 54. W. *Lat.* 15. 26. S.

Endeavour Straits, a channel, which separates the island of New Guinea, from New Holland, about 30 miles in extent from north-east to south-west, and about 15 miles broad, except at the east entrance, when it is less than one league, being narrowed by the islands. A bank runs across it from north to south, about half a mile, where the depth of water at three-quarters ebb was found about three fathoms. It is supposed that Torres, who sailed with Mendana on discovery, and at Mendana's death, was second in command to Quiros, passed through these straits in 1606, as he pursued a line of coast

for 2400 miles, when he left the Terra Australis del Espíritu Santo, which coast must have been that of New Guinea.

Endelave, a small island of Denmark, a little to the east of Jutland, and north of Fyen. *Long.* 10. 16. E. *Lat.* 55. 45. N.

Endena, a town of Italy, in the department of the Serio. 7 miles N. Bergamo.

Ender, a town of Italy, in the department of the Serio. 12 miles NE. Bergamo.

Ender, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Garry, 7 miles W. Blair Athol.

Ender, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Hoval, on lake Paniefoulé.

Enderlsdorf, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse. 3 miles S. Ziegenhals.

Enderlsdorf, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse. 3 miles SW. Grotkau.

Endershausen, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Würzburg. 3 m. S. Lauringen.

Endian, a town of Persia, in the province of Chufistan. 150 miles SSE. Sufter.

Endingen, a town of Germany, in Austrian Swabia. 7 miles NW. Friburg.

Endoué, a town of Africa, in the country of the Foulahs. 45 miles ESE. Doughtel.

Endrab, a town of Persia, in the province of Ghilan. 35 miles NE. Tabris, 25 N. Ardebil.

Endromit, see *Adramiti*.

Endschütz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Neustadt. 4 miles ENE. Weyda.

Endsee, or *Endesheim*, a town of Franconia. 6 miles NNE. Rothenburg.

Endwell, a river of England, which rises near New Radnor, and entering Herefordshire, soon after joins the Lugg.

Ene, a river of Peru, formed by the union of the Perene and Xauxa; after the junction it runs about 50 miles, and then joining with the Apurimac, forms the Ucayale.

Eneapah, Islands of, four small islands in the North Pacific Ocean, west of the canal of St. Barbara. *Long.* 241. E. *Lat.* 34. 2. N.

Eneda, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Glaris. 2 miles E. Glaris.

Enfiás, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 21 miles ENE. Viseu.

Enfield, a town of the state of Massachusetts. 13 miles SSE. Springfield.

Enfield, a town of England, in Middlesex. In 1801, the population was 5831. 12 miles N. London.

Enfiesha, a town of Spain, in the province of Asturia. 20 miles ENE. Oviedo.

Engadina, a district of the country of the Grisons, in a valley on the banks of the river Inn, bordering on the Tyrol-se, divided into Upper and Lower. Upper Engadina is divided into two communities: the number of inhabitants is estimated at 4000, 4 or 500 of whom emigrate to foreign countries in different capacities. The country, on account of its elevation, produces pasture,

but not sufficient corn for the wants of the people. Zutz is esteemed the principal place. Lower Engadina is divided into three communities; the soil is more fertile than in Upper Engadina, and produces abundance of fruit, and all things necessary for the inhabitants. Cernetz is the principal place.

Engaddi, a town of Abyssinia. 20 miles WNW. Gondar.

Engani, a small island in a bay on the north coast of New Guinea. *Long.* 135. E. *Lat.* 2. 32. S.

Engano, or *Deceit Island*, an island in the Eastern Indian sea, a small distance from the south-west coast of Sumatra: this island is but little known. From an account published in the year 1778, we learn, that the natives are of a reddish colour, with straight black hair, which the men cut short; but the women let grow long, and roll up in a circle on the top of their heads. The men go entirely naked, and the women wear nothing more than a very narrow slip of the tar leaf: the men always go armed with six or eight lances, made of the wood of the cabbage-tree, which is extremely hard; they are about six feet long, and topped with the large bones of fish, sharpened and barbed, or with a piece of bambu, hardened in the fire, very sharp-pointed, and its concave part armed with the jaw-bones and teeth of fish. They appeared to have no iron or other metal, yet they build very neat canoes; they are formed of two thin boards sewed together, and the seams filled with a resinous substance; they are about ten feet long, and about a foot broad, and have an outrigger on each side. They split trees into boards with stone wedges. Their houses are circular, supported on ten or twelve iron-wood sticks, about six feet long; they are neatly floored with plank, and the roof rises immediately from the floor in a conical form, so as to resemble a straw beehive; the diameter is not above eight feet. These people have no rice, fowls, or cattle of any kind; they seem to live upon cocoa-nuts, sweet potatoes, and sugar-canes. They catch fish and dry them in the smoke; these fish they either strike with their lances, or catch in a drawing net, of which they make very neat ones. They do not chew betel, a custom which prevails universally among the eastern nations. *Long.* 102. 18. E. *Lat.* 5. 24. S.

Engelach, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Hildesheim. 15 m. SW. Alfeld.

Engelberg, an abbey of Switzerland, in the canton of Unterwald, in a valley surrounded with lofty mountains, founded, in 1120, by Conrad, lord of Sellenburen. The cantons of Uri, Schwitz, and Unterwald are its protectors. 5 miles ESE. Säxlep.

Engelbrechts, a town of Austria. 5 miles NNW. Bavarian Waidhoven.

Engelbartzel, a town of Austria. 9 miles E. Passau.

Engelhaus, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz. 2 miles ESE. Carlsbad.

Engelholm, a seaport town of Sweden, in a bay on the east side of the Categat, with good anchorage. In 1678, it was taken by the Danes after an obstinate defence, in which it was almost reduced to a heap of ruins. 36 miles N. Lund, 45 W. Christianstadt. *Long.* 12. 39. E. *Lat.* 56. 15. N.

Engellaw, a town of Prussia, in the province of Natangen. 24 miles ESE. Konigsberg.

Engelsberg, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Troppau. 22 miles WNW. Troppau. *Long.* 17. 15. E. *Lat.* 49. 54. N.

Engelsburg, a town of Prussia, in the territory of Culm. 12 miles NE. Culm.

Engelsdorf, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslaw. 10 miles NNE. Krottau.

Engelslein, a town of Prussia, in the province of Natangen. 48 miles SE. Konigsberg.

Engelstein, a town of Austria. 23 miles E. Vienna.

Engelthal, a town of Germany, in the territory of Nuremberg. 13 miles E. Nuremberg.

Engen, a town of Germany, in the principality of Stuhlingen. This town was taken by the French, on the 8th of October 1796, and for some time was the head-quarters of General Moreau and of General Jourdan, in March 1799. In 1800, the Austrians were defeated, and again driven from it by the French. *Long.* 8. 46. E. *Lat.* 47. 53. N.

Engenho-real, a town of Brasil, in the government of Para, on the river Para. *Lat.* 1. 40. S.

Enger, or *Engeren*, a town of Germany, in the county of Ravensburg. This was formerly a considerable place, with a citadel and fortifications. Witikind the Great had his residence here, and a monument was erected to his memory, in the parish church, by order of the Emperor Charles IV. 3 miles W. Hervorden, 20 SW. Minden. *Long.* 8. 23. E. *Lat.* 52. 8. N.

Enger, a pass in the mountains between Persia and Moultan. 75 m. NNE. Kandabil.

Enger See, a lake of Carinthia. 10 miles NNW. Feltkirchen.

Engers, or *Consilicin Engers*, a town of France, in the department of the Rhine and Moselle, on the left bank of the Rhine. 5 miles N. Coblentz.

Engers, or *Zel' Engers*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, on the right bank of the Rhine, opposite Conolftein Engers,

Engersdorff, a town of Austria. 10 miles SW. Zutterdorf.

Engheuan, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 50 miles E. Nehavend.

Engbien, or *Enguien*, a town of France, in the department of Gemappe. 8 miles ENE. Ath, 30 NNE. Valenciennes.

Engia, an island near the coast of the Morea, in a gulf to which it gives name; anciently called *Ægina*, *Qenone*, and *Myrmidonía*, which last name is obtained from the activity and industry of the inhabitants, compared to ants: about 30 miles in circumference; but rendered by rocks nearly inaccessible, except on the north-west. It has no harbours: it has one town which contains about 800 houses, and in it are seen the remains of a temple dedicated to Venus, and of another dedicated to Jupiter. 25 miles SSW. Athens. *Long.* 23. 35. E. *Lat.* 37. 42. N.

Engia, Gulf of, a gulf on the south-east coast of European Turkey, so called from the island situated in it, about 60 miles in length from north-west to south-east, and 25 wide at the mouth.

England, a country of Europe, which forms the principal part of the kingdom and island of Great-Britain; bounded on the north by Scotland, on the east by the German Ocean, on the south by the English Channel, and on the west by the Atlantic, Wales, and the Irish sea. It extends from 50. to 55. 40. N. *Lat.* and from 1. 50. E. to 6. W. *Long.* The origin of the name is by many writers derived from a colony of Saxons, who arrived in this country from Anglen, or Angelen, a small country of Denmark; however this is at best doubtful. To the Romans it was known by the name of Britain. Cæsar seems to have had no other motive than glory in his conquest of Britain; and after all, the Roman power was circumscribed within very narrow limits till the time of Claudius, and even under him the submission was imperfect; that glory was reserved for Julius Agricola, by whose talents and virtue Britain became a Roman province: in exchange for liberty and independence, the Britons gained urbanity and civilization; they acquired the manners, the language, the arts, and sciences of the Romans; and, secured by fortifications which Agricola had erected against the incursions of their northern neighbours, lived a long time in undisturbed quiet, without thinking of the liberty they had lost. In the decline of the Roman empire, Britain was neglected; and in the beginning of the fifth century the Picts and Scots broke through the wall of Agricola, which had been strengthened by Severus, and invaded the country of the Britons, who implored succours from the celebrated Ætius, but in vain; reduced to despair,

they abandoned their homes and sought refuge in the forests. Vortigern, one of their princes, persuaded them to seek succours from Germany; and the Saxons, who inhabited the sea coasts from Sleswick to the mouth of the Rhine, seized this occasion of penetrating into Great-Britain. Hengist and Horsa arrived with troops in three vessels, attacked the Picts and Scots, and formed a settlement for themselves. They were joined by others of their countrymen, but not without opposition on the part of the Britons, under several warlike princes; but all resistance was in vain; many of them left the island, and fled into Armorica, afterwards called Bretagne. Hengist founded the kingdom of Kent: this conquest brought new colonies from Germany; the Angles joined the Saxons: they had the same language, the same customs, and most probably the same origin. Common interest united them against the ancient inhabitants, who, after many defeats, sought refuge in the mountains of Cornwall and Wales. In the year 477, Ella arrived with troops from Germany, and founded the kingdom of Suffex. Cerdick, another Saxon leader, found more resistance; the brave prince Arthur obtained several victories over him, but could not prevent his founding, with his son Kenrick, the kingdom of Wesssex, comprising Hampshire, Dorsetshire, Wiltshire, Berkshire, and the Isle of Wight. The kingdoms of East Anglia, Mercia, and Essex, were formed nearly about the same time; that of Northumberland was not founded till the year 547. Thus rose the Heptarchy, or seven Saxon kingdoms established in Great-Britain. All these were united in the person of Egbert, a warlike king of Wesssex, in the year 827. The Danes had before began their invasions and piracies, both on the coasts of France and England; in the reign of Egbert, they renewed their incursions, made an alliance with the Britons of Cornwall, and advanced into Devonshire. Egbert defeated them, but died too soon to secure the kingdom from farther encroachments. They took advantage of the weakness of his successor; they sailed up the Thames, in a fleet of 350 sail, seized on the Isle of Thanet, set fire to London and Canterbury, and penetrated into Surry. Ethelwolf marched against them in person, but could not stop their ravages. During the reign of Alfred, the Danes were reduced to obedience, and confined to East Anglia and Northumberland. Under the successors of Alfred, they made several fresh attempts; a great number of them had at different times taken up their abode in different parts of the kingdom, and peace had frequently been purchased for large sums of money. In the year 1002, Etheldred, at that time

king, formed the inhuman resolution of massacring every Dane in his dominions, which was put into execution on the 15th of November, the festival of St. Brice, the day in which the Danes usually bathed themselves. They were slaughtered without distinction of age or sex. The sister of the King of Denmark suffered with the rest, after having beheld the murder of her husband and her children. The Danes, who were now roused by revenge as well as avarice, brought fresh troops into the kingdom, led by their king Sweyn: the English made preparations for resistance, but in vain; Etheldred was obliged to fly from his country into Normandy, whilst Sweyn assumed the crown. This, however, he did not long enjoy, for he died six weeks after. Etheldred returned, and, at his death, was succeeded by his son Edmund; but the Danish party was now so great, that, after several battles, the kingdom was divided between Edmund and Canute, the son of Sweyn, who, on the death of Edmund, which happened soon after, usurped the whole. The Danish tyranny lasted not long: it began with Canute, in 1017, and ended with Hardicanute, or Canute II. in 1040. The Saxon race was then restored in the person of Edward, surnamed the Confessor. Harold, son of Earl Godwin, held the crown after him only a few months, from January to October 1066, when the battle of Hastings was fought, and Harold lost his crown and life to William the Norman, surnamed the Conqueror. This seems the era from which to date a regular descent of English kings. William I. was the illegitimate son of the Duke of Normandy. He took advantage of his success, and went directly to London, where he was met by some of the nobility, and principal clergy, and crowned at the abbey of Westminster. His reign was disturbed by a rebellion of his eldest son in Normandy, and several commotions in England; nevertheless, at his death, in 1087, he left the crown firmly secured to his second son. William II. surnamed Rufus, was killed by an arrow, shot inadvertently as he was hunting in the New Forest, in the year 1100. His youngest brother, Henry I. surnamed Beaulerc, seized on the crown in the absence of the elder, Robert, who was at that time in Palestine on a crusade, and on his return was put into prison, where he was kept the remainder of his life. Henry died in the year 1135. He left the crown to his daughter Matilda, who had first been the wife of Henry IV. emperor of Germany, and afterwards of Geoffrey Plantagenet, earl of Anjou; and to her son by the latter: notwithstanding this, Stephen earl of Blois, son of Adela, a younger daughter of William I. laid claim to the crown, and in spite of the pretensions of Ma-

ilda and her son, was finally successful. The contest was long and bloody; but at length it was agreed, that Stephen should remain in possession of the crown till his death, when Prince Henry was to succeed him. Stephen died in 1154, when Henry II. surnamed Plantagenet, took possession of the crown without opposition. The crown from him descended in a direct line to Richard II. who was deposed in 1399, by the artifices of the Duke of Lancaster, who soon after became king, under the name of Henry IV. He was succeeded by his son and grandson. Another branch of the Plantagenets, called the House of York, then seized the crown. Dreadful was the contest between the two houses of York and Lancaster for 30 years, in which above 100,000 Englishmen were slain, and which ended with the death of Richard III. the last of the Plantagenets, in 1485; when Henry Tudor, earl of Richmond, was made king. The line of Tudor ended in Elizabeth, in 1603. James VI. king of Scotland, of the name of Stuart, came peaceably to the crown as a descendant of Henry VII. His son Charles who succeeded him, was beheaded in the year 1649. A commonwealth, and the protectorate of Cromwell, continued till the year 1660; when the regal state was restored in the person of Charles II. In the year 1688, James II. after some violent disputes with the parliament, withdrew to France. The throne was declared vacant, and the Prince of Orange, who had married his daughter, was by a convention proclaimed king, by the name of William III. At the death of William, in 1701, Anne, the other daughter of James II. succeeded. In her ended the Stuart line. By an act of succession, passed in the reign of King William III. the crown was entailed on the Elector of Hanover, as descendant from the Princess Sophia, granddaughter of James I. George I. was proclaimed king, in the year 1714, immediately on the death of Queen Anne. Two unsuccessful attempts were made to reinstate the Stuart family, in the years 1715 and 1745. The male line of that family is now extinct, so that there is no opposition to the present family on the throne. England is divided into forty shires or counties, viz. Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Cambridgeshire, Cheshire, Cornwall, Cumberland, Derbyshire, Devonshire, Dorsetshire, Durham, Essex, Gloucestershire, Hampshire, Herefordshire, Hertfordshire, Huntingdonshire, Kent, Lancashire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Middlesex, Monmouthshire, Norfolk, Northamptonshire, Northumberland, Nottinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Rutlandshire, Shropshire, Somersetshire, Staffordshire, Suffolk, Surrey, Sussex, Warwickshire, Westmoreland, Wiltshire, Worcestershire, and

Yorkshire; all these, as well as their principal towns and rivers, are spoken of in this work at large. The government, or at least the execution of the government, is vested in the king, whose power is circumscribed by the laws of the land, which laws are made by the representatives of the people assembled in parliament, agreed to by the nobles, and confirmed by the king. All public or private wrongs, or disputes, are referred to a jury of 12 men, who are sworn to do justice between the parties concerned, and for this purpose assizes are held in different parts of the kingdom, where men, learned in the law, sit as judges twice every year, with others also, who attend, not as judges, but as counsellors to plead for each party. These are called circuits, and two judges generally attend in each. The religion of England was Christianity, according to the rites of the church of Rome, till the reign of Henry VIII. who threw off the supremacy of the Pope, and made himself be acknowledged the head of the church; and in the year 1562, the articles of religion agreed upon by the archbishops and bishops were published by Queen Elizabeth. England contains two archbishops and 24 bishops, who are peers of the realm, and all appointed by the king; besides the see of Sodor and Man, which is in the gift of the Athol family, as descendants from the lords of Man, but not being a peer of England, he has no seat in parliament. The nobility of England are created by the king, and form a distinct branch of the legislature; their consent is necessary to the formation of every law, with a power to reject or alter any bill, except a money bill, which has passed the house of commons; a majority of votes determines, and an absentee can vote by proxy. Every nobleman accused of any crime must be judged by his peers. The house of commons consists of 658 members, chosen by the counties, cities, and towns of England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland; of which 489 are chosen for England, 24 for Wales, 45 for Scotland, and 100 for Ireland. These are the representatives of the people at large, who are bound by honour and good faith to do the best they can for the people whom they represent. The standing army of Great-Britain is very large. In the year 1792, the establishment consisted of seven regiments of dragoon guards, nineteen regiments of dragoons, three regiments of foot guards, and seventy-seven regiments of foot, besides maimes and artillery. Since the breaking out of the French war, the number of regiments has been increased. The navy of England is, perhaps, the largest and best appointed of any in Europe; the number of seamen in time of peace is calculated at rather more than 20,000; the number in time of war much

depend on circumstances. In the American war they were more than 100,000. The continual wars in which this country has been engaged have increased the expences of the nation so much, that the actual debt amounts to at least 650 millions sterling, to pay the annual interest of which it has been necessary to lay on heavy taxes. The militia of the kingdom are regiments of men raised in each county by ballot for the internal defence of the kingdom, which they are never to leave without their own consent. The climate is healthy, though uncertain; frequent changes happen in the weather, and those sudden and unexpected, which render the harvests, especially in the northern counties, precarious: yet very rarely does it happen but with care and attention the industrious husbandman will be rewarded by a profitable crop, and harvest well secured. The soil of England is various, and differs in different counties; wheat, barley, oats, rye, French wheat, beans and peas, are the grand and principal productions. Many of the counties produce apples and pears, from which cyder and perry are made, by some thought equal to the greater part of the German wines; other fruits have been introduced, for native fruits are few, and those not good; plumbs, cherries, peaches, nectarines, apricots, figs, grapes, and other fruits, are by the care and skill of the English gardeners raised in the greatest plenty and variety. The oak is a native of England, as likewise the beech; the elm most probably is an exotic; but there are few plants in any part of the known world, but what are introduced either into the plantation, the nursery, or the greenhouse, in England. Among the wild animals formerly were wolves, bears, foxes, deer, badgers, &c. The two first have been totally destroyed, the others yet remain. Among the domestic animals are cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs. In the mountains of the different parts of the kingdom are mines of copper, iron, lead, tin, and coals, with quarries of marble, free-stone, limestone, slate, &c. The manufactures are various and extensive in every article made of wool, cotton, flax, silk, iron, steel, &c. Many villages and towns are employed in providing for the demands of merchants to almost every quarter of the globe. Rich commercial companies are established, who as well as individual merchants, export the manufacture of this country, and import others in their room. The principal rivers of England are the Thames, the Severn, the Trent, the Tyne, the Medway, the Humber, the Mersey, and the Tamer. London is the capital; the next towns in point of commercial importance are Bristol and Liverpool. Canterbury and York are archbishops' sees; Oxford and Cambridge are universities.

The number of inhabitants ascertained by order of parliament in 1801, was rather more than 8,000,000.

England, (New.) That part of the United States of America which lies to the east of New York, is known by the general name of *New England*, formerly called *New England Colonies*, and now *The States of New England*, being divided into five states, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Vermont; to which might be added a sixth, called *Maine*, for though at present united with Massachusetts, from its increasing population, the time of its being erected into a separate state is not far distant. New England is the most populous part of the United States, and could on any great and sudden emergency furnish an army of 165,000 men, who from their earliest youth have been trained to the use of arms; the greater part of these are farmers and owners of land. The inhabitants of New England are mostly descended from the natives of England, and they universally speak the English language. Learning is here more generally diffused among the people than in any other country, from schools in every township. One great characteristic of the New Englanders is their enthusiastic love of liberty; they are generally tall and well made; they are frugal, industrious, sober, and temperate. A law, which is the same in all the New England states, divides the possessions of the father equally among the children, with the exception only of a double portion to the eldest. New England may be called a nursery of men. The state of Vermont has risen in a small time, and thousands of the inhabitants emigrate every year into every state and considerable town of the union. New England owes its first settlement to the Puritans, who were driven from Europe, by religious persecution, about the beginning of the 17th century. The principal exports of New England are mackarel, salmon, cod, and other fish; whale-oil and whale-bone, timbers, masts, boards, staves, hoops and shingles; horses, mules, salted beef, pork, pot-ash, pearl-ash, flax-seed, apples, cyder, corn, butter, and cheese. The soil is different, and the productions vary likewise; on the best lands walnut and chestnut-trees abound, on the next best lands grow oaks and beech, while upon poorer soils are found firs, pitch pines, &c. Other trees and plants are the maple, red flowering maple, elm, salutaris, locust, tulip-tree, cherry, mulberry, pear, &c. Amongst the fruits which grow wild, are several sorts of grapes, which are small, sour, and thick skinned. The principal productions are wheat, Indian corn, rye, oats, barley, hemp, flax, French wheat, peas, beans, &c. The fruits produced from culture are apples

in the "greatest plenty, pears, quinces, peaches, plumbs, apricots, cherries, goof-berries, strawberries, &c. The inhabitants of New England have founded colleges, which flourish more than any others in the United States; they are fond of learning the arts, and cultivate them with success. New England breeds some of the finest cattle in America, for which the extensive vallies between the hills and on the sides of the innumerable rivers and brooks are well suited. The principal rivers are the Connecticut, Merrimack, Penobscot, Piscataqua, and Saco.

England, a small island in the Pacific Ocean, near to the north coast of New Guinea. *Long.* 131. 36. E. *Lat.* o. 48. S.

Englefield, a village of England, in the county of Berks, where Ethelwolf defeated the Danes. 6 miles W. Reading.

Englefield Bay, a bay on the west coast of Queen Charlotte's Island, in the North Pacific Ocean, so called by Capt. Vancouver from Sir Henry Englefield. Cape Henry forms its southern extremity, from whence it extends 20 miles NNW. to Point Buck, but narrows as it advances towards the bottom of the bay.

Englesqueville, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine. 15 miles SW. Arques.

English Bazar, a town of Bengal. 3 m. SSW. Mauldah.

English Cove, a harbour or bay on the south-west coast of New Ireland, so called by Captain Carteret, who anchored here in 1767, for wood and water. He says, I sent the boat out every day to different places with the seine, but though there was plenty of fish, we were able to catch very little; at the same time we had recourse to the hook and line, but to our great mortification not a single fish would take the bait. We got however from the rocks at low water a few oysters, and cockles of a very large size; and from the shore some cocoa-nuts, and the upper part of the tree that bears them, which is called the cabbage; this cabbage is a white, crisp, juicy substance, which, eaten raw tastes like a chestnut, but when boiled is superior to the best parsnip; we cut it small into the broth that we made of our portable soup, which was afterwards thickened with oatmeal, and made a most comfortable mess; for each of these cabbages, however, we were forced to cut down a tree, and it was with great regret that we destroyed, in the parent stock, so much fruit which perhaps is the most powerful antiscorbutic in the world; but necessity has no law. This supply of fresh vegetables, and especially the milk, or rather the water of the nut, recovered our sick very fast. They also received great benefit and pleasure from the fruit of a tall tree, that resembles a plum, and particularly that which

in the West-Indies is called the Jamaica plum; our men gave it the same name. The shore along this place is rocky, and the country high and mountainous, but covered with trees of various kinds, some of which are of an enormous growth, and probably would be useful for many purposes; among others, we found the nutmeg tree in great plenty, and I gathered a few of the nuts, but they were not ripe: they did not indeed appear to be the best sort, but perhaps that is owing partly to their growing wild, and partly to their being too much in the shade of taller trees. The cocoa-nut tree is in great perfection, but does not abound. Here are, I believe, all the different kinds of palm, with the beetle-nut tree, various species of the aloe, canes, bamboos, and rattans, with many trees, shrubs, and plants, altogether unknown to me; but no esculent vegetable of any kind. The woods abound with pigeons, doves, rooks, parrots, and a large bird with black plumage, that makes a noise somewhat like the barking of a dog; with many others which I can neither name nor describe. Our people saw no quadruped, but two of a small size that they took for dogs. We saw centipedes, scorpions, and a few serpents of different kinds; but no inhabitants. We fell in however with several deserted habitations, and by the shells that were scattered about them, and seemed not long to have been taken out of the water, and some sticks half burnt, the remains of a fire, there is reason to conclude that the people had but just left the place when we arrived. Captain Carteret took possession of this country, with all its islands, bays, ports, and harbours, for his Majesty George III. king of Great-Britain; and nailed upon a high tree a piece of board, faced with lead, on which was engraved the English Union, with the name of the ship and her commander, the name of the Cove, and the time of her coming in and sailing out of it. 7 miles NNW. from Cape St. George.

English Harbour, a bay on the south-west of the island of Antigua, a little to the east of Falmouth harbour.

English Point, a cape in the river St. Lawrence, on the coast of Canada. *Long.* 61. 45. W. *Lat.* 49. 40. N.

English Reach, a reach in the straits of Magellan, about 9 miles over, between Cape Gallant and Cape Holland.

English Road, a road in the island of Eooa, or Middleburg in the South Pacific Ocean, with 25 fathoms water. *Long.* 174. 34. W. *Lat.* 21. 20. S.

English Town, a town of the state of New Jersey. 6 miles NE. Philadelphia.

English Island, or *Long Island*, a small island near the coast of Natolia, at the entrance of the gulf of Smyrna; so called from

Englishmen, who, landing there for diversion, were murdered by banditti. *Long.* 26. 24. E. *Lat.* 38. 38.

Engelslain, a town of Austria. 6 miles NW. Zwetl.

Engoufah, a town of Africa, in the country of Beni Mezzab. 150 miles E. Gardeiah.

Engueleguingit, a town of Morocco, not far from Megador.

Enguigré, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Hoval, on the Senegal. 12 miles NW. Ender.

Enguas, a river of Africa, in the country of Zenhaga, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 26. 30. N.

Enhallow, one of the smaller Orkney islands, between Pomona and Roufa.

Enheim, a town of Germany, in the margrave of Anspach. 7 m. S. Maynbernheim.

Enisei, a river of Russia, which rises in the borders of Chinese Tartary, and taking a northern course, runs into the Frozen Ocean, *Long.* 82. 14. E. *Lat.* 72. 20. N.

Eniseisk, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the river Enisei; large, populous, and fortified, with an extensive jurisdiction, which pays annually a tribute in skins to the crown of Russia. 400 miles ENE. Kolivan, 1692 ENE. Astrachan, 2293 ESE. Petersburg. *Long.* 91. 50. E. *Lat.* 58. 16. N.

Enix, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada. 8 miles W. Almeria.

Enkioping, a town of Sweden, on the north side of the Malar lake, in the province of Upland. 21 miles SW. Upsal. *Long.* 16. 54. E. *Lat.* 59. 40. N.

Enckhuysen, see *Enckhuysen*.

Enkirch, a town of France, in the department of the Sarre. 3 miles N. Traarbach.

Enmore, a river of South-Carolina, which runs into the Cangaree, *Long.* 81. 38. W. *Lat.* 34. 26. N.

Ennatserai, a town of Hindoostan. 3 miles E. Allahabad.

Ennebacka, a town of Norway. 26 miles SE. Christjania.

Ennebi-Salechh, see *Arâd*.

Ennezat, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme. 4 m. E. Riom.

Ennis, a town of Ireland, in the county of Clare, large and populous, situated on the Fergus, which is navigable for large boats from the Shannon, which adds greatly to the trade of the town. It is a borough town, and sends one member to the Imperial parliament. 17 miles NW. Limerick. *Long.* 8. 54. W. *Lat.* 52. 49. N.

Enniscorthy, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, on the Slaney, where is a manufacture of coarse woollen cloth. This was once celebrated for its iron works, and some still exist. In the insurrection of 1798, it was nearly destroyed, but it is now recover-

ing very fast: there is a fine old castle in tolerable repair. Enniscorthy was a borough, but disfranchised by the union. 10 miles N. Wexford, 27 NE. Waterford. *Long.* 6. 35. W. *Lat.* 52. 31. N.

Enniskillen, a town of Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh, situated on an island in the river Erne, between the two parts of Lough Erne: the linen manufacture flourishes, and produces its principal wealth. Before the union it sent two members to the Irish parliament. It has barracks for two companies of foot. 30 m. W. Armagh, 41. S. Londonderry. *Long.* 7. 30. W. *Lat.* 54. 20. N.

Enns, see *Ens*.

Enns, or *Ens*, a river of Germany, which rises about four miles W. Radstadt, in the archbishopric of Salzburg, and runs into the Danube at Enns, in Austria.

Enns, or *Ens*, a town of Austria, at the conflux of the Ens and the Danube; founded about the year 900, near the site of the ancient Lauriacum, which was destroyed by the Huns, situated on an eminence, well built, and strongly fortified; containing a convent, an arsenal, and two castles, one of which is surrounded with walls, and bears the name of *Ensburg*. 42 miles ESE. Passau, 80 W. Vienna. *Long.* 14. 29. E. *Lat.* 48. 20. N.

Ennore, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, on the coast. 8 miles N. Madras.

Ennow, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 10 miles NE. Cawnpour.

Ennow, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 28 miles SW. Lucknow.

Eno, a town of European Turkey, in Rumania; the see of a Greek archbishop. 28 miles NW. Gallipoli.

Eno, a town of Sweden; in the government of Kuopio. 70 miles E. Kuopio.

Enochs, a town of the state of Virginia. 145 miles WSW. Virginia.

Enola, a town of Naples, in Lavora. 4 miles N. Fondi.

Enontakis, a town of Swedish Lapland, in the Lappmark of Tornea. 150 miles N. Tornea. *Long.* 22. 4. E. *Lat.* 68. 30. N.

Enotaersk, a town of Russia, in the government of Caucasus, on the Volga. 72 miles NNE. Astrachan. *Long.* 46. 19. E. *Lat.* 47. 15. N.

Enragrag, a river of Fez, which runs into the Atlantic, at Salee.

Ens, a town in the south part of Schokland, in the Zuidersee. 10 m. NW. Campen.

Ensaka, a province of the kingdom of Angola, situated to the north-east of Loinda.

Ensala, a town of Africa, in the country of Twat. *Long.* 4. 46. E. *Lat.* 23. 40. N.

Ensay, one of the smaller western islands of Scotland. *Long.* 7. 9. W. *Lat.* 57. 51. N.

Ensetada de Arenas, or *Corrientes Bay*, a large bay on the south coast of Cuba. *Long.* 84. 45. W. *Lat.* 21. 45. N.

Ensenada de Databano, a large bay on the south coast of Cuba. *Long.* 82. 40. W. *Lat.* 22. 15. N.

Ensenada de Cochinos, a bay, with several small islands, on the south coast of Cuba. *Long.* 82. 30. W. *Lat.* 21. 50. N.

Ensenada de Tapocoroc, a bay on the coast of Brasil. *Lat.* 26. 55. S.

Ensené, a town of Egypt, on the east side of the Nile, anciently *Antinoë*, or *Antinopolis*, and capital of Lower Egypt. Here are divers antiquities, in which they did not employ those enormous stones which the edifices of the more ancient Egyptians are composed of; but stones of a moderate size, and pretty much like those which were made use of for building the triumphal arches at Rome. We remarked principally amongst its ruins three great gates, of which the first was adorned with columns of the Corinthian order, fluted; the two others which correspond to the first have much fewer ornaments. These ruins of the ancient Antinoë are at the foot of the mountains, near the Nile. The walls are of brick, fresh and red, as if just made. Near it is a village, inhabited by Christians, whose security seems to be owing to a superstitious opinion that no Mahometan can live in that place. 120 m. S. Cairo. *Long.* 31. 0. E. *Lat.* 28. 5. N.

Enschede, a town of Holland, in the department of Overissel. 5 m. S. Oldenzael.

Ensfelden, see *Einsfalden*.

Ensfeldheim, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine. 12 m. S. Colmar.

Erskar, a small island on the east side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 20. 51. E. *Lat.* 60. 44. N.

Erskar, Stora, a small island on the east side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 21. 7. E. *Lat.* 61. 41. N.

Enslorf, a town of Germany, in the Upper Palatinate. 22 miles N. Ratibon.

Entlibuch, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucern, the principal place of a bailiwick, about 27 miles long, and 18 wide; which applied to the Swis to be relieved from the oppression of its lords in the year 1326. 12 miles SW. Lucern.

Entracque, a town of France, in the department of the Sura. 5 m. SSE. Demont.

Entradas, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo. 15 miles S. Beira.

Entraignes, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron. 18 m. N. Rhodéz.

Entraignes, a town of France, in the department of the Hère. 20 m. SE. Grenoble.

Entrains, a town of France, in the department of the Nyèvre. 10 m. W. Clamecy.

Entre Ambos os Rios, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho. 8 miles SSW. Amarante.

Entre Duero e Minho, a province of Portugal, bounded on the north by Galicia, a

province of Spain; on the east by the province of Tra los Montes and Spain; on the south by the province of Beira, from which it is separated by the river Duero; and on the west by the Atlantic. It takes its name from its situation between the rivers Duero and Minho, the latter of which waters part of its northern borders, as the former bounds the south; about 60 miles from north to south, and 35 from east to west. The soil is fertile, and the air pure and healthy. It produces corn, wine, oil, and flax in abundance, with great numbers of sheep, and plenty of game and fish. It is divided into six jurisdictions, which contain 1460 churches, 963 parishes, 1130 convents, and 900,000 inhabitants. It has several seaports situated on navigable rivers, which render it very commercial. The principal towns are Braga, Porto, Viana, Guimaraens, Anarante, Moncao, Ponte de Lima. The principal rivers are the Minho, Lima, Cavado, Tamega, & Duero.

Entrecasseaux, a town of France, in the department of the Var. 10 miles E. Barjols.

Entrevaux, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, near the ruins of the ancient Glandèves. 15 miles NE. Castellane.

Entrick, a river of Scotland, which rises in Stirlingshire, and after a precipitous course of little more than 14 miles, falls into Loch Lomond. In it are several cataracts.

Entry Island, one of the Magdalen islands, in the gulf of St. Laurence. *Long.* 61. 20. W. *Lat.* 46. 18. N.

Entry Island, one of the small Philippine islands, near the south coast of the island of Leyta. *Long.* 125. 24. E. *Lat.* 10. 1. N.

Entry Island, a small island in the North Pacific Ocean, and east side of Cook's Straits, near the coast of Eschénomauwe. *Long.* 184. 18. W. *Lat.* 40. 51. S.

Entzerstorff, a town of Austria. 6 miles S. Laab.

Entzerstorff, a town of Austria, near the conflux of the rivers Restinbach and Reischenbach. 10 miles WNW. Bruck.

Entzerstorff in Laugenthal, a town of Austria. 2 miles SE. Corn Neuburg.

Entzerstorff, or *Statt Entzerstorff*, a town of Austria, on the north side of the Danube, with a castle surrounded with towers and ditches, belonging to the Bishop of Freysingen. 24 miles W. Presburg, 9 E. Vienna.

Envermeu, or *Exxermeuil*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine. 8 miles E. Dieppe.

Enyaria, a town of Arabia, on the coast of the Red Sea. 30 miles S. Jumbo.

Enyed, a town of Transylvania. 16 miles N. Weissenburg.

Enzelée, a town of Persia, in the province of Chilan, on the south-west coast of the Caspian sea. 6 miles N. Reshd.

Enzeli, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Diarbekir. 25 m. E. Ourfa.

Euz, a river of Germany, which rises about ten miles W. Altenstadt, in the circle of Swabia, passes by Wildbad, Neuenburg, Pfortzheim, &c. and joins the Neckar at Belsigheim, in Wurtemberg.

Enzig, a lake of Germany, in the New Mark of Brandenburg. 12 miles WSW. Dramberg.

Enzowan, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz. 4 miles E. Leitmeritz.

Eo, or *Miranda*, a river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Asturias, separates the province of Asturias from Galicia, and runs into the Atlantic a little to the north of Rivedeo.

Eoa, see *Eaorwa*

Eoaige, one of the small Friendly islands. 4 miles E. Tongataboo.

Eoromanaca, one of the small Friendly islands or rocks. 6 miles N. Neeneeva.

Eorfa, one of the smaller Western islands, west of Mull. *Long.* 66. W. *Lat.* 56. 30. N.

Epaigue, a town of France, in the department of the Eure. 5 m. S. Pont Audemer.

Epee, a port of Africa, in the country of Benin.

Eperies, a town of Hungary. 15 m. N. Calschau. *Long.* 21. 12. E. *Lat.* 48. 47. N.

Eperques, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. 6 miles NW. St. Omer.

Epernay, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Marne, celebrated for its wine and manufactures of cloth. In 1422, it was taken by the English. It was taken by Henry IV. in 1592; when the Marechal de Biron was killed while the king leaned on his shoulder. 13 m. S. Reims, 16 SW. Châlons sur Marne. *Long.* 4. 2. E. *Lat.* 48. 3. N.

Epernon, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire. 12 miles NE. Chartres.

Ephe, see *Caspha*.

Ephesus, a village of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, but anciently one of the most splendid cities of Asia Minor, and the metropolis of all Asia. Stephanus gives it the title of *Epiphaneislate*, or Most Illustrious; Pliny styles it the ornament of Asia; and Strabo, the greatest and most frequented emporium of that continent. What we know for certain is, that Ephesus acknowledged Lyfimachus for its founder; for that prince, having caused the ancient city to be entirely demolished, rebuilt at a vast expence a new one, in a place more convenient and nearer the temple. Strabo tells us, that as the inhabitants shewed a great reluctance to quit their ancient habitations, Lyfimachus had caused all the drains that conveyed the water into the neighbouring fens and the Cayster to be

privately stoppt up; whereby the city being on the first violent rains in great part laid under water, and many of the inhabitants drowned, they were glad to abandon the ancient, and retire to the new city. This new Ephesus was greatly damaged by an earthquake in the reign of Tiberius, but by that emperor repaired and embellished with several stately buildings, of which there are now but few ruins to be seen, and scarce any thing worthy of ancient Ephesus. The aqueduct, part of which is still standing, is generally believed to have been the work of the Greek emperors: the pillars which support the arches are of fine marble, and higher or lower as the level of the water required. The Cayster was formerly navigable, and afforded a safe place for ships to ride in, but is now almost choaked up with sand. But the chief ornament of Ephesus was the so much celebrated temple of Diana, built at the common charge of all the states in Asia; and for its structure, size, and furniture, accounted among the wonders of the world. This great edifice was situate at the foot of a mountain, and at the head of a marsh; which place they chose, if we believe Pliny, as less subject to earthquakes. This doubled the charge, for they were obliged to be at a vast expence in making drains to convey the water that came down the hill into the marsh and the Cayster. Philo Byzantius tells us, that in this work they used such a quantity of stone, as almost emptied all the quarries in the country; and these drains or vaults are what the present inhabitants take for a labyrinth. To secure the foundation of the conduits or sewers, which were to bear a building of such a prodigious weight, they laid beds of charcoal, says Pliny, well rammed, and upon them others of wool. 220 years (Pliny says 400) were spent in building this wonderful temple by all Asia. It was 425 feet in length, and 200 in breadth, supported by 127 marble pillars 70 feet high, of which 77 were most curiously carved, and the rest polished. These pillars were the works of so many kings, and the bas reliefs of one ere done by Scopas, the most famous sculptor of antiquity; the altar was almost wholly the work of Praxiteles. Cleiromedocates, who built the city of Alexandria, and offered to form mount Athos into a statue of Alexander, was the architect employed on this occasion. The temple enjoyed the privilege of an asylum, which at first extended to a furlong, was afterwards enlarged by Mithridates to a bow-shot, and doubled by Mark Anthony, so that it took in great part of the city; but Tiberius, to put a stop to the many abuses and disorders that attended privileges of this kind, recalled them all, and declared that no man guilty of any wicked or dishonest action should escape

justice, tho' he fled to the altar itself. A great many medals are to be seen, with the heads of divers emperors; and on the reverse the temple, with a frontispiece of two, four, six, and even of eight pillars. The Asiarchæ, mentioned by St. Luke, were, according to Beza, the priests, whose peculiar province it was to regulate the public sports that were annually performed at Ephesus in honour of Diana; they were maintained with the gatherings that were made during the sports, all Asia so flocked to see them. "The great Diana of the Ephesians," as she was styled by her blind adorers, was, according to Pliny, a small statue of ebony, made by one Canetia, though commonly believed to have been sent down from heaven by Jupiter. This statue was at first placed in a niche, which, as we are told, the Amazons caused to be made in the trunk of an elm. Such was the first rise of the veneration that was paid to Diana in this place. In process of time the veneration for the goddess daily increasing among the inhabitants of Asia, a most stately and magnificent temple was built near the place where the elm stood, and the statue of the goddess placed in it. This was the first temple, but not quite so sumptuous as that which we have described, tho' reckoned, as well as the second, one of the wonders of the world. The second was still remaining in Pliny's time, and in Strabo's, and is supposed to have been destroyed in the reign of Constantine, pursuant to the edict by which that emperor commanded all the temples of the heathens to be thrown down and demolished; the former temple was burnt the same day that Alexander was born, by one Erostratus, who owned on the rack, that the only thing which had prompted him to destroy by excellent a work, was the desire of transmitting his name to future ages. Whereupon the common council of Asia made a decree, forbidding any one to name him; but this prohibition served only to make his name more memorable, such a remarkable extravagance, or rather madness, being taken notice of by all the historians who have wrote of those times. Alexander offered to re-build the temple at his own expence, provided the Ephesians would agree to put his name on the front; but they rejected his offer in such manner as was no ways taken amiss by that vain prince, telling him, that it was not fit one god should build a temple to another. The pillars and other materials that had been saved out of the flames were sold, and also the jewels of the Ephesian women, who on that occasion willingly parted with them; and the sum raised from thence served for the carrying on of the work till other contributions came in, which in a short time amounted to an immense treasure. And this is the temple which Pliny, Strabo, and other

ancient writers speak of: it stood between the city and the port, and was built or rather finished, as Livy tells us, in the reign of King Servius. Of this wonderful structure there is nothing at present remaining but some ruins, and a few broken pillars. Ephesus was at first governed by Androclus and his descendants, who assumed the royal title, and exercised regal authority over the new colony; whence even in Strabo's time the posterity of Androclus were styled kings, and allowed to wear a scarlet robe, a sceptre, and all the ensigns of the royal dignity. Alexander coming to Ephesus, after having defeated the Persians on the banks of the Granicus, bestowed upon Diana all the tributes which the Ephesians had paid to the Persians, and established a democracy in the city. In the war between Mithridates and the Romans, they sided with the former, and, by his direction, massacred all the Romans that resided in their city; for which they were severely fined, and reduced almost to beggary by Sylla, but afterwards treated kindly, and suffered to live according to their own laws. In 1308, it was taken by Sultan Sayfan, who removed most of the inhabitants to Tyricum, where they were massacred. After this it rapidly declined. The present inhabitants are only Greek peasants, who live in extreme wretchedness, dependence, and insensibility. It was a ruinous place even when Justinian filled Constantinople with statues, and raised the celebrated St. Sophia on its columns. The streets are obscured and overgrown, and partridges frequent the theatre. The pompous worship of Diana is no longer remembered, and Christianity barely exists. *Long.*

27. 37. E. Lat. 37. 50. N.

Ephrata, or *Tunkershaw*, a town or village of Pennsylvania, founded by a religious sect, called Dunkers, or Tunkers. 50 miles W. Philadelphia.

Ephreen, or *Asrin*, a river of Syria, which runs into a lake a little to the north of the lake of Antioch.

Ephremov, a town of Russia, in the government of Tula. 36 miles SE. Tula.

Ephremozskaia, a fortress of Russia, in the government of Ekaterinoslav. 108 miles NE. Ekaterinoslav.

Epiez, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret. 12 miles W. Orleans.

Epila, a town of Spain, in Aragon, on the Xiloca. 17 miles W. Saragossa.

Epinal, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Vosges, on the Moselle; formerly belonging to the duchy of Lorraine, and taken by the troops of Louis XIV. under the command of Marechal Crequi, and soon after dismantled. 48½ posts ESE. Paris. *Long.* 6. 31. E. Lat. 43. 10. N.

Epinau, a town of France. 6 m. N. Paris.

Epinau-le-Chevreuil, a town of France, in

the department of the Sarthe. 12 miles W. Le Mans.

Epineul, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne. 2 m. N. Tonnerre.

Epinoi, a town of France, in the department of the North. 7 miles S. Lille.

Epiphan, a town of Russia, in the government of Tula. 40 miles E. Tula.

Epinouze, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme. 16 m. N. Romans.

Epire, an ancient kingdom of Greece, now joined to Albania, and united with that country, of which it forms the southern part, extending from Valona to Arta.

Episcopi, a town of the island of Candia, in which is a church, supposed to have been a cathedral, belonging to the Bishop of Chifamo. 10 miles W. Canea.

Episcopia, a town of Naples, in Basilicata. 19 miles SW. Turli.

Epoise, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or. 7 miles W. Semur en Auxois.

Epour, a town of Hindoostan, in Vissia-pour. 10 miles NW. Merritch.

Epping, a town of England, in the county of Essex, with a market on Thursday for cattle, and another on Friday for provisions: noted for excellent butter made in its neighbourhood. In the year 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1473. 17 miles NNE. London.

Epping, a town of Austria. 4 miles S. Aigen.

Epping, a town of the state of New Hampshire. 15 miles W. Portsmouth.

Eppingen, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, on the Elsatz. 10 m. W. Heilbron, 18 SSE. Heidelberg.

Epston, a town of England, in the county of Sarry, celebrated for a medicinal spring of a purgative quality; and downs, on which are horle races annually. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 2404. Near it King Henry VIII. built a magnificent palace, called Nonfuch. It has a market on Friday. 15 miles S. London.

Epstein, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and a lordship. 9 miles NNE. Mentz.

Epte, a river of France, which runs into the Seine, near Vernon: it formerly separated the dominions of the Duke of Normandy from France.

Epworth, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, situated on the isle of Axholm, with a weekly market on Thursday. Its principal trade is a manufacture of sackng. 11 miles N. Gainsborough, 166 N. London.

Equae, a town of Africa, on the gold coast.

Equinunk Creek, a river of Pennsylvania, which runs into the Delaware. Long. 75. 20. W. Lat. 41. 52. N.

Er, a small island in the English channel,

near the coast of France. Long. 3. 6. W. Lat. 48. 52. N.

Era, a river of Etruria, which runs into the Arno, 14 miles above Pisa.

Era, a small island in the Eastern Indian sea, near the west coast of Aroo. Long. 135. 3. E. Lat. 5. 14. S.

Erablies, a river of America, which runs into the Wabash, Long. 87. 37. W. Lat. 39. 5. N.

Erach, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 15 miles ESE. Coilpetta.

Erachetty, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Dindigul. 8 miles S. Otom-paliam.

Eradeeba, a town of Abyssinia. 90 miles WNW. Gondar.

Erajarvi, a town of Sweden, in the province of Tavastland. 35 miles Tavastland.

Eraklea, or *Erekli*, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, anciently called Hera-clea. 46 miles W. Constantinople, 18 SE. Rodosto.

Eram, a town of Arabia, near the Red sea. 50 miles S. Mecca.

Eramno, or *Aramroy*, a small island on the entrance of the gulf of Cutch, on the coast of Guzerat, with a town. 50 m. W. Noanagur. Long. 68. 40. E. Lat. 22. 32. N.

Erang, a town of the island of Ceram.

Erasmus, a mountain of the island of Ceylon. 30 miles NW. Trincomaly.

Eravinskoi, a fortress of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk. 80 miles SSE. Barguzinsk. Long. 111. 14. E. Lat. 52. 32. N.

Erbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, on the Rhine. 14 miles W. Mentz.

Erbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and capital of a county of the same name, on the Mumbliug. 20 miles NE. Mannheim, 16 NNE. Heidelberg. Long. 9. 1. E. Lat. 49. 40. N.

Erbach, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Wurzburg. 6 miles S. Gemunden.

Erbach, (*County of*) a principality of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, about 21 miles long, and six wide: the soil is mountainous, but produces enough to supply the wants of the inhabitants. The inhabitants make a large quantity of pot-ash, and feed a great number of cattle: it contains mines of lead, silver, iron, copper, and quicksilver: the number of inhabitants is estimated at 23,000 or 24,000, who are chiefly Lutherans. The articles of commerce which they export are spelt, oats, wheat, cattle, wood, pot-ash, honey, wax, iron, and charcoal. The counts are hereditary cup-bearers to the Elector Palatine. The assessment for the Roman month was forty florins, and the tax for the chamber at Wetzlar 27 rix-dollars.

Erbach, a river of France, which runs into the Blies, 2 miles W. Deuxponts.

Erbat, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir. 58 m. SE. Diarbekir.

Erbenhausen, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 3 m. S. Meinungen.

Erbaz, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Nattolia. 36 miles WSW. Degnizlu, 35 ESE. Scalanova.

Erbil, or *Ervil*, a town of Kurdistan, in the government of Sherezur, situated in an extensive plain between the Great and Little Zab; long since the metropolis of the Nestorians, and at one time the capital of an independent principality: it is the ancient Arbela, at some distance from which Darius was defeated by Alexander. At the west end of the town are the remains of an ancient castle; and in the neighbourhood are naphtha pits. 70 miles NW. Sherezur, 60 E. Mosul. *Long.* 43. 20. E. *Lat.* 36. 11. N.

Erbisdorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Erzgebürg. 3 miles S. Freyberg.

Erbispach, or *Erawoltsbach*, or *Erlbach*, a town of Lower Bavaria. 12 miles WNW. Dingelsingen, 34 ESE. Ingoldstadt.

Ercé, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine. 5 m. E. Bain.

Ercbee, a town of Persia, in the province of Adirbeizan. 60 miles ENE. Tabris.

Erdad, or *Erdot*, a town of Sclavonia, on the Danube. 10 miles E. Efzek.

Erdem-tchao, a town of Chinese Tartary, in the country of the Eluths. 680 miles NW. Peking. *Long.* 102. 44. E. *Lat.* 46. 58. N.

Erder, a town of Germany, in the county of Lippe. 12 miles NNE. Lemgow.

Erdmandorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Erzgebürg. 5 miles E. Chemnitz.

Erdre, a river of France, which rises near Candé, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and runs into the Loire at Nantes.

Eregem, a town of France, in the department of the Lys. 10 miles SW. Bruges.

Erekli, or *Erkeli*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Carmania. 150 miles SW. Sivas. *Long.* 34. 34. E. *Lat.* 37. 50. N.

Erekli, or *Eregri*, or *Penderachi*, a seaport town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Black sea, anciently Heraclea, governed by a cadî; at one time episcopal. 100 m. E. Constantinople. *Long.* 31. 18. E. *Lat.* 41. 36. N.

Erekli, see *Eraklea*.

Eremegike, a town of Thibet. 25 miles S. Tourfan.

Eres, or *Eris*, a town of Persia, in the province of Schirvan, on the borders of Armenia, falling to decay. 80 miles SW. Derbend, 120 SE. Teflis.

Eresma, a river of Spain, which runs into the Duero between Simancas and Tordesillas.

Erf, a river of France, which runs into the Rhine at Straßburg.

Ersa, a town of Corsica. 25 m. WNW. Bastia.

Erfelden, or *Ersfelden*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Uri. 3 m. S. Uri.

Erff, a river of Germany, which runs into the Mayne, near Miltenberg.

Erfft, a river of France, which rises from several springs in the department of the Roer, which unite near Lechenich. It afterwards passes by or near to Bergheim, Bedburg, Caster, Grevenbroick, &c. and runs into the Rhine at Nuys.

Erfurt, or *Erfort*, a city of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, founded in the fifth century; lately belonging to the Elector of Mentz, who governed it by a stadtholder. It had an ecclesiastical, a civil, and criminal tribunal, and a regency, from whence appeals might be made to the elector. The municipality is composed of an equal number of Catholics and Lutherans. The town is large, but not populous, the buildings in general in the Gothic style; situated on the Gera, fortified, and defended by two castles, with a garrison of imperial and electoral troops. It contains, besides a college, a mitred abbey, and seven others, four parish churches, and three chapels for the Roman Catholics, and eleven churches for Lutherans, and an academy instituted for useful science; a well-furnished library, in which are several manuscript bibles in the Hebrew characters; and an university, composed of five colleges, whose professors are Roman Catholics and Lutherans. The territory of Erfurt is fertile, but wants wood; it contains, besides the capital, two towns, and 73 villages. In 1802, the city and district were given among the indemnities to the King of Prussia. 110 m. W. Dresden, 160 E. Cologne. *Long.* 11. 6. E. *Lat.* 51. N.

Ergene, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Mariza, near Demotica.

Ergers, a river of France, which runs into the Ille, about two miles east from Grisoltheim, in the department of the Lower Rhine.

Ergolz, a river of Swabia, which runs into the Rhine, 3 miles below Rheinfelden.

Eriambo, a river of Russia, which runs into the Oby, 30 miles above Obdorskoi.

Ericeyra, a town of Portugal, in the province of Estramadura, on the sea coast. 20 miles NW. Lisbon.

Erie, a lake of North-America, through which the boundary line runs which separates the United American States from Canada; about 210 miles in length, and from 45 to 60 in breadth. This lake is so infested with rattle-snakes and other venomous reptiles on the banks and islands, as to render it dangerous to land. Myriads of water-snakes inhabit the lake, and are seen in the summer basking on the leaves of the water lily and other aquatic plants. This lake is likewise of more dangerous navigation

than any other, on account of the great number of rocks which project for many miles together from the northern shore, without any shelter from storms. This lake discharges its waters at the north-east end into the river Niagara. The stones and pebbles on the shores of this lake are most of them tinged in a greater or a less degree with spots which resemble brims in their colour, but which are of a sulphureous nature. Small pieces of the size of hazel nuts of the same kind of ore are found on the sands that lie on its banks, and under water. *Long.* 78. 50. to 83. *W. Lat.* 41. 50. to 43. N.

Erieux, a river of France, which runs into the Rhône, at Beauchastel.

Erlpaal, a town of Meckley. 6 miles SE. Munnypour.

Eris, see *Aras*.

Eriskey, one of the western islands of Scotland, separated from South Uist by a narrow strait, called *Eriskey Sound*, about 5 miles in circumference. *Long.* 7. 16. *W. Lat.* 57. 4. N.

Eriskirch, a town of Germany, in Swabia. 2 miles SE. Buchorn.

Eritri, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, anciently a city and seaport of Ionia, and called Erythrae. It had a spacious harbour, and a temple of Hercules, reckoned one of the most stately edifices in Asia. 36 miles W. Smyrna.

Erith, a village of England, in Kent, on the right bank of the Thames. Ships from the East-Indies heavy laden bring to, and discharge part of their cargoes, to lighten them for greater security in navigating further up the river. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 969. 2 miles E. Woolwich.

Eritzka, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk. 20 miles E. Kirenkk.

Erivan, or *Persian Armenia*, or *Greater Armenia*, or *Eastern Armenia*, a province of Persia, about 200 leagues in length, and 60 in breadth. The country is mountainous, intersected with fertile vallies; the air is healthy, and the wine excellent; the winter is long and rough, with frequent snow, which sometimes falls in June, and even is sometimes found in July; fruit grows slowly, and olives do not flourish. Game and fish abound; this is the country in which Noah's ark is said to have rested after the flood, on a mountain, called by the Persians *Agri*, and by the Armenians *Macis*, or *Mezesan-ver*. This province is bounded on the north by Georgia, on the east by Schirvan and a small province called Mougan, on the south by Adirbeitzan, and on the west by Turkish Armenia. The principal towns are Erivan and Nachsivan.

Erivan, or *Iroan*, or *Irivan*, a city of Asia, and capital of Greater Armenia, or Erivan, situated in a plain, surrounded with

mountains, and watered by two small rivers; large, dirty, and ill built, and but indifferently peopled; the ramparts are of earth: the fortress is encompassed with a wall of bricks, in which is a palace for the governor, and 800 houses, only inhabited by Persians; the Armenians have shops there, but must not remain during the night. The churches are small, and half buried in the ground, resembling catacombs. In the town and environs they reckon 28 convents for the devotees of both sexes, but they are poorly endowed. *Long.* 44. 35. *E. Lat.* 40. 20. N.

Eriza, see *Ariza*.

Erkelen, a town of France, in the department of the Roer. 10 miles N. Juliers. *Long.* 6. 13. *E. Lat.* 51. 8. N.

Erkiko, see *Arkiko*.

Erla, a town of Austria. 4 miles SW. Vienna.

Erla, (*Closter*), a town of Austria. 6 miles E. Ens.

Erlabron, a town of Germany, in the county of Schwarzenberg. 4 miles N. Schainfeld.

Erlach, a town of Austria. 8 miles W. Efferding.

Erlach, or *Cerlier*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne, with a bailiwick, on the borders of the lake of Bienne. 15 miles WNW. Berne.

Erlang, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach, on the Rednitz, divided into Old and New, the first founded by Charlemagne, the latter by the Marggrave Christian Ernest, in 1686. It has several churches, an university, and a palace. 10 miles N. Nuremberg, 19 S. Bamberg. *Long.* 10. 59. *E. Lat.* 49. 37. N.

Erlau, or *Eger*, a town of Hungary, and the see of a bishop, surrounded with walls, and defended by a castle. In 1552, it withstood the Turks; but in 1596, it surrendered on terms of capitulation. In 1606, it was surprised by the Imperialists; and in 1704, it was taken by the troops of Prince Ragotski. 40 miles E. Gran, 120 ESE. Vienna. *Long.* 19. 50. *E. Lat.* 48. N.

Erlau, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 3 m. NNW. Schleusingen.

Erlbach, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wurzburg. 7 m. SE. Wurzburg.

Erlbach, a river of France, which runs into the Rhine, 7 miles above Gernersheim.

Erlbach, or *Erlebach*, *Markt*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 17 miles W. Nuremberg, 14 NNE. Anspach. *Long.* 10. 41. *E. Lat.* 49. 32. N.

Erlbach, *Unter*, a town of Germany, in the marggravate of Anspach. 4 miles W. Spalt.

Erlebach, a river of Austria, which runs into the Danube. 6 miles below Ip.

Erlebach, a town of Germany, in the cir-

cle of the Lower Rhine. 3 miles NNW. Clingenberg.

Erlebach, a river of Germany, which rises in Naffau, and runs into the Nidda, 2 miles W. Wilbel.

Erlebach, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Berne. 18 miles S. Berne.

Erlebach, a town of Germany, in the principality of Würzburg. 3 miles SSE. Gemunden.

Erlenbach, a town of Germany, in the county of Wertheim. 10 miles NNE. Wertheim.

Erlsberg, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Lucern. 15 miles NW. Lucern.

Ermagil, a town of Persia, in the Mecran. 210 miles W. Tatta. *Long.* 64. E. *Lat.* 26. 14. N.

Ermattigen, a town of Swisserland, in the Thurgau. 3 miles W. Constance.

Ermeland, (*Bishopric of*.) a country surrounded by Prussia, formerly subject only to the bishop and chapter, but now become a province of Prussia. The principal towns are Frauenburg, Braunsberg, and Heilberg.

Ermenak, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania. 63 m. S. Cogni.

Ermija, a town of Spain, in the province of Biscay. 16 miles ESE. Bilbao.

Ermil, a town of Russia, in the government of Tambov. 44 miles S. Tambov.

Ermu, a river of Wurtemberg, which runs into the Danube, 4 miles SW. Nurtigen.

Ermesleben, a town of Germany, in the principality of Halberstadt. 14 miles SE. Halberstadt.

Ermya, a town of Spain, in Biscay. 20 miles NNE. Vittoria.

Ernani, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuscoa. 5 miles St. Sebastian.

Ernatia, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on the gulf of Satalia. 16 m. NW. Satalia. *Long.* 30. 24. E. *Lat.* 36. 50. N.

Ernberg, a mountain of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 3 m. SE. Salzungen.

Erne, a river of Ireland, which rises in the northern part of the county of Longford, crosses the county of Cavan from north to south, passes through Lough Erne, in the county of Fermanagh, and empties itself into the bay of Donegal, 3 miles below Bally Shannon.

Erne, a river of England, which rises about five miles from Brent in Devonshire, and runs into the English Channel, 5 miles SSW. Modbury.

Ernée, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Mayenne, on a river of the same name; containing about 2400 inhabitants. 15 miles NNW. Laval, 12 W. Mayenne.

Ernée, a river of France, which runs into the Mayenne, 2 miles N. Laval.

Ernsbach, or *Ernsbach*, a town of Ger-

many, in the county of Hohenlohe. 4 miles N. Ohringen.

Ernststein, a town and castle of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine. 8 miles E. Lintz.

Ernstthal, a town of Germany, in the lordship of Schonburg. 7 miles W. Chemnitz. *Long.* 12. 36. E. *Lat.* 50. 45. N.

Ernstshofen, a town of Hesse Darmstadt. 10 miles S. Darmstadt.

Eropheevoo, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk. 60 m. N. Balaganskoi.

Eropina, a town of Africa, and capital of a kingdom of the same name, on the south side of the Gambia. *Long.* 14. 30. W. *Lat.* 13. 40. N.

Erota, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 48 miles SSW. Seringapatam.

Erouchetti, a town of Turkish Armenia. 22 miles S. Akalzike, 85 W. Erivan.

Erpach, see *Erbach*.

Erpe, a river of Germany, which rises near Wolfshagen, in the principality of Hesse, and enters the Dimel opposite Warburg.

Erra, a town of Portugal, in the province of Estramadura, on a river of the same name. 22 miles SE. Santarem.

Erra, a river which runs into the Tagus, 12 miles E. Salvaterra, in the province of Estramadura.

Errabari, a town of Egypt. 10 miles NW. Cairo.

Erraiané, or *Raigny*, a town of Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile. 2 miles E. Tahta.

Errif, a province of Fez.

Erro, a river of Italy, which runs into the Bormida. 3 miles SW. Acqui.

Erroad, a town of Hindoostan, in Coimbatore. This town was taken by the British under Col. Oldham; but evacuated soon after with the loss of provisions, &c. laid up there as a dépôt. In the year 1799, it was ceded to Great-Britain. 32 miles ESE. Damicotta, 48 NE. Coimbatore. *Long.* 77. 40. E. *Lat.* 11. 26. N.

Erromango, an island in the Southern Pacific Ocean, and one of those called the *New Hebrides*; 72 miles in circumference. Here Captain Cook had a skirmish with the natives, who attempted to draw his boat on shore, and discharged some stones and arrows at him and his crew. These islanders seemed to be a different race from those of Mallicollo, and spoke a different language. They are of the middle size, have a good shape, and tolerable features. Their colour is very black, and they paint their faces, some with black, and others with red pigment. Their hair is very curly and crisp, and somewhat woolly. The women who appeared were ugly; they wore a kind of petticoat made of palm leaves, or some plant like it. But the men, like those of

Mallicollo, were in a manner naked; having only the belt about the waist, and the piece of cloth or leaf used as a wrapper. Captain Cook saw no canoes with these people, nor were any seen in any part of this island. They live in houses covered with thatch, and their plantations are laid out by line, and fenced round. On the south-west side of the head is a pretty deep bay, which seemed to run in behind the one on the north-west side. Its shores are low, and the adjacent lands appeared very fertile. It is exposed to the south-east winds; for which reason, until it be better known, the north-west bay is preferable, because it is sheltered from the reigning winds; and the winds to which it is open, viz. from north-west by north to east by north, seldom blow strong. The promontory or peninsula which disjoins these two bays was named *Traitor's Head*, from the treacherous behaviour of the inhabitants. *Long.* 169. 20. E. *Lat.* 18. 50. S.

Erronan, or *Footoona*, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, and one of the most eastern of those called the *New Hebrides*, about 15 miles in circumference. *Long.* 170. 2. E. *Lat.* 19. 31. S.

Errongoor, a town of Hindoostan, in Coimbatore. 8 miles NE. Coimbatore.

Erse, a river of Germany, which runs into the Fuhse, 8 miles S. Zelle.

Ersefbrun, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wurzburg. 7 miles SW. Gemunden.

Erstilton, or *Erfstlon*, a town of Scotland, in the county of Berwick. 7 miles SSE. Lauder, 28 W. Berwick.

Erstnas, a town of Sweden, in West Bothnia. 15 miles SW. Lulea.

Erstein, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine. 12 miles S. Straßburg.

Erto del Ferro, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 10 miles W. Umbriatico.

Erzedeira, a town of Portugal, in the province of Estremadura. 12 m. NW. Leiria.

Erzedesa, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 16 miles ESE. Lamego.

Ervy, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Aube. 17 miles S. Troyes, 21 NE. Auxerre. *Long.* 4. E. *Lat.* 48. 2. N.

Erwablen, a town of the dutchy of Courland. 22 miles NE. Piltn.

Erwash, a river of England, which rises in the county of Nottingham, and almost in its whole course separates that county from Derbyshire, and falls into the Trent, 4 miles SW. Nottingham.

Erweite, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Westphalia. 5 miles S. Lippstadt.

Erzen, a town of Germany, in the principality of Calenberg, on the Humme. 7 miles SW. Hameln.

Erzen, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Diarbekir, on the Erzen *flai*. 45 miles E. Diarbekir, 135 S. Erzerum.

Erzen flai, a river of Asiatic Turkey, which runs into the Tigris, 5 miles east from Hefn Keifa.

Erzerum, or *Arzerum*, a city of Asiatic Turkey, and capital of a pachalic to which it gives name, and is a part of Armenia, situated near the head of the Euphrates, at the foot of a chain of mountains, which are usually covered with snow till the latter end of spring. The town is surrounded with a double wall, and defended with some square towers; the houses are mean, and none of them large. The suburbs are inhabited by Christians. Of the inhabitants they count 18,000 Turks, of whom two-thirds are Janissaries; 6000 Armenians, who have an archbishop and two churches; and 400 Greeks, who have a bishop, and one mean church. The Greeks are mostly employed in manufacturing of copper, brought from some mines three days' journey from the city; this, and a manufacture of the skin of a species of martin, are the only objects of their commerce. Erzerum is the staple of the merchandize of India, especially when the Arabians infest the environs of Aleppo and Bagdad. This merchandize consists of silk from Persia, cotton, painted linens, spices, rhubarb from Bukharia, madder from Persia, zedoary, &c. This town was one of the last which was taken from the Greek emperors by the Arabians. 250 miles NNE. Aleppo, 510 E. Constantinople. *Long.* 40. 50. E. *Lat.* 35. 55. N.

Erzgebirg, or *Erzgebirg circle*, a country of Germany, in the electorate of Saxony, surrounded by the territories of Leipzig, Meissen, the Vogtland, and Neustadt, Bohemia, and the principality of Altenburg. It owes its name to the mines which it contains; which, with its manufactures, constitute its only riches. The soil is hard and stubborn, the air cold, and the corn which is sown not unfrequently destroyed by the severity of the weather. This territory includes 64 towns and 700 villages. Freyberg is the capital.

Erzo, a town of Georgia, in the province of Kaketi. 15 miles SW. Kaketi.

Esfarbury, a town of Hindoostan, in Baglana. 23 miles SW. Naderbar.

Esfaro, a river of Naples which runs into the sea, near Crotona, in Calabria.

Esfau, a mountain of Arabia, in the country of Yemen. 4 miles N. Udden.

Esfaulovo, a town of Russian Siberia, in the government of Kolivan. 36 miles ESE. Krasnoiarisk.

Esfbo, a town of Sweden, in the province of Nyland. 10 miles W. Helsingfors.

Esfbele, a town of Syria, called by the

Franks, Gebele. It is the ancient Byblus, and supposed to be the country of the Giblites mentioned by Joshua. Here, it is said, Cinyras, the father of Adonis, had a palace; and the city became famous for the temples and worship of Adonis. The walls of the town remain, which are about a mile in circumference; and at the south-east corner there is a very strong castle of rusticated work, built of hard stone that has pebbles in it. Towards the foundation are some stones twenty feet in length. There are very few inhabitants in the town, but many ruinous houses are standing, which shew that it has been well inhabited, and probably within these two or three ages past. There are the remains of a beautiful church, which seems to have been the cathedral; it is of the Corinthian order, and appears plainly to have been built before the entire corruption of architecture, probably about the 4th or 5th century. This town was taken by the Christians in the time of the holy war, and followed the fate of Tyre and other cities of this coast, 12 miles N. Bayrout, 30 S. Tripoli.

Escacena, a town of Spain, in the country of Seville. 20 miles W. Seville.

Escailon, a river of France, which runs into the Scheldt about two miles above Valenciennes.

Escala, (*La*), a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the coast of the Mediterranean. 22 miles E. Gerona. *Long.* 2. 57. *W. Lat.* 42. 7. N.

Escalona, a town of Spain, in Old Castile. 14 miles NNE. Segovia.

Escalona, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 16 miles N. Almeida.

Escalona, a town of Spain, in the province of New Castile, situated on an eminence, in a fertile country, near the Alberche, and surrounded with walls; it contains four faubourgs, four churches, two convents, and a castle. 20 miles NW. Toledo, 32 SW. Madrid. *Long.* 4. 37. *W. Lat.* 40. 15. N.

Escalente, a town of Spain, in the province of Biscay. 15 miles E. Santander.

Escape River, a river of North-America, which runs into the Mississippi, *Long.* 92. 32. *W. Lat.* 44. 10. N.

Escape Point, a cape on the west coast of the island of Revilla Gigedo, in the North Pacific Ocean, so called by Capt. Vancouver, from landing here after the attack in Traitor's Cove. *Long.* 228. 30. *E. Lat.* 55. 37. N.

Escary, a town of Spain, in Old Castile. 5 miles S. Calzada.

Escarigo, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 12 miles NW. Penna Macor.

Escassfert, a town of France, in the de-

partment of the Lot and Garonne. 5 miles NE. Marmande.

Escarfo Point, a cape on the north coast of the island of Mindoro. *Long.* 120. 54. *E. Lat.* 13. 27. N.

Escatalees, a town of France, in the department of the Garonne. 5 miles W. Montauban.

Escatron, a town of Spain, in Aragon. 12 miles NNW. Alcaniz.

Esche, a town of France, in the department of the Forests, on the Sour. 7 miles W. Dicrich.

Eschach, see *Aeschach*.

Eschbach, a town of Germany, in the county of Limburg. 4 m. N. Schleichingen.

Eschau, a town of Germany, in the Spessart. 20 miles NE. Erbach.

Esche, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Uri. 8 miles SE. Altorff.

Eschenu, a town of Austria. 8 miles S. St. Polten.

Eschenu, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 10 miles E. Erlang.

Eschenu, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wurzburg. 3 m. E. Eltman.

Eschenu, a town of Prussia, in the province of Ermeland. 14 m. SW. Heilsberg.

Eschenu, a town of Bavaria. 34 miles ENE. Nuremberg.

Eschenu, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anspach, belonging to the Teutonic knights. 8 miles SE. Anspach, 28 SW. Nuremberg.

Eschenu, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wurzburg. 3 m. E. Eltman.

Eschenu, a citadel of Germany, in the territory of Nuremberg. 3 m. NE. Hersbach.

Eschenu, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wurzburg. 3 miles SW. Volkach.

Eschershausen, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wolfenbuttel. 15 miles NW. Einbeck.

Eschersheim, a town of Germany, in the county of Hanau Munzenburg. 10 miles W. Hanau, 3 NW. Francfort on the Main.

Eschberg, a town of Austria. 14 miles SW. Freustadt.

Eschkamp, a town of Bavaria. 3 miles E. Furth.

Eschwegen, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hesse Rheinfels, on the Werra, with about 600 houses. 27 miles ESE. Cassel. *Long.* 10. 5. *E. Lat.* 51. 12. N.

Eschweiler, a town of France, in the department of the Roer. 6 miles S. Juliers.

Eslavor, (*Ios*), a town of Mexico, in the province of Guatemala. 42 miles ESE. Guatemala.

Esele, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges. 10 miles W. Epinal.

Escobar, a town of South-America, in the

government of Buenos Ayres. 70 miles S. Potofi.

Escondido, a river of Mexico, which branches off from the Desaguadera, and runs into the Spanish Main, *Lat.* 12. 14. N.

Escoveux, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente. 7 miles NE. Saintes.

Escudo de Veragua, a small island near the coast of Veragua. *Long.* 81. 5. W. *Lat.* 8. N.

Escuré, (*L'*) a town of France, in the department of the Tarn. 2 m. NE. Alby.

Escorial, a village of Spain, in New Castile, situated on the Guadara, which takes its name from the celebrated palace or convent, founded by Philip V. in consequence of a vow made the day on which the battle was fought at St. Quentin, in the year 1557. It is said to contain 1140 windows; it is furnished with some capital paintings by the best masters, and a library, which contains upwards of 20,000 volumes. It was begun in the year 1563. The architects were John Bat. Monegro, of Toledo, and John de Herrera, who finished it in the year 1586. It is dedicated to St. Laurence; and as this saint is said to have been broiled alive on a gridiron in the third century, the founder chose to have the building on the plan of that culinary instrument, the bars of which form several courts, and the handle is the royal apartments. At the first sight of *Escorial*, it conveys the idea of a square quarry of stone above ground; for it is the largest, though not the most elegant palace in Europe. The Doric architecture prevails in it: it is wholly built of grey stone, called *beroquena*, resembling a kind of granite, though not so hard. It is situated in a dry soil, among barren mountains; the breadth is 657 feet; the sides are 494 feet in depth. There is a square tower at each end of the four corners, said to be 200 feet in height. The chief front, which has thirty-five windows in breadth, is turned towards the mountains, which are only 100 paces distant. The church is built with a cupola, after the model of St. Peter's at Rome, and on each side is a tower with chimies. Behind the choir is an altar, over which is a representation, as large as the life, of CHRIST on the cross: the body is of white, the cross of black marble. This is thought to be the finest crucifix extant, and was sculptured by the celebrated Benvenuto Cellini, in the year 1562. The church contains 48 altars, in 40 chapels. The great altar is decorated with fifteen bronze statues, to which is an ascent by seventeen red jasper steps: on one side is the monument of Charles V. whose effigies, together with those of his empress, daughter, and two sisters, are represented kneeling, as large as the life, in gilt bronze on the

other side is the monument of Philip II. who, with two of his queens, are represented in like manner; all by Pompey Leoni. Here are eight organs, one of which is of silver, which are all performed on together at solemn festivals. In 1706, it was taken by the allies. 12 miles NW. Madrid.

Escurolles, a town of France, in the department of the Allier. 4 miles NE. Gannat.

Esfen, a town of France, in department of the Lower Meuse. 3 miles SSW. Stockeim.

Esfens, see *Essens*.

Esfendjai, a town of Persia, in the province of Segestan. 60 miles SE. Dergaf.

Esferrain, or *Mihirgian*, a town of Persia, in Chorasan. This town was taken and destroyed by Timur Bec. 80 m. E. Afterabat, 200 NW. Herat.

Esféré, or *Ashfera*, a town of Turkestan, in the province of Pergana, on a river which runs into the Sihon, 20 miles SE. Kojend.

Esfijab, or *Seirem*, a town of Turkestan, on the Sir. 80 miles W. Toncat.

Esgueva, a river of Spain, which runs into the Pisuerga, at Valladolid.

Esgueyra, or *Esgueria*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, containing about 1600 inhabitants. 8 miles S. Aveiro.

Eshaneffs, a cape on the west coast of Mainland, the largest of the Shetland islands. *Long.* 2. 4. W. *Lat.* 60. 38. N.

Eshlime, a town of Egypt. 18 miles S. Faoua, 6 NNE. Shabur.

Eshref, see *Ashref*.

Esh, a town of the marquissate of Ancona. 11 miles SSW. Ancona.

Efino, a river of Naples, which runs into the Adriatic, *Long.* 13. 25. E. *Lat.* 43. 40. N.

Effime, a town of Chorasan, near the Gihon. 135 miles SE. Urkonje.

Esk, a river of England, which runs into the Irish sea, near Ravenglass, in the county of Cumberland.

Esk, a river of Scotland, formed by the union of two streams, called the *North* and *South Psk*, about a mile N. from Dalkeith, which runs into the Forth at Musselburg.

Esk, a river of Scotland, which rises in the north part of Dumfriesshire, and unites with the Eden to form the Solway Firth.

Esk, (*North*), a river of Scotland, which rises in the Grampian mountains, and after an easterly course between the counties of Angus and Kincardin, runs into the German sea, *Lat.* 56. 40. N.

Esk, (*South*), a river of Scotland, which rises in the Grampian mountains, and after an easterly course through the county of Angus, runs into the sea at Montrose.

Eskarmekoun, a town of Persia, in the province of Chusistan. 90 miles S. Sufter.

Eskelib, or *Iskib*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Sivas. 12 miles W. Tyehurum, 30 ESE. Kiangari,

Esker, a river of Bulgaria, which runs into the Danube, 20 miles W. Nicopolis.

Eskerder, a town of Imiretta. 44 miles S. Cotatis.

Eski-Baba, a town of European Turkey, in Romania. 30 miles SE. Adrianople.

Eskier, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen. 60 miles N. Aden.

Eskikelsk, a town of Circassia, on the borders of the Russian government of Mount Caucasus. 50 miles SSW. Stavropol. *Long.* 41. 42. E. *Lat.* 44. 9. N.

Eskijalsa, a town of Persian Armenia. 120 miles SE. Erivan.

Eski-hisar, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. Pocock and Chandler place here the ancient Stratonicea. 16 m. W. Mogla.

Eski-hissar, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia; anciently Laodicea, now almost a heap of ruins. 8 miles N. Degnizlu.

Eskilstuna, see *Carl Gustavadt*.

Eskimaux, see *Labrador*.

Eskimaux Bay, a bay on the south coast of Labrador. *Long.* 57. 50. W. *Lat.* 51. 30. N.

Eskimaux Islands, a cluster of small islands in the gulf of St. Lawrence, near the S. coast of Labrador. *Long.* 63. W. *Lat.* 50. 15. N.

Eski-Mosul, see *Beled*.

Eskisadra, a town of European Turkey, in Romania. 48 miles E. Filippopolis.

Eskijehér, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on the river Sakharía. D'Anville places here the ancient Stratonicea. 116 miles SE. Constantinople. *Long.* 31. 0. E. *Lat.* 39. 48. N.

Esia, a river of Spain, which runs into the Duero between Zamora & Miranda de Duero.

Esnuant, a town of Africa, in Querimbo. *Long.* 41. 4. E. *Lat.* 10. 2. S.

Esne, see *Asna*.

Esnoanila, a town of Africa, in Sugul-messa. 15 miles S. Sugul-messa.

Esopus, a town of United America, in the state of New-York, on a river of the same name, which runs into Hudson's river, about five miles north from Kingston. In 1777, this town was destroyed, with a great quantity of stores, by the British troops under Sir James Wallace. 7 miles SSW. Kingston, 76 N. New-York.

Espa, a town of Sweden, in the province of Nyland. 10 miles NW. Helsingfors.

Espadacinta, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra los Montes, on the Duero, and borders of Spain. 34 miles SW. Miranda de Duero, 28 N. Almeida.

Espagnac, a town of France, in the department of the Lozere, on the Tarn: near it is a lead-mine, which yields 33 pounds of lead from a quintal of ore, and eight ounces of silver from a quintal of metal. 10 miles S. Mende.

Espakeh, or *Asfaca*, a town of Persia, in Segittan. 54 miles SW. Kin.

Espakeh, a town of Persia, in Chorasan. 120 miles SSW. Herat.

Espalion, a town of France, and seat of a tribunal, in the department of the Aveyron. 17 miles NNE. Rhodéz. *Long.* 2. 50. E. *Lat.* 44. 30. N.

Espalmadora, a small island in the Mediterranean, a little to the north of Formentera. *Long.* 1. 22. E. *Lat.* 38. 47. N.

Epaniscack, (*Lake*), a lake of Lower Canada. 220 miles NE. Québec. *Long.* 68. W. *Lat.* 50. N.

Esparragosa, a town of Spain, in Estramadura. 35 miles ESE. Merida.

Esparraguera, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. 15 miles NNW. Barcelona.

Espartil, a small island in the Mediterranean, a little north of Formentera. *Long.* 1. 25. E. *Lat.* 38. 48. N.

Esparza, a town of Spain, in Navarre. 22 miles E. Pamplona.

Esparza, a town of Mexico, in the province of Costa-Rica. 50 m. SW. Carthagena.

Espeja, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova. 17 miles NNE. Montilla.

Espelette, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées. 9 miles S. Bayonne.

Espera, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville. 8 miles N. Arcos.

Espera, a river of Lower Siam, which runs into the Indian sea, *Long.* 98. 27. E. *Lat.* 9. 21. N.

Esperraza, a town of France, in the department of the Aude. 7 miles S. Limoux.

Espesel, a town of France, in the department of the Aude. 7 miles SW. Quillan.

Espierre, a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc, on the Arc. 4 miles S. Argentina.

Espiers, a town of France, in the department of Jemappe. On the 22d of May 1794, a large army of the French attacked the English and Austrians in this town; and after an obstinate engagement were repulsed, losing 12,000 men killed and wounded, 500 prisoners, and 7 pieces of cannon.

Espinar, a town of Spain, in Old Castile. 18 miles SSW. Segovia.

Espinhal, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 18 miles SE. Coimbra.

Espinosa, a town of Spain, in New Castile. 44 miles SW. Toledo.

Espinosa de los Monteros, a town of Spain, in Old Castile. 30 miles W. Burgos.

Espiritu Santo, the largest and most westerly of the New Hebrides Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean, about 57 miles in length, and 30 in breadth.

Espiritu Santo, a town of the island of Cuba, on the south coast. 55 miles SW. Bayamo. *Long.* 77. 30. W. *Lat.* 20. 2. N.

Espiritu Santo, a town of Peru. 60 miles WNW. Potoli.

Espiritu Santo, see *Spiritu Santo*.

Esplessiers, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 12 m. SW. Amiens.

Espondeillan, a town of France, in the department of the Herault. 7 m. N. Beziers.

Esposenda, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia. 12 miles SW. Orense.

Esposenda, a seaport town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho, at the mouth of the Cavado, with a harbour for small vessels. 22 miles N. Oporto. *Long.* 8. 24. W. *Lat.* 41. 32. N.

Espronceda, a town of Spain, in Navarre. 11 miles WSW. Estella.

Esquerdes, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. 3 miles S. St. Omer.

Esqueyra, see *Esgueyra*.

Esquillado, L', a small island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of France. *Long.* 6. 36. E. *Lat.* 43. 3. N.

Esquina de la Guardia, a town of South-America, in the government of Buenos Ayres, with a fort garrisoned by an officer and company of soldiers, to keep the Indians in awe. 230 miles NNW. Buenos Ayres.

Esquina de Medrano, a town of South-America, in the government of Buenos Ayres. 380 miles NNW. Buenos Ayres.

Esfreh, a town of the desert of Syria. 60 miles SE. Aleppo.

Esfacie, a town of Egypt. 3 miles SSE. Achmim.

Essars, Les, a town of France, in the department of La Vendée. 9 miles NE. La Roche fur Yon.

Essarts, Les, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oise. 10 miles NW. Dourdan.

Esse, a town of Sweden, in the province of Uleå. 11 miles ESE. Jacobstadt.

Essel, or *Ehstel*, a town of Germany, in the county of Verden. 2 miles N. Verden.

Esselbach, a town of Germany, in the principality of Aichstadt. 8 m. NNE. Aichstadt.

Essen, a town of Germany, in the principality of Osnabruck. 15 m. NE. Osnabruck.

Essen, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Munster. 10 miles SE. Cloppenburg.

Essen, a town of the dutchy of Berg, with a Benedictine abbey, founded in 877 by Alfred bishop of Hildesheim. The town is large, and enjoys a good trade with a manufacture of cloth; that of arms has declined. The abbey enjoys the manorial rights, but receives no homage from the inhabitants, who raise their own contributions, and administer justice, criminal and civil, except the punishment of death. They are chiefly Lutherans. In the town there are several churches and convents, and a commandery: the abbey resides in the castle, which has some privileges as a sanctuary. The assizes of the abbey for the Roman month

was 48 florins, and the tax to the chamber 18 rix-dollars 14 kruiters for each term. The King of Prussia pretends to be territorial lord; and in 1802, Essen was granted to him, among other indemnities. 16 miles NNE. Düsseldorf, 12 E. Duysburg. *Long.* 6. 57. E. *Lat.* 51. 23. N.

Essenbeck, a town of Denmark, in Jutland. 4 miles Randers.

Essenberg, a town of France, in the department of the Roer. 3 miles E. Meurs.

Essencux, a town of France, in the department of the Ourthe, on the Ourthe. 9 miles SE Liege.

Esseno, a town of Africa, and capital of a marquise, in the kingdom of Congo, on the river Zaire. *Lat.* 3. 40. S.

Essens, a town of East Friesland. 20 miles NNE. Emden. *Long.* 7. 30. E. *Lat.* 53. 36. N.

Essequibo, a flourishing settlement of the Dutch, in South-America, and country of Guiana, on the river Essequibo. Its productions are sugar, coffee, and cotton. It was taken by the English in the time of the American war, and restored at the peace. It was again taken by the English in 1796.

Essequibo, a river of Guiana, which run into the Atlantic, 9 miles wide at its mouth, *Long.* 59. W. *Lat.* 6. 45. N.

Essera, a river of Spain, which runs into the Cinca, in Aragon.

Esserum, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand. 6 miles W. Helsingoer.

Essex, a county of England, bounded on the north by Cambridgeshire and Suffolk, on the east by the sea, on the south by the county of Kent, from which it is separated by the river Thames; and on the west by Hertfordshire and Middlesex; from east to west rather more than 60 miles, and from south to north about 50. It is divided into 19 hundreds, in which are 26 towns, 403 parishes, about 39,400 houses, and 226,437 inhabitants. Except towards the south-west, the air of Essex is generally healthy; this part, called emphatically the Hundreds of Essex, is represented as highly prejudicial and unwholesome; particularly subjecting the inhabitants to intermitting fevers; but even this part has been much meliorated by the care and good husbandry of the inhabitants; the soil for the most part is fertile, the arable land yielding large crops of corn, and the meadows and pastures feeding and fattening a great number of cattle and sheep; very large manufactures of serges, baizes, and other woollen goods, are established in several towns and villages, particularly at Colchester, and round about that town. The principal productions are wheat, barley, oats, beans, peas, flax, hemp, coriander seed, caraway seed, potatoes, teasles for the woollen manufactures, rape, mustard, and cole-

feed; all which find a ready market in London. Towards the west, on the borders of Hertfordshire and Middlesex, are large dairy farms, celebrated for the goodness of the butter, particularly that which is made in the neighbourhood of Epping. On the south side of the county, on the borders of the Thames, are extensive salt-marshes, and other low lands, into which cattle and horses are put to graze, which cleanse and fatten them. Saffron is cultivated principally in the north-west part of the county, towards and in the county of Cambridge, particularly towards Saffron-Walden, whence its name. Essex contains a great share of woodland, and the rivers are well stocked with fish. The towns are Colchester, Harwich, Maldon, Chelmsford, Saffron-Walden, Rumford, Brentwood, Ingatestone, Witham, Manningtree, Heddingham, Halstead, Braintree, Epping, Waltham, Barking, Dunmow, Ongar, Greys-Thurrock, Coggeshal, Dedam, Billericay, Rochford, Lea, and Hatfield Broad Oak. The three first are boroughs, and send each two members to parliament, making, with two for the county, eight in the whole. The principal rivers are the Thames, which separates this county from Kent; the Stour, which divides it from Suffolk; the Lea, which forms the western boundary against the county of Middlesex and a small part of Hertfordshire; the Stort, which separates it from the latter county till it joins the Lea; the Chelmer, the Blackwater, the Coln, the Crouch, and the Roding. In 1801, the population was 226,437; of whom 25,282 were employed in trade and manufactures, and 6174 in agriculture.

Essex, a county of North-America, in the state of Massachusetts.

Essex Valley Mountains, mountains of the island of Jamaica. 10 miles SSE. Lacovia.

Essex, a county of United America, in the state of New Jersey.

Essex, a county of United America, in the state of Virginia.

Essex, a county of New-York, bounded on the north by Clinton, on the east by lake Champlain, on the south by Wallington, and on the west by Montgomery; about 40 miles from north to south, and 35 from east to west.

Essey, a town of France, in the department of the Orne. 9 miles NE. Alençon.

Essing, a town of Bavaria, on the Altmühl. 5 miles NW. Kelheim, 18 NE. Ingoldstadt.

Esslam, a town of Bavaria. 23 miles E. Amberg.

Esslingen, an Imperial town of Germany, insulated in the duchy of Wurtemberg, and situated on an island formed by the Neckar; the magistrates and inhabitants are Lutherans: the Roman Catholics have a chapel. It held the third rank at the diet and at the

assembly of the circle: and paid 37 florins for a Roman month, and 177 rix-dollars 51 kruitzers to the chamber of Wetzlar: four villages are under its jurisdiction. The environs produce excellent wine, known by the name of Neckaralden. 6 miles ESE. Stuttgart, 34 NW. Ulm. Long. 9. 23. E. Lat. 48. 45. N.

Esslingen, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich. 9 miles SE. Zurich.

Essennes, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne, on the Marne. 3 miles SW. Château Thierry.

Essone, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oise. 15 m. S. Paris.

Essone, a river of France, formed by the union of the Juine and Estampes, which runs into the Seine near Corbeil.

Essuyer, a town of France, in the department of the Aube. 8 miles E. Bar sur Seine.

Estachar, or *Esflakar*, or *Istachar*, a town of Persia, in the province of Chulistan: near it are the ruins of ancient Persepolis. These ruins are on a plain, 6 miles in breadth, and 105 in length, from north-west to south-east. It is usually called Murdasjo, and the inhabitants pretend that it included 880 villages. The soil is chiefly converted into arable land, and watered by a great number of rivulets. According to Le Bruyn, no traces of the city now remain; the magnificent ruins which he saw in the year 1704, and of which he has given a description, with many plates, are those of the royal palace of the ancient kings of Persia, which the Persians call Chilmimar, or Chal-menaer, which signifies forty columns. Among other ruins is that of a tomb, supposed to be the tomb of Darius. 30 miles NNE. Schiras, 160 SSE. Ispahan. Long. 53. 40. E. Lat. 30. 5. N.

Estasslichen, a town of the duchy of Warfaw. 14 miles NE. Kalish.

Estafort, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. 9 m. S. Agen.

Estagel, a town of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenées. 10 miles NW. Perpignan.

Estain, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Meuse. 10 m. ENE. Verdun, 8 SE. Stenay.

Estaing, a town of France, in the department of the Aveyron. 17 miles N. Rhodéz.

Estaires, a town of France, in the department of the North, on the Lys. 16 miles W. Lille.

Estambolic, or *Istambel Antir*, a town of Arabia, in the sherrifat of Mecca, near the coast of the Red sea. 180 m. NNW. Medina.

Estampes, or *Erampes*, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Seine and Oise, on the river Juine, containing, before the revolution, five churches, six convents, and an hospital. On the first of March 1792, some commotion

took place here, and the chief magistrate was murdered. $6\frac{1}{2}$ posts S. Paris. *Long.* 2. 14. E. *Lat.* 48. 26. N.

Eflampes, or *Loet*, a river of France, which united with the Juine forms the Essone.

Eflancia, a town of South-America, in the government of Buenos Ayres. 80 miles N. Santa Fé.

Eflanforde, a town of France, in the department of the Lys. 12 miles SW. Ypres.

Eflang, a town of France, in the department of the Gers. 8 miles N. Nogaro, 21 W. Condom.

Eflap^o, or *Iflapa*, a town of Mexico, in the province of Tabasco. 10 miles SW. Villa Hermosa.

Eflarreja, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 18 miles S. Oporto.

Eflavayer, or *Itafis*, a town and bailiwick of Switzerland, in the canton of Friburg, on the borders of the lake of Neuchâtel. In the 15th century it belonged to the Duke of Savoy, who taking part against the Swifs, they besieged and sacked the town, in the year 1475. 13 miles W. Friburg.

Efle, a town of Italy, in the Paduan. This is a very ancient town, and was formerly called Ateste; and it is surrounded with walls. It gave the title of marquis and duke to a noble family which obtained the dukedom of Modena. It contains several churches, and about 6000 inhabitants. 11 miles SSW. Padua, 36 E. Mantua.

Efle, a river of Germany, which rises in the principality of Luneburg, soon after enters the dutchy of Bremen, passes by Buxtehude, &c. and runs into the Elbe five miles below, *Long.* 9. 38. E. *Lat.* 53. 36. N.

Eflaca, or *Talavera*, a town of South-America, in the government of Tucuman, on the river Salado. 60 miles S. Salta.

Eflad, a town of Hungary, situated on a lake formed in the river Krafna. 36 miles E. Tokay, 25 NW. Zatmar.

Eflata, a town of Spain, in Navarre, on the Ega; defended by a castle, and containing six parish churches, six convents, an hospital, and an university. 17 miles SW. Pamplona, 155 NNE. Madrid. *Long.* 2. 5. W. *Lat.* 42. 39. N.

Eflelmur, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 120 miles S. Cogni.

Eflenaz, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 27 miles NNW. Satalia, 36 SW. Isbarte.

Efsenide, see *Eksenide*.

Eflapa, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville; or, according to some maps, in Grenada, celebrated for its olives and oil: near the site of the ancient Astapa, whose inhabitants took the horrid resolution of burning their wives and children, and killing themselves, rather than fall into the hands of the Romans. 15 miles S. Ecija.

Eflepona, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada, near the coast; the inhabitants are chiefly employed in fishing. 20 miles WSW. Marbella.

Eflerabad, see *Aflerabad*.

Efleri, a town of Sweden, in North-Finland. 95 miles NE. Biorneborg.

Eflernuy, a town of France, in the department of the Marne. 5 m. W. Sezanne.

Eflero del Rey, a town of South-America, in the country of Chili. 15 miles E. La Concepcion.

Eflero del Purgatorio, a small island in the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Chili. *Lat.* 46. 30. S.

Efleros, (*Los*), a bay on the west coast of North-America, between Punta del Efleros and Mount Buchon.

Eflther Island, an island in Prince William's Sound, near the west coast of North-America, about 24 miles in circumference. *Long.* 212. 30. E. *Lat.* 60. 50. N.

Eflissac, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde. 15 m. NE. Bourdeaux.

Eflival, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges. 6 miles N. St. Diey.

Eflivareilles, a town of France, in the department of the Allier. 5 m. N. Montluçon.

Eflonia, see *Revel*.

Eflotowe, a town of United America, in the itate of Georgia. 4 miles E. Tugeloo.

Eflournelles, a town of France, in the department of the North. 4 m. E. Cambray.

Eflouteville, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine. 12 miles N. Rouen.

Eflowe, a town of South-Carolina. 10 miles NE. Keowe.

Eflreaupont, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne. 12 miles E. Guise.

Eflrechy, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oise. 3 miles N. Eflampes, 23 S. Paris.

Eflrée St. Dennis, a town of France, in the department of the Oise. 7 miles W. Compiègne.

Eflrella, a river of Mexico, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Lat.* 9. 4. N.

Eflremadura, or *Eflramadura*, a province of Spain, bounded on the north by Leon and Old Castile; on the east by New Castile; on the south by Andalusia; and on the west by Portugal; about 90 miles each way, though not regularly square. It formerly made part of Portugal, but being separated from that country, it is sometimes called *Eflremadura of Castile*. The country is mountainous, and the air in summer is exceedingly hot, wholesome to the natives, but insupportable to strangers. Spring water is scarce, and the inhabitants are compelled to use principally that of ponds. The soil is fertile in grain, grapes, and other fruits. Cattle and fine wool constitute their principal

commerce; the hills are covered with oaks, whose acorns feed great herds of swine, which are all black. The inhabitants are in general inclined to corpulency, but are humane, affable, sincere, stout, and brave. A part of this province has been annexed to New Castile, and a part to Old Castile, but has yet a captain general, who commands the troops and superintends the police. Locusts are continually seen in the southern parts of Spain, particularly in the pastures and remote uncultivated districts of Estremadura; but in general are not taken notice of, unless very numerous, as they commonly feed upon wild herbs, without preying upon gardens, or making their way into houses. The peasants look at them with indifference, while they are frisking about in the fields, neglecting any measures to destroy them till the danger is imminent, and the favourable moment to remedy the evil is elapsed. In 1754, their increase was so great, that all La Mancha and Portugal were covered with them, and totally ravaged. The horrors of famine were spread even further, and assailed the fruitful provinces of Andalusia, Murcia, and Valencia. The principal towns are Badajoz, Merida, Truxillo, Xerez de los Caballeros, Ellerena, Coria, and Placentia. The principal rivers are the Guadiana, the Tagus, the Alagon, and Tietar.

Estremadura, a province of Portugal, bounded on the north by Beira, on the north-east by Beira, on the east and south-east by Alentejo, and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean; 140 miles in length from north to south; the breadth is very unequal, in some places 70 miles, in others hardly 25. The soil is perhaps the most fertile in Portugal, producing corn, wine, olives, millet, oranges, and other fruits, with legumes of every sort. Large plains are covered with olive and other fruit-trees. The whole country is covered with flowers, and the bees produce a prodigious quantity of honey. The manufacture of salt produces one of the chief articles of their commerce. The principal towns are Lisbon, Leyria, Thomar, Santarem, Abrantes, Setuval, Cascaes, and Cintra. The principal rivers are the Tagus, Zezere, and Caldao.

Estremera, a town of Spain, in New Castile. 27 miles SE. Madrid.

Estremoz, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, and one of the strongest towns in the kingdom, being surrounded with ten bastions. It contains three churches, two hospitals, six convents, and about 7000 inhabitants. A manufacture of beautiful earthen-ware is established here, and in the neighbourhood are quarries of beautiful marble. 24 miles W. Elva, 80 E. Lisbon. *Long.* 7. 23. W. *Lat.* 38. 46. N.

Estrepagny, a town of France, in the de-

partment of the Eure. 9 miles NE. Grand Andelys.

Estrich, or *Oeffrich*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, on the Rhine. 14 miles W. Mentz.

Estuacua, a town of Mexico, in the province of Mechoacan. 58 m. W. Mechoacan.

Efzek, a town of Slavonia, called by the Romans *Mursa*, situated at the conflux of the Danube and the Drave, remarkable for a wooden bridge, which extended over the Drave and morasses eight miles in length, and was near 30 yards broad. It was railed on each side, had watch-towers at the distance of two furlongs from each other, and occasionally stairs down to the morasses. In 1664, Count Serini burnt a part of it; and in 1685, Count Lesley set fire to it again, and took the town, but the castle holding out, he blew up the magazines; and left it. The houses are chiefly of wood, and the fortifications not very strong. 48 m. WNW. Peter Wardein, 80 NW. Belgrade. *Long.* 18. 34. E. *Lat.* 45. 35. N.

Étables, a town of France, in the department of the North Coasts. 7 m. N. St. Brieuc.

Etab, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 22 miles SW. Patariy.

Etak, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Diarbekir. 50 miles NNE. Diarbekir.

Erang de Biscarosse, a lake of France, near the Atlantic, in the department of Landes. *Long.* 1. 5. W. *Lat.* 44. 21. N.

Étang de Leon, a lake of France, near the Atlantic, in the department of the Landes.

Long. 1. 15. W. *Lat.* 43. 54. N.

Étang de St. Julien, a lake of France, near the Atlantic, in the department of the Landes. *Long.* 1. 11. W. *Lat.* 44. 4. N.

Étang de Soufflons, a lake of France, near the Atlantic, in the department of the Landes. *Long.* 1. 16. W. *Lat.* 43. 56. N.

Étang de Canau, a lake of France, near the Atlantic, in the department of the Gironde. *Long.* 1. 3. W. *Lat.* 44. 58. N.

Étang de Carcans, a lake of France, near the Atlantic, in department of the Gironde. *Long.* 1. 3. W. *Lat.* 45. 8. N.

Étang de Cazaux, a lake of France, near the Atlantic, in the department of the Gironde. *Long.* 1. 5. W. *Lat.* 44. 29. N.

Étang de Marfeillotte, a lake of France, near the Atlantic, in the department of the Aube. *Long.* 2. 39. W. *Lat.* 43. 14. N.

Étang de Gruffin, a bay on the coast of France, communicating with the Mediterranean, in the department of the Aude. *Long.* 3. 9. E. *Lat.* 43. 5. N.

Étang de Leucate, a bay on the coast of France, communicating with the Mediterranean, in the department of the Aude. *Long.* 3. 6. E. *Lat.* 42. 51. N.

Étang de Palme, a bay on the coast of

France, communicating with the Mediterranean, in the department of the Aude. *Long.* 3. 6. E. *Lat.* 42. 57. N.

Etang de Sigean, a bay on the coast of France, communicating with the Mediterranean, in the department of the Aude. *Long.* 3. 5. E. *Lat.* 43. 5. N.

Etang de Maguelonne, a bay on the coast of France, communicating with the Mediterranean, in the department of the Herault. *Long.* 3. 55. E. *Lat.* 43. 29. N.

Etang de Mauguio, a bay on the coast of France, communicating with the Mediterranean, in the department, of the Herault. *Long.* 4. 7. E. *Lat.* 43. 34. N.

Etang de Perols, a bay on the coast of France, communicating with the Mediterranean, in the department of the Herault. *Long.* 4. 2. E. *Lat.* 43. 32. N.

Etang de Thaur, a bay on the coast of France, communicating with the Mediterranean, in the department of the Herault. *Long.* 3. 41. E. *Lat.* 43. 23. N.

Etang de Vendres, a bay on the coast of France, communicating with the Mediterranean, in the department of the Herault. *Long.* 3. 19. E. *Lat.* 43. 12. N.

Etangs, (*Les*), a town of France, in the department of the Moselle. 7 m. ENE. Metz.

Etaples, a seaport town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, situated near the mouth of the Canches, in the English Channel, with a harbour for small vessels. The principal trade is fishing. 7 m. WNW. Montreuil, 13 S. Boulogne. *Long.* 1. 44. E. *Lat.* 50. 31. N.

Etarry, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 34 miles SW. Arrah.

Etafaggah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 35 miles SE. Bahar.

Etaveram, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 10 miles E. Coilpetta.

Etauliers, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde. 7 m. N. Blaye.

Etayah, a circar of Hindoostan, in the subah of Agra, bounded on the north by Rohilla; on the east by the circar of Pattan, Canoge, and Corah, and on the south-west by the Jumna. Etayah is the capital.

Etayah, a town of Hindoostan, and capital of a circar in the subah of Agra, on the north-east side of the Jumna. 52 miles SE. Agra. *Long.* 79. 17. E. *Lat.* 26. 45. N.

Etchauk, a town of Bengal. 22 miles N. Rangur.

Etelent, a town of the Arabian Irak, on the Tigris. 66 miles NNW. Bassora.

Eternoz, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs. 7 miles SE. Quingey.

Etherington's Bay, a bay on the north-east coast of the island of St. Vincent, a little to the north of Château Belair Bay.

Ethiopia, a name which has been given to divers countries as well in Asia as Africa,

for the Greeks called all those people whose skin was black or tawney, *Ethiopians*. At present, a great part of Africa is comprehended under the name of Ethiopia, which is divided into Upper and Lower. Upper Ethiopia includes Nubia and Abyssinia. In Lower Ethiopia are comprehended all the kingdoms south of the equinoctial line, as Congo, Lower Guinea, Caffaria, Mocaranga, &c. each of these countries are spoken of under their proper heads.

Etmafer, a town of Arabia, in Yemen. 36 miles N. Chamir.

Etna, a mountain of Sicily, situated on the eastern part of the island, in the valley of Demona, and celebrated on account of its volcano, called by the inhabitants *Mount Gibello*. The country round about is exceedingly fertile. In the lower region of the mountain are vineyards, corn-fields, and pastures; the second is crowded with forests of oaks, beech, and firs; the third, or most elevated, is uncultivated, and covered with congealed snow, of which the Sicilians make great use, and from which the Bishop of Catania derives a great part of his revenue. The summit is three miles in circumference, and within formed like a vast amphitheatre, from whence flames, smoke, and ashes, issue in divers places. The most considerable eruptions which have been recorded, happened in the years 1535, 1554, 1566, 1579, 1669, 1692, 1766, and 1787. The height of this mountain is said to be 9000 feet above the level of the sea, and the circumference 70 miles.

Etoile, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme. 9 miles NW. Crest.

Eton, a town of England, in the county of Bucks, separated from Windsor by the river Thames, over which is a bridge of communication; celebrated for its college, which was founded in the nineteenth year of Henry VI. for a provost, ten priests, four clerks, six choristers, 25 poor grammar scholars, with a master to teach them, and 25 poor old men; and though some of its endowment was taken away by Edward IV. yet being particularly exempted in the act of dissolution, it still subsists in a flourishing state, with some small alteration in the number of the foundation, which now consists of a provost, seven fellows, two schoolmasters, two conductors, one organist, eight clerks, 70 king's scholars, ten choristers, besides officers, &c. of the college. It was valued, 26 Henry VIII. at 1100l. per annum, clear 886l.

Etonda, a town of Mocaumpour. 10 m. W. Mocaumpour.

Etowree, a town of Bengal. 45 miles NW. Rangur.

Etrigny, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire. 10 miles S. Châlons sur Saône.

Etris, a town of Egypt. 18 m. NW. Cairo.

Etreung, a town of France, in the department of the North. 3 miles S. Avesnes.

Etruria, a country situated between the Mediterranean, the Tiber, and the Apennines; bounded on the east by the dominions of the Pope, on the north and north-east by the kingdom of Italy, on the west by the republic of Lucca, and on the south-west by the Mediterranean; about 115 miles in length, and 80 in breadth. The face of the country is beautifully varied with hills and vallies, and the soil rich and fertile, producing corn in abundance, with excellent fruit, oranges, lemons, olives, and grapes. The air, in several parts, is rendered unwholesome by fens and morasses: the salt pits are rich. Manna is gathered in the marsh-lands near the sea; and the mountainous parts are rich in mines and minerals. In some places are found amethysts, jaspers, cornelians, crystal, lapis-lazuli, chalcedony, marble, slate, alabaster, sulphur, alum, and quicksilver. Several medicinal springs have been discovered besides those of Pisa. The principal river is the Arno. Florence is the capital. This country was anciently called *Etruria*, and the inhabitants *Etrurii*, *Tyrreni*, and *Tuscani*, though the present does not include the whole of *Etruria*. After several revolutions and changes, it became a republic, called, from its chief city, the republic of Florence. In this republic, the Medici family obtained, by commerce, the wealth and grandeur of princes; and Henry II. king of France, chose his consort, the famous Catherine, out of this family. The Emperor Charles V. in the year 1531, at the solicitation of Clement VII. created Alexander Medici duke of Florence; and afterwards gave him in marriage Margaret his natural daughter. His nephew and successor, Cosimo I. was, in 1569, declared Great Duke of Tuscany by Pope Pius V. which title was ratified by the emperor Maximilian II. in the year 1575, on condition of his enjoying and holding it as a fief of the empire. In 1699, the emperor conferred on the great duke the title of royal highness, to which the Pope and the court of France readily acquiesced. The great duke, John Gaston, having no heirs, it was stipulated in the fifth article of the quadruple alliance, made in 1718, that the dutchy should, by all the contracting parties, be for ever acknowledged a male fief of the Roman empire; and that, with the consent of the Germanic body, the emperor should confer it as a fief on the King of Spain's eldest son by the second marriage, from him to devolve to his male descendants, and on their failure to the younger brother and his heirs; but that Leghorn was always to remain a free port. This was not only confirmed in the treaty of Vienna in 1725,

but the Great Duke also, and his sister, in 1731, concluded with the King of Spain a family treaty of the like import, and the infant Don Carlos was accordingly brought up at the great duke's court at Florence. New differences arising, and, in 1733, breaking out into a war, in which the emperor, in 1734, lost the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily, Don Carlos caused himself to be proclaimed king, and, by the peace of 1736, retained the possession of these kingdoms. On the other hand it was stipulated, that the great dutchy of Tuscany, after the demise of the possessor, should escheat to the House of Lorraine in lieu of that dutchy, which was to be resigned to King Stanislaus. This took place in 1737, and by this means Tuscany became annexed to the House of Austria. By the peace of Luneville it was ceded to the Duke of Parma, and erected into a kingdom under the name of *Etruria*.

Etruria, a village of England, in Staffordshire, celebrated for its extensive potteries, belonging to Mr. Wedgewood. 20 miles N. Uttoxeter, 160 NNW. London.

Eisa, a town of Egypt. 18 miles S. Abu Girgê.

Etsef, a town of Hungary. 20 miles NW. Zatmar, 34 E. Tokay. Long. 21. 51. E. Lat. 48. 2. N.

Etsef, Klein, a town of Hungary. 2 m. N. Etsef.

Ettenheim, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Straßburg. 19 miles SSE. Straßburg, 15 N. Friburg.

Ettenstatt, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anspach. 5 miles NE. Weissemburg.

Etterhausen, a town of Germany, in the principality of Würzburg. 3 m. N. Volckach.

Ettlingen, or *Oettlingen*, or *Ettingen*, a town of the dutchy of Baden, on the river Albe. This place is celebrated for its lines, which were forced by Marshal Berwick and Comte Saxe in 1734. Near it a battle was fought in July 1796, between the French and Austrians, in which the latter were defeated with the loss of 2000 men: the loss of the French was nearly as great. 6 miles SSW. Durlach, 28 SSW. Heidelberg. Long. 8. 27. E. Lat. 48. 55. N.

Ettlörff, a town of the archdutchy of Austria. 9 miles SW. Sonneberg.

Ettrick, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Yarrow, 2 miles SSW. Selkirk.

Etuend, a mountain of Persia, in the province of Irak. 60 miles SE. Hamadan.

Etzeri, a town of Circassia, on the Subar. 100 miles N. Cotatis.

Eu, a seaport town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, situated on the Bresse, near the coast of the English Channel. 15 miles N. Dieppe, 36 NNE. Rouen. Long. 1. 29. E. Lat. 50. 3. N.

Evangelists, four small islands at the western extremity of the Straits of Magellan, near the coast of South-America; three of them are low; and the other, at some distance from the rest, has the appearance of a hay-stack. *Long.* 67. 16. W. *Lat.* 52. 45. S.

Evans's Island, a small American island, near the coast of Main. *Long.* 67. 3. W. *Lat.* 44. 31. N.

Evauux, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Creuse; near it is a mineral spring and baths. 26 miles E. Gueret, 18 NNE. Aubusson. *Long.* 3. 33. E. *Lat.* 46. 10. N.

Eubelsstadt, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Wurzburg, on the Maine. 3 miles S. Wurzburg.

Euchendorf, a town of Lower Bavaria, on the Vils. 14 miles W. Vilzhofen.

Euenclads, a river of England, in the county of Oxford, which runs into the Isis, about 5 miles W. Oxford.

Euenes, a town of Norway. 18 miles N. Drontheim.

Evening Island, a small island in the Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 133. 17. *Lat.* 2. 46. N.

Everbode, a town of France, in the department of the Dyle. 5 miles N. Dieft.

Everdingen, a town of Holland, in Guelderland. 3 miles W. Culemburg.

Everberg, a town of the dutchy of Westphalia. 7 miles W. Brilon, 34 N. Cologn.

Evenham, a town of England, in the county of Worcester, situated near the river Avon, which is here navigable for barges, in a fertile vale, called *The Vale of Evenham*, or *The Vale of Worcester*; incorporated by James I. to be governed by a mayor, aldermen, &c. four of whom are justices of the peace, and competent to try all crimes except treason. It sends two members to parliament, and has a well-supplied weekly market on Monday. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 2837; of whom 472 were employed in trade and manufactures. It has three churches, and had formerly an abbey, of which small remains are now visible, whose abbot sat in parliament, and exercised the spiritual power of a bishop. On 4th of August 1265, a remarkable battle was fought here, between Simon Montfort earl of Leicester, and Prince Edward, afterwards King Edward I. In this battle the Earl of Leicester, and almost all the barons who had taken up arms against the king, were slain, and the prince had the honour of restoring his father, Henry III. upon the throne: this victory proved decisive in favour of the royal party. 14 m. SE. Worcester, 95 WNW. London. *Long.* 1. 52. W. *Lat.* 52. 7. N.

Evest, a river of Russia, which runs into the Dwina, near Kreutzburg.

Eufra, a town of Sweden, in South Finland. 12 miles NNE. Abo.

Eugano, a mountain of Italy, in the west part of the Paduan, bordering on the Vicentin.

Eugno, a small island on the east side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 22. 42. W. *Lat.* 63. 49. N.

Eughtur, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Kitchwara. 15 miles E. Ougein.

Eugubio, see *Gubbio*.

Evian, a town of France, in the department of the Leman, on the coast of the lake of Geneva, containing two parishes, and two convents; near it are some mineral waters, which bring a resort of company in the summer to the town, and render it more flourishing than it was heretofore. It was an ancient city of the Nantuates. 5 miles E. Tonon, 23 NE. Geneva. *Long.* 6. 24. E. *Lat.* 46. 25. N.

Eviratua, a town of Brasil, on the river of the Amazons. 36 m. W. Fort Rio Negro. *Lat.* 2. 50. S.

Evil's Creek, a river of Maryland, which runs into the Potomack, *Long.* 78. 44. W. *Lat.* 39. 38. N.

Eukfineh, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 10 miles NE. Eregrî.

Eulbach, or *Eulenberg*, a town of Germany, in the county of Erbach. 3 miles NE. Erbach.

Eule, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaurzim. 12 miles S. Prague. *Long.* 14. 31. E. *Lat.* 49. 55. N.

Eulenberg, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz. 14 miles N. Olmutz.

Eulenburg, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Leipzig, on an island in the Mulda, containing three churches. Beer constitutes the principal article of trade. 12 miles NE. Leipzig. 36 WNW. Meissen. *Long.* 12. 38. E. *Lat.* 51. 27. N.

Eune, a river of Spain, which runs into the sea near Corunna.

Eummé Fareggé, or *Omm Faredje*, a canal of Egypt, cut from lake Manzaleh to the Mediterranean: supposed to be the mouth of that ancient canal called the Tanitic or Saitic branch of the Nile.

Eunitak, a place of East Greenland. *Long.* 46. W. *Lat.* 61. 4. N.

Evoli, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra. 15 miles ESE. Salerno.

Evora, or *Elvora*, a city of Portugal, and capital of the province of Alentejo; said to have been founded by the Phœnicians, and walled round by Sertorius, who supplied the town with water by means of a beautiful aqueduct. In the year of Rome 605, the Romans were defeated by Viriatus: and in the year of Rome 611, Viriatus was overcome by the Romans, nearly in the same place. Sertorius is said to have resided here a considerable time; and two stones are mentioned as bearing testimony of his having

been buried here. It was taken by the Moors, in the year 715, when they over-run all this country; but was retaken by the Christians, under the command of Giraldo, a man who had raised himself by his superior merit, in 1166; and thereby reduced under the dominion of Alphonso Henriquez. In the year 1540, it was erected into an archbishopric by Pope Paul III.; and the first prelate founded an university. It contains five churches, several hospitals, 22 convents or colleges, and 12,000 inhabitants. It was taken by the Spaniards in the year 1663, but retaken soon after. Here are the remains of a temple of Diana, of which there are still seven entire pillars standing, of the Corinthian order. This edifice, from a pagan place of worship, was first changed into a Moorish mosque, and is now converted into butchers' shambles. There are many other Roman vestiges, inscriptions, &c. several of which are placed in the great square. The fortifications at present are 12 bastions, and 2 half bastions. 65 miles E. Lisbon. *Long.* 7. 42. *W. Lat.* 38. 30. N.

Evoramonte, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, situated on a rock, and containing about 800 inhabitants. In the year 1663, a battle was fought near this town, between the Spaniards and Portuguese, in which the latter were victorious. 8 miles SW. Estremoz, 15 NE. Evora. *Long.* 7. 31. *W. Lat.* 38. 42. N.

Evoria, a town of European Turkey, in Livadia. 24 miles N. Lepanto.

Evoutis, a small island in the Southern Pacific Ocean. 15 miles S. from Terra del Fuego. *Long.* 67. 36. *W. Lat.* 55. 33. S.

Eupatoria, a town of Russia, in the government of Taurida, on the Black sea. 68 miles SW. Perekop. *Long.* 33. 14. *E. Lat.* 45. 40. N.

Eupen, or *Oopen*, a town of France, in the department of the Ourthe, on the Wezer. Here is a considerable manufacture of cloth. 4 miles ENE. Limburg.

Euphrates, a river of Asia, which rises in Mount Ararat, in two streams, a few miles to the north-east of Erzerum, which unite to the south-west near that city; in its course it separates Aladulia from Armenia, Seria from Diarbekir, and Diarbekir from Arabia; passes through the Arabian Irak, in which it joins the Tigris, and empties itself into the Persian gulf about 50 miles SE. Bassora. *Long.* 66. 55 *E. Lat.* 29. 50. N.

Euphrates, a river of Africa, in the country of Whidah, on the slave coast.

Eura, a town of Sweden, in the government of Abo. 17 miles NE. Abo.

Eura, a town of Abyssinia. 12 m. SE. Sirè.

Eura-minna, a town of Sweden, in the government of Abo. 17 miles S. Bjorneborg.

Euran, a town of France, in the depart-

ment of the North Coasts. 4 m. S. Dinan, 21 ESE. Lamballe.

Euran Islands, a cluster of small islands, on the east side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 22. 39. *E. Lat.* 63. 54. N.

Eure, a river of France, which rises near Pontgoin, in the department of the Eure and Loire, passes by Courville, Chartres, Maintenon, Louviers, &c. and joins the Loire, a little below Pont de l'Arche.

Eure, a department of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Lower Seine, on the east by the department of the Oise, on the south by the departments of the Eure and Loire and the Orne, and on the west by the department of the Calvados; it takes its name from the river Eure, which crosses it. Evreux is the capital.

Eure and Loir, a department of France, bounded on the north-west by the department of the Eure, on the east by the departments of the Seine and Oise and the Loiret, on the south by the departments of the Cher and Loiret, on the west by the departments of the Orne and the Sarthe. It takes its name from the rivers Loire and Eure, which water it. Chartres is the capital.

Evre, or *Yeure*, a river of France, which empties itself into the Cher by two streams, one near Vierzon, the other at Bourges.

Evrecy, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados. 7 miles SW. Caen.

Evreignies, a town of France, in the department of Jemappe. 9 miles NNW. Tournay.

Evreux, a town of France, and capital of the department of the Eure. Before the revolution, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Rouen, and containing eight parishes. Its commerce consists in woollen and linen cloth, rice, grain, wine, and cider. When this town belonged to England, as a part of Normandy, it was taken and retaken, and suffered much by the calamities of war. In 1793, it was taken by the royalists. 6 posts S.; Rouen, 12½ *W.* Paris. *Long.* 1. 15. *E. Lat.* 49. 2. N.

Evril, see *Erbil*.

Evron, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne. 15 miles ENE. Laval, 12 SSE. Mayenne.

Europa Rocks, rocks in the Straits of Mozambique. *Long.* 40. 16. *E. Lat.* 21. 30. S.

Europe, one of the grand divisions of the world. We can only say in general, that towards the east it is bounded by Asia, without ascertaining the boundary line; elsewhere the limits are more accurately defined, from the sea of Azoph to the Mediterranean on the south-east, through the Euxine or Black sea, the Bosphorus, the sea of Marmora, the Dardanelles, and the Archipelago; on the south it is bounded by the Mediterranean, on the west by the Atlan-

tic; and on the north by the Frozen sea: Cabo di Rocca, or the Rock of Lisbon, on the coast of Portugal, being the most westerly point of land, *Long.* 9. 30. W. and probably the most easterly may be about the 64th degree of east longitude. Its extent from south to north is supposed to be from the 26th degree to the 72d degree of north latitude. The number of inhabitants in Europe is calculated at 150 millions; but it is certainly capable of supporting a much greater number. These form different states, which are sometimes united and sometimes divided, as different political interests may weigh; each state speaks a different language, many of which are derived from the same original source, or are a mixture of others, formed and fashioned by time. Europe may be divided into sixteen parts, four to the north, viz. the British islands, Denmark, with Norway, Sweden, and Russia; eight in the centre, viz. France, Netherlands, Switzerland, Germany, Bohemia, Hungary, Poland, and Prussia; and four to the south, viz. Portugal, Spain, Italy, and European Turkey. Its length from east to west, is reckoned above 1100 leagues, and breadth from north to south about 900. Although Europe is the smallest quarter of the world in number of square miles, yet it may be considered as the principal in every thing relating to man in society, mildness of air, fertility of soil, whence are produced all the necessaries, and most of the luxuries of life; for the beauty, strength, courage, and wisdom of its inhabitants; the excellence of its government, laws, and religion. The principal islands of Europe are Great-Britain, Ireland, the Orcades, the Hebrides, Iceland, the isles of Faeroer in the Atlantic, Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, Candy, the Greek isles, Majorca, Minorca, and others in the Mediterranean; and in the Baltic are Zealand, Funen, Rugen, Bornholm, Gothland, Oesel, &c. The most considerable rivers are the Po and the Tyber, in Italy; the Rhine, the Danube, the Elbe, and the Oder, in Germany; the Meuse, the Scheldt, the Loire, the Seine, the Rhône, and the Garonne, in France; the Tagus and the Duero in Spain; the Vistula in Poland; the Dnieper, the Volga, and the Don, in Russia; the Thames, and the Severn, in England; the Tay, the Clyde, and the Firth, in Scotland.

Euroville, a town of France, in department of the Upper Marne. 5 miles SE. St. Dizier.

Eufcom, a river of Canada, which runs into lake St. Clair, *Long.* 82. 25. W. *Lat.* 45. N.

Eusdale, or *Exdale*, a small island on the west coast of Scotland, noted for its quarries of slate. *Long.* 5. 48. W. *Lat.* 56. 13. N.

Eushar, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 24 miles E. Isbarteh.

Eusheim, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wurzburg. 3 miles NW. Volckach.

Euskirchen, a town of France, in the department of the Roer. 20 m. SE Juliers.

Eutaca, a mountain of Egypt, near the Red sea. 12 miles S. Suez.

Eutam, a small island of the West-Indies, near the east coast of Porto Rico. *Long.* 64. 41. W. *Lat.* 18. 18. N.

Eutin, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Lubeck, situated by the side of a lake, the usual residence of the bishop. 20 miles N. Lubeck. *Long.* 10. 32. E. *Lat.* 54. 10. N.

Euxine, see *Black Sea*.

Euxton, a township of Lancashire, with 831 inhabitants, the greater part of which are employed in trade and manufactures. 4 miles W. Chorley.

Euzet, a town of France, in the department of the Gard. 9 miles WNW. Uzès.

Ewanice, see *Eybenschtz*.

Ewaniczow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kaminiéc. 64 miles NNW. Kaminiéc.

Evamo, a town of Poland, in Galicia. 36 miles SE. Halicz.

Ewe, a small island on the west coast of Scotland, at the entrance of Loch Ewe. *Long.* 5. 37. W. *Lat.* 57. 53. N.

Ewell, a town of England, in the county of Surry, with a weekly market on Thursday. In 1801, the population was 1112. Near this place Henry VIII. began a magnificent palace, called Nonfuch, which was afterwards finished by the Earl of Arundel. Charles II. gave it to the Dutchess of Cleveland, by whom it was pulled down and sold. 2 miles NE. Epfom, 18 S. London.

Eweny, a river of Glamorganshire, which runs into the Ogmore, 2 m. from the sea.

Ewes, or *Eus*, a river of Scotland, which joins the Elk, at Langholm, in Dumfriesshire; the valley through which it passes is called Ewesdale.

Ex, a river of England, which rises in the west part of Somersetshire, passes by Dulverton, Tiverton, Exeter, Topsham, &c. and runs into the sea at Exmouth. This river was formerly navigable to Exeter, till, in 1311, the Earl of Devon, out of spite to the inhabitants, made wears and dams to obstruct the navigation; since that time vessels unload at Topsham.

Exaltacion, a town of South-America, in the government of Moxes. 50 miles S. Trinidad.

Exdorf, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 7 miles SE. Meinungen.

Exea, or *Écsa*, a town of Spain, in Aragon: this town was surnamed *De los Cavalieros*, by Alphonso I. in commemoration of signal services rendered by some French cavalry,

when he took it from the Moors. 25 m. NW. Saragossa. *Long.* 1. 9. W. *Lat.* 42. 6. N.

Exeter, a city of England, and capital of Devonshire, situated on the river Ex, about ten miles from the English channel; the see of a bishop, suffragan of the archbishop of Canterbury, removed to this city from Crediton by Edward the Confessor. When first founded is altogether unknown, but it was probably in possession of the Romans. Ptolemy calls it *Isca*; and *Antoninus, Isca Damnoniorum*: the Saxons call it *Exceancester*, *Excaester*, or *Excester*. In modern Latinity, it is called *Exonia*, whence the word *Exon*. It was surrounded with walls, and had six gates, most of which are pulled down. Besides the cathedral, which is a magnificent pile of building, there are 18 other churches, a few chapels, and five large meeting-houses. The city is governed by a mayor, recorder, town-clerk, &c. and was incorporated by King John, and erected into a county by Henry VIII. All pleas and civil causes are tried by the mayor, aldermen, recorder, and common-council; criminal causes and private wrongs, are judged by eight aldermen, who are justices of the peace. In the north-west corner of the city stood the castle, called *Rougemont*, from the colour of the hill on which it was built, supposed to have been founded by the West Saxon kings, and afterwards made the seat of the earls of Cornwall. Nothing but the outer walls remain; this castle was completely ruined in the civil wars, when the city held out against Fairfax, who blockaded it for two months. The principal public buildings are the guildhall and public hospital. The guildhall is a spacious and convenient building, built in its present form in 1593, but repaired in 1720. The public hospital was erected by subscription in 1740, for the sick and lame of the city and county of Devon. The trade of the city of Exeter consists principally in the exportation of coarse woollen goods, manufactured in the counties of Devon, Cornwall, and Somerset; these goods the merchants of Exeter buy rough from the loom, mill, dye, and finish them for use, and afterwards export them; they chiefly consist of druggets, ducrys, kerseys, and everlastings, which find a ready sale in Italy, Spain, Germany, Holland, France, and Portugal, to the annual amount of more than half a million sterling. Besides this, the East-India company take off a quantity of long-ells, amounting to the value of about 105,000*l.* of which about a fourth part are shipped at Exeter; the remainder at Dartmouth and Plymouth. For making these woollens, about 4000 bags of wool are imported at Exeter from Kent. The rest of the wool made use of is the product of Devonshire, and the neighbouring counties. Exeter likewise imports dying drugs, wines,

and fruit, from Spain and Italy; linens from Germany; and hemp, iron, timber, and tallow from the Baltic. It sends ships to the Newfoundland and Greenland fisheries. It supplies the country round with coal, both from the northern collieries, and from Wales; and it has an exportation of corn, especially oats to London. Exeter was twice ravaged by the Danes. In the reign of Henry VII. it was besieged by Perkin Warbeck, but made so brave a defence that he was compelled to raise the siege, and the king, in acknowledgment of the bravery of the citizens, presented them with a sword which he himself wore, to be carried before the mayor in all corporate processions. Three markets are held here weekly, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, one of which is for serges, of which 80,000*l.* or 100,000*l.* worth have been sold in a day. Exeter sends two members to parliament; and in 1801, contained 16,827 inhabitants, of whom 4513 were employed in trade and manufactures. 78 miles SW. Bath, 78 SW. Bristol, 173 WSW. London. *Long.* 3. 30. W. *Lat.* 50. 40. N.

Exeter, a town of United America, in the state of New Hampshire, on a river of the same name: formerly much employed in ship building, but this business was interrupted by the war, and is not yet revived; it has two churches and an academy, and the public offices of the state are held here. The tide rises here eleven feet; it is well situated for a manufacturing town, and has already a duck manufacture in its infancy, six saw-mills, a fulling-mill, sitting-mill, paper-mill, snuff-mill, two chocolate, and ten grist-mills, iron works, and a printing-office. 15 miles SW. Portsmouth.

Exeter, a town of United America, in state of Rhode island. 20 miles SW. Providence.

Exeter, a town of North-Carolina, on a branch of Cape Fear river. 55 miles SSW. Newbern. *Long.* 78. 5. W. *Lat.* 34. 36. N.

Exideuil, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of Dordogne. 30 m. S. Limoges, 18 NE. Perigueux.

Exiles, a town of France, in the department of the Po, on the river Doria. This town is fortified, and guards one of the passes into Piedmont. In 1746, the Chevalier, brother of the Marshal, Belleisle, at the head of 34,000 men, attempted to take it; but while he was advancing at the head of his troops to place the standard on the enemy's entrenchment, he was killed by two musquet balls; his troops were so dispirited at the fall of their commander, that they immediately retreated. By the treaty of peace between the French republic and the king of Sardinia, in 1796, the fortifications of this town were to be razed. 5 miles WSW. Sufa.

Exlanza, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. 5 miles SE. Leon.

Exmes, a town of France, in the department of the Orne. 9 miles E. Argenton.

Exmoor, an extensive forest of England, in the western part of the county of Somerset.

Exmouth, a seaport town of England, on the south coast of the county of Devon, at the mouth of the river Ex. 10 miles S. Exeter. *Long.* 3. 25. W. *Lat.* 50. 29. N.

Exoudon, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevrés. 7 miles SE. St. Maixent.

Exploits, (*Bay of*) a bay of the Atlantic, on the east coast of Newfoundland. *Long.* 55. 20. W. *Lat.* 49. 45. N.

Esterenschein, or *Egerstein*, a town of Germany, in the county of Lippe. 1. m. S. Horn.

Exuma, one of the Bahama islands. 25 miles long, and three broad. *Long.* 75. W. *Lat.* 23. 20. N.

Exuma Sound, a large channel among the Bahama islands, extending from NW. to SE. between Cat island or Guanahani to the east, and a range of small islands and rocks to the west and south-west; the entrance is south of the island of Eleuthera.

Eyach, a river of Wurtemberg, which rises about four miles S. Ebingen, and runs into the Neckar, three miles above Rothenburg.

Eyaford, a bay on the north coast of Iceland. *Lat.* 65. 50. N.

Eybach, a town of Germany, in the territory of Nuremberg. 5 m. S. Nuremberg.

Eybelstadt, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wurzburg. 3 miles SSE. Wurzburg.

Eybens, a town of France, in the department of the Isère. 3 miles S. Grenoble.

Eybenschitz, or *Ewanice*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Znaym. This place was formerly noted for having more different sects of religion than almost any other town in Europe. The Hussites and Lutherans worshipped in the same church; the Calvinists had two churches; the Jews had a synagogue; besides which there were Anabaptists, Quakers, Holy Brethren of Swisserland, Photinians, &c. The present inhabitants are chiefly Roman Catholics and Jews. 10 miles NE. Znaym, 12 SW. Brunn. *Long.* 6. 17. E. *Lat.* 49. 8. N.

Eybenslock, or *Eybelsadt*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Erzgebürg. 7 miles W. Schwartzenberg, 20 SSW. Chemnitz. *Long.* 12. 35. E. *Lat.* 50. 25. N.

Eybenstier, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wurzburg. 12 miles S. Gerdun.

Eyder, see *Eider*.

Eydy Engly, a town of Hindoostan, in Mispour. 14 miles S. Gargala.

Eye, a town of Norway. 36 m. S. Bergen.

Eye, a town of England, in the county of Norfolk; a very ancient borough, sending 10 members to the British parliament. It

is a corporation, and has a weekly market on Saturday; with 1734 inhabitants. 21 miles N. Ipswich, 90 NNE. London.

Eybergen, a town of Holland, in the county of Zutphen, on the Berckel. 5 miles E. Borekeloe.

Eyerdorf, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wurzburg. 5 m. SSW. Kissingen.

Eyerheim, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wurzburg. 7 miles ESE. Schöwefurt.

Eyerlandt, an island at the entrance into the Zuyder sea from the German Ocean, north of the Texel, about 2½ miles in length and about half a mile wide; joined to the island of Texel by a bank of sand, and overflowed only at high water.

Eyeton, or *Ayton*, a town of Scotland, in Berwickshire, on the river Eye. 7 miles N. Berwick-upon-Tweed.

Eyferding, see *Esferding*.

Eygalières, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône. 12 miles E. Tarascon.

Eyguet, a river of France, which runs into the Sarre, 5 miles NE. Sarre Alb.

Eyguères, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône. 16 miles ESE. Tarascon.

Eyla, a river of Saxony, which runs into the Wichra, 2 miles N. Bornä, in the margrave of Meissen.

Eyla, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara. 25 miles ESE. Palermo.

Eyland, a river of Brandenburg, which runs into the Oder, two miles S. Francfort.

Eylanden, one of the smaller Japanese islands. *Long.* 139. 20. E. *Lat.* 34. 45. N.

Eylau, *Deutsch*, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland. 84 miles SSW. Königsberg, 42 ENE. Culm. *Long.* 19. 24. E. *Lat.* 53. 30. N.

Eylau, *Preussisch*, a town of Prussia, in the province of Natangen. On the 7th and 8th of Feb. 1807, a most bloody battle was fought near this town between the French and the Russians: the accounts received from Peterburg by Lord Howick, and published in an extraordinary Gazette, state the loss of the Russians, at more than 6000; and that of the French at more than 12000 men: on the other hand, the French claim the victory. 20 miles S. Königsberg. *Long.* 20. 42. E. *Lat.* 54. 20. N.

Eyles's Island, a small island in the Merqui Archipelago, near the south coast of Sullivan's Island. *Lat.* 10. 46. N.

Eyll, a river of France, which runs into the Roer, near Juliers.

Eyme, a town of Germany, in the principality of Calenberg. 16 miles E. Hameln.

Eymet, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne. 12 m. S. Bergerac.

Eymouth, a seaport town of Scotland, on

the east coast of the county of Berwick, with a small harbour, principally for fishing vessels. *Long.* 2. 10. *W. Lat.* 55. 53. N.

Eymoutiers, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne, situated on the Vienne; containing about 2000 inhabitants, with a considerable trade in skins, leather, and rags. 18 miles N. Limoges.

Eymoutiers, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne. 15 miles N. Perigueux.

Eyndhoven, a town of Brabant, situated on the Demmel. 17 miles S. Bois le Duc, 25. W. Venlo.

Eynezat, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme. 5 m. E. Riom.

Eynon, a river of Wales, which runs into the Dowie, about 3 miles below Machynleth.

Eynsham, a village of England, in the county of Oxford, at one time a royal villa. It was taken from the Britons by Cuthwolf, and a monastery was founded here by Athelmar, or Aylmer, earl of Cornwall and Devon, before the year 1005; a council was held here by King Ethelred, attended by the archbishops and bishops of the realm, at which many acts were passed, ecclesiastical and civil. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1166. 6 miles NW. Oxford.

Eypel, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Koniggratz. 3 miles SSE. Trautenau.

Eypoltan, a town of Austria, on the north side of the Danube. 5 miles N. Vienna.

Eyragues, a town of France; in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône. 8 miles ENE. Tarascon.

Eyre, a town of North-Carolina. 48 miles W. Halifax.

Eyré, or *Iré*, a mountain of Africa, between Fezzan and Cashna.

Eyrecount, a town of Ireland, in the county of Galway. 34 miles E. Galway.

Eyron, a river of South-Wales, which runs into Cardigan Bay, 12 miles S. Aberystwith.

Eyrach, a river of the Tyrol, which runs into the Adige, near Bolzano.

Eysdale, or *Esdak*, a small island, near

the west coast of Scotland, celebrated for its quarries of excellent slate. 7 miles SE. from Mull. *Long.* 5. 38 *W. Lat.* 56. 18. N.

Eysenberg, a town of Prussia, in Natangen. 20 miles SSW. Brandenburg.

Eysel, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anspach. 4 miles N. Thalmessing.

Eytjou Hotun, a town of Corea. 380 miles E. Peking.

Eywanowitz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz. 16 miles SW. Olmutz.

Eza, a town of France, in the department of the Maritime Alps. 4 miles E. Nice, 4 W. Monaco.

Ezagen, a town of Africa, in Fez. 60 miles S. Tetuan.

Ezawen, a town of Africa, in the country of Sahara. 70 miles NW. Tombuctou.

Ezcaray, see *Escaray*.

Ezdoud, a town of Syria, on the site of the ancient Azotus, or Ashdod. 10 m. N. Acalon.

Ezel, or *Oesel*, an island in the Baltic of a triangular form, and about 100 miles in circumference. In the Estonian language, it is called *Kurre saar*, i. e. *Crane Island*, and by the inhabitants *Sare ma*, that is the island. The air is moderate and healthy; the soil, a mixture of sand, loam, and clay, with good management produces wheat, rye, barley, and pulse. Here are some considerable quarries of lime-stone, and veined marble. This island followed the fate of Livonia, and fell with that province to Russia; Arensburg is the only town. *Long.* 22. 16. *E. Lat.* 58. 25. N.

Ezel, a mountain of Switzerland. 15 miles NE. Schwitz.

Ezetova, a river of Russia, which runs into the Obskaia gulf, *Long.* 74. 14. *E. Lat.* 67. 50. N.

Ezetezula, a town of Moldavia. 5 miles S. Jassy.

Ezingi, a town of Turkish Armenia. 30 miles N. Erzerum.

Ezy, a town of France, in the department of the Eure. 15 miles SE. Evreux.

Etzeium, a town of Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile. 8 miles N. Benisuef.

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FAABORG, a seaport town of Denmark, on the south coast of the island of Funen, situated in a flat but fertile country; the harbour is not good; the principal trade is in provisions. 17 miles S. Oldensee. *Long.* 10. 16. E. *Lat.* 55. 6. N.

Faas, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 5 miles S. Amiednagur.

Fabiane, a river of Louisiana, which runs into the Mississippi, *Long.* 91. 47. W. *Lat.* 39. 31. N.

Fabomit Lake, a lake of Canada. *Long.* 88. 15. W. *Lat.* 52. 28. N.

Fabregas, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. 13 miles W. Gerona.

Fabregues, a town of France, in the department of the Herault. 5 m. SW. Montpellier.

Fabresan, a town of France, in the department of the Aude. 5 m. NE. La Grasse.

Fabriano, a town of the Popedom, in the marquisate of Ancona, at the foot of the Apennines, celebrated for its excellent paper; it contains several rich monasteries, and is called one of the four castles of Italy. 16 miles N. Nocera, 33 SW. Ancona.

Fabrico, a town of Italy, in the principality of Corregio. 9 miles N. Corregio.

Fabristan, a town of Persia, in the province of Mazanderan. 50 miles E. Casbin.

Fabra, a town of the Popedom, in the Patrimonio. 9 miles NNW. Orvieto.

Facata, or **Fucate**, a seaport of Japan, in the island of Ximo, where the Jesuits had formerly a considerable establishment, and a church. 27 miles WNW. Taifero.

Facaul, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Carmania. 63 miles NNW. Cogni.

Facelli, a town of Naples, in Lavora. 18 miles NE. Capua.

Fach, see **Vach**.

Facile Harbour, a harbour or port of New Zealand, in Dusky Bay, on the west coast of Resolution Island, which Capt. Cook recommends to such ships as are sailing to the south. To sail into this harbour, keep the inside of the land of Five Fingers' Point aboard, until you are the length of the isles, which lie abreast the middle of the land. Haul round the north point of these isles,

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and you will have the harbour before you bearing east, *Long.* 166. 18. E. *Lat.* 45. 40. S.

Facker See, a lake of Carinthia. 3 miles SE. Villach.

Facusim, a town of Japan, in the island of Niphon. 55 miles NE. Meaco.

Fadala, a town of Fez. 28 m. SW. Salee.

Faden Hotun, a town of Corea, on the river Oula. 460 miles ENE. Pekin. *Long.* 125. 44. E. *Lat.* 41. 3. N.

Fadla, a town of Arabia, in the province of Nedsjed. 180 miles NE. Mecca.

Fadoal, a small island in the Eastern Indian sea. *Long.* 132. 37. E. *Lat.* 5. 51. S.

Faechedt, a river of France, which runs into the Ill, near Guemar, in the department of the Upper Rhine.

Famõe, **Femern**, &c. see **Femõe**, **Femern**, &c.

Faenza, a city of Italy, and capital of the department of the Amona; the see of a bishop suffragan of Ravenna, anciently called Faventia. Totila king of the Goths, towards the middle of the sixth century, ravaged it, and in the thirteenth, the Emperor Frederick II. ruined it, in hatred to the Pope, whose party it espoused; but a nobleman of the family, Manfredi, having made himself master of it, entirely restored it. It afterwards fell under the power of the Venetians, the Bolognese, and lastly, under the power of the Church. Faenza has likewise an old fortress, but without any other defence than a plain covered curtain, with its ditch. There are here fifteen or sixteen churches or convents. The cathedral stands in the great square, and is adorned with a handsome steeple five stories high, with balustrades. Near the church there stands a fountain, the basin of which is supported by four fine lions of brass, and surrounded with a wrought iron rail. In 1708, it was taken by the Imperialists. In July 1796, it was taken by the French; it was afterwards taken and garrisoned by the troops of the Pope. In 1797, the Pope's troops were defeated and expelled. Faenza was famous for its pottery which took its appellation from the town. 23

miles SW. Ravenna. *Long.* 11. 51. E. *Lat.* 44. 18. N.

Fæøe, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, near the north coast of Laland, about 12 miles in circumference, with two or three villages on it. *Long.* 11. 20. E. *Lat.* 54. 52. N.

Fafoa, one of the small Friendly islands. 4 miles N. Observatory Point, on the coast of Tongataboo.

Fagagna, a town of Italy, in Friuli. 8 miles W. Udina.

Fagerhult, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland. 35 miles NW. Calmar.

Fagiano, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto. 6 miles ESE. Tarento.

Faglee, one of the Faroer islands, in the North sea.

Fago, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon. 18 miles NW. Jaca.

Fagnano, a town of Italy, in the department of the Amona. 10 miles S. Faenza.

Fagnano, a village of Italy, in the Veronese. Here, in the late war, the French had a camp. In April 1799, a battle was fought near it, between the Austrians and the French, in which the former lost 2500 killed and wounded; the loss of the latter amounted to 3500 killed and wounded, 3000 prisoners, and 17 pieces of cannon. 5 miles E. Mantua.

Fahalfahara, a town of Persia, in the province of Mecran. 100 miles NW. Kidge.

Fabeu, one of the Carolina, or New Philippine islands, in the Pacific Ocean.

Fahlun, a town of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia, situated in the midst of rocks and hills, and between two large lakes, near some celebrated copper mines, whence the town is sometimes called Coppersberg. It contains 1200 houses, two churches roofed with copper, and about 7000 inhabitants, many of whom are employed in the mines. 70 miles N. Stroemsholm. *Long.* 15. 34. E. *Lat.* 60. 35. N.

Fahr, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wurzburg. 5 m. SSW. Gemunden.

Fabrag, a town of Persia, in the province of Farlitan. 180 miles NE. Schiras.

Fabrlaud, a town of Germany, in the New Mark of Brandenburg. 4 miles N. Potzdam.

Faid, or *Feid*, a town of Arabia, in the province of Nedsjed. 140 miles NE. Hagiar. *Long.* 40. 36. E. *Lat.* 26. 54. N.

Faido, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Uri, on the Tesino; the residence of a bailiff. 12 miles N. Bellinzona.

Failda, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra los Montes. 7 miles S. Braganza.

Faifsworth, a township of Lancashire, near Bolton. In 1801, the population was 2622, of which 1675 were employed in trade and manufactures.

Fair Foreland, or *Vogel Hook*, the north

west point of Prince Charles's Island, in the Northern Ocean. *Lat.* 78. 52. N.

Faiso, or *Haifo*, a seaport town of Cochinchina, situated in a bay of the Chinese sea. It is a place of great trade, and has an annual fair, which continues about four months. *Long.* 108. 10. E. *Lat.* 15. 50. N.

Fair Island, see *Fara*.

Fair River, a river of Canada, which runs from Wapessaga to Lake St. John.

Fairao, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 36 miles S. Meaco.

Fairay, a small island among the Orkneys, near the west coast of Eday.

Fairfax, a county of Virginia, in the United States of America.

Fairfax, a town of Virginia. 12 miles ESE. Winchester.

Fairfield, a county of South-Carolina, in the United States of America.

Fairfield, a county of Connecticut, in the United States of America.

Fairfield, a town of the state of New Jersey. 15 miles ESE. Salem.

Fairfield, a town of Pennsylvania. 30 miles WSW. York.

Fairfield, a seaport town of Connecticut, in Long Island Sound. 50 miles NE. New-York. *Long.* 73. 9. W. *Lat.* 41. 12. N.

Fairfield, (*New*), a town of the state of Connecticut. This town was burned by a detachment of the British troops under Gen. Tryon, in 1799. 6 miles NE. Danbury.

Fairford, a town of England, in the county of Gloucester; celebrated for the painted glass windows in the church, done from the designs of Albert Durer; the present of John Tame, a merchant of London, who took them in a prize-ship bound for Rome, and built the church for the purpose to place them in. It has a weekly market on Thursday. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1326, of whom 494 were employed in trade and manufactures. 22 miles ESE. Gloucester, 81 W. London.

Fairhaven, a seaport town of the state of Massachusetts, situated in Buzzard's Bay. In 1778, this town was burned by the British under Gen. Grey. About 70 sail of shipping, together with magazines, wharfs, stores, &c. were destroyed. 44 miles S. Bolton. *Long.* 70. 50. W. *Lat.* 41. 34. N.

Fairhaven, a bay on the north-west coast of Spitzbergen. *Long.* 10. E. *Lat.* 79. 50. N.

Fairhead, a cape of Ireland, on the north coast of the county of Antrim. *Long.* 6. 2. W. *Lat.* 55. 44. N.

Fairlee, a town of the state of Vermont, situated on the river Connecticut.

Fairley, a town of Scotland, in the county of Air. 11 miles NW. Irvine.

Fairley Road, a narrow strait of Scotland, in the frith of Clyde, between the islands of Cumora, and the county of Air.

Fairness Sound, a harbour on the west coast of Eday, one of the Orkney islands.

Fairwaysand, a town of Persia, in Segestan, on the Heermund. 20 miles SW. Bost.

Fairweather Mountain, a mountain on the west coast of North-America. 100 miles SE. Admiralty Bay. *Long.* 137. *W.* *Lat.* 59. N.

Faisans, Isle de, Isle of Pheasants, or *Isle of Conference*, a small island in the river Bidassoa, celebrated for being the place where the peace of the Pyrenées was concluded, in the year 1669, between France and Spain; and for the interview between the kings of France and Spain, on the marriage of Louis XIV. The first name it received from the number of pheasants found there, the last from the circumstance of the interview. 2 miles from Fontarabia.

Fakaul, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Carmania. 4 miles N. Cogni.

Fakenham, a town of England, in the county of Norfolk, about six miles from the sea, with a large weekly market on Thursdays, and 1326 inhabitants. 25 miles NW. Norfolk, 110 NNE. London.

Fakira, a town of Japan, in the island of Ximo. 15 miles S. Nangasaki.

Fakoeni, a town of Walachia, on the Danube. 21 miles NNE. Raslovat.

Falaife, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Calvados, on the Ante. It has manufactures of ferges, linens, and lace. In the castle of Falaife, William king of Scotland was kept confined, who had been made prisoner by Ralph de Glanville, in the reign of Henry II. Here likewise Arthur, nephew of King John, was shut up for some time. Falaife was the native place of William the Conqueror. 18 miles S. Caen, 21 SW. Lisieux. *Long.* 0. 7. *W.* *Lat.* 48. 55. N.

Falaife, a town of France, in the department of the Dyle. 16 miles SE. Tirlemont.

Falari, a town of the Popedom, in the Patrimonio. 10 miles NE. Sutri.

Falasjam, a country of Africa, west of Abyssinia.

Falaviers, a town of France, in the department of the Isere. 5 miles W. Bourgoin.

Falces, a town of Spain, in Navarre, on the Arga. 5 miles W. Olite.

Falckenberg, a town of the dutchy of Holstein. 7 miles WSW. Nordtorp.

Falckenburg, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre. 20 miles ESE. Deux Ponts.

Falco, a mountain of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 15 miles NNW. Aquila.

Falcon Islands, two or three small islands near the coast of Connecticut, in Long Island Sound. *Long.* 72. 40. *W.* *Lat.* 41. 10. N.

Falconara, a fortress on the south coast of Sicily. 6 miles E. Alicata.

Falconara, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 9 miles W. Cosenza.

Falconera, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Mirandola. 4 m. NE. Mirandola. *Long.* 24. 1. E. *Lat.* 36. 57. N.

Falconera, a town of Italy, in the department of the Panaro. 4 miles N. Mirandola.

Falconieri, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Sicily.

Falczi, or *Faltschi*, a town of Moldavia, on the Pruth. 32 miles ENE. Birlat.

Fale, a river of England, in the county of Cornwall, which rises about 5 miles SE. from St. Columb Major, and runs into the sea at Falmouth.

Falemi, a river of Africa, which runs into the Senegal, 20 miles W. Gallam.

Falera, a town of Switzerland, in the Grisons. 4 miles NNE. Ilantz.

Faliga a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 5 miles SE. Hof.

Falin, a river of Chinese Tartary, which runs into the sea of Japan, *Long.* 133. 16. E. *Lat.* 43. 5. N.

Falios, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Black sea. 24 miles W. Amasreh.

Falkenau, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse. 4 miles S. Grotkau.

Falkenau, or *Falkenow*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, on the Egra, where are manufactures of alum, sulphur, and vitriol. 12 miles NE. Egra, 66 W. Prague. *Long.* 12. 37. E. *Lat.* 50. 9. N.

Falkenau, a town of Prussia, in Oberland. 22 miles SE. Marienwerder.

Falkenau, a town of Prussia, in Ermland. 9 miles SW. Marienburg.

Falkenberg, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 10 miles N. Oberwoltz.

Falkenberg, a seaport town of Sweden, in the province of Halland, situated at the mouth of the Athran, on the Scaggerac; the chief trade of the inhabitants is fishing. Near it a battle was fought between the Danes and the Swedes, in the year 1365, in which the former were defeated. 52 miles N. Helsingborg. *Long.* 12. 19. E. *Lat.* 56. 56. N.

Falkenberg, a town of Germany, in the county of Lippe. 2 miles S. Horn.

Falkenberg, a town of Saxony. 5 miles NW. Leibenwerda.

Falkenberg, a town of the Middle Mark of Brandenburg. 7 m. ENE. Furstnwald.

Falkenberg, or *Niemodlin*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppeln. 14 m. W. Oppeln, 14 SSE. Brieg. *Long.* 17. 22. E. *Lat.* 50. 35. N.

Falkenberg, a town of Brandenburg, in the New Mark, on the Drage. 32 miles E. Stargard, 124 NE. Berlin. *Long.* 16. 0. E. *Lat.* 53. 28. N.

Falkenberg, see *Fauquemont*.

Falkenhagen, a town of the dutchy of Pomerania. 5 miles S. Rumburg.

Falkenhagen, a town of the Middle Mark of Brandenburg. 8 miles W. Lebus, 40 E. Berlin. *Long.* 14. 30. E. *Lat.* 52. 25. N.

Falkenow, see *Falkenau*.

Falkenstein, a town of Austria, with a castle, the proprietor of which has a right to coin money. 10 miles NW. Zisterdorf.

Falkenstein, a town of Austria. 10 miles S. Aigen.

Falkenstein, or *Valckenstein*, a town of Upper Bavaria, on the Inn. 8 miles N. Kuffstein, 24 SW. Traunstein.

Falkenstein, (*County of*), a small county of Germany, now united to France. It was sold by the last count, in the year 1667, to the Duke of Lorraine, from whom it came to the emperors elected from that house. When the Emperor Francis Stephen ceded Lorraine to France, in the year 1735, he reserved the county of Falkenstein. It took its name from a castle, not now in existence; and contains the town of Winweiler, a town of its own name, and about fifteen villages; the inhabitants are principally Lutherans, with some Roman Catholics. It was ceded to France by the treaty of Campo Formio, and confirmed by the peace of Luneville.

Falkenstein, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria. 15 m. N. Straubing, 9 SW. Cham.

Falkenstein, or *Elleford*, a town of Germany, in the Vogtland. 2 m. S. Aurbach.

Falkenstein, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, late in the county of Falkenstein. 24 miles W. Worms. 27 NE. Deux Ponts.

Falkenstein, a village and castle of Switzerland, in the canton of Soleure: formerly the residence of particular lords, which bore the same name; the family has long been extinct. 11 miles NNE. Soleure.

Falkirk, a town of Scotland, in the county of Stirling; chiefly supported by the markets of cattle which are brought here from the northern parts of Scotland for sale, of which 15,000 have been sold sometimes at one market, or tryst, as they call it there. In the year 1298, a battle was fought here between the English and the Scots, in which the latter were defeated with the loss of about 12,000 men, while the loss of the English amounted scarcely to 100. In the year 1746, Prince Charles with his forces defeated the royal army under General Hawley, near this town, and compelled them to retire to Edinburgh. In 1801, the population was 8838. 25 miles W. Edinburgh, 11 SE. Stirling. *Long.* 3. 48. W. *Lat.* 56. 2. N.

Falkland, a town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, erected into a royal burgh in 1458, by James II. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 2211. The chief employment is the manufacture of brown and white linen and silenas. It had formerly a palace, which was rebuilt by James V. but

is now in ruins. 16 miles SE. Perth, 20 NNE. Edinburgh. *Long.* 3. 12. W. *Lat.* 56. 15. N.

Falkland's Islands, these islands were probably seen by Magellan, Sharp, and Drake; nevertheless Davis is supposed to have been the first that discovered them, in 1592. In the year 1594, they were visited by Sir Richard Hawkins, who saw some fires, and supposed them to have been inhabited. They were called by him *Hawkins's Maiden Land*. The name of *Falkland* is said to have been given by Captain Strong, in 1639. Roggewein, who passed by the east coast in the year 1721, called them *South Belgia*, they have likewise been called *New Islands of St. Lewis*, and *Mallouines*, but the name of *Falkland* has generally prevailed. They consist of two large islands, with a great number of smaller surrounding them, and are situated in the Southern Atlantic Ocean, to the eastward of the Straits of Magellan. In the year 1764, Commodore Byron was dispatched by the British court to take possession of these islands, and settle a colony at a place which he called *Port Egmont*. They were at first represented as a valuable acquisition, but ceded to Spain in the year 1774. Indeed these islands do not seem likely to have been any advantage to Great-Britain, as we learn from the observations of Captain Macbride, who says, "We found a mass of islands and broken lands, of which the soil was nothing but a bog, with no better prospect than that of barrea mountains, beaten by storms almost perpetual. Yet this is summer: and if the winds of winter hold their natural proportion, those who lie but two cables' length from the shore, must pass weeks without having any communication with it." Besides the names above-mentioned, they have also been called *Pepys Islands*, and *Sebald de Wert's Island*. *Long.* 56. 30 to 62. 16. W. *Lat.* 51. 6 to 52. 30. S.

Falkland's Sound, a strait or bay, separating the two largest of the Falkland islands.

Falköping, a town of Sweden, in West Gothland. In the year 1388, a battle was fought here between Albert king of Sweden, and Margaret queen of Denmark and Norway, when the former was defeated, and with his son, taken and shut up prisoners in a strong castle. 56 miles E. Uddevalla. *Long.* 13. 16. E. *Lat.* 58. 12. N.

Fall, a river of Scotland, which rises in the south-west part of Perthshire, and runs into Loch Lomond.

Fall Indians, Indians of North-America, about *Long.* 123. W. *Lat.* 51. 50. N.

Fallafacea, one of the Friendly Islands, in the Southern Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 183. 16. E. *Lat.* 20. 30. S.

Fallatty, a town of Abyssinia. 56 miles WNW. Gondar.

Fallen, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Shannon, 3 miles N. Laneborough, in the county of Longford.

Fallern, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland, noted for its mineral spring. 3 miles from Wexio.

Fallerone, a town of the Popedom, in the marquissate of Ancona. 14 miles W. Fermo.

Fallerleben, a town of Germany, in the principality of Luneburg, on the Aller. 27 miles SE. Zelle.

Fallet, a town of Sweden, in Helsingland. 55 miles NW. Hernofand.

Falling Creek, a river of Virginia, which runs into James river, Long. 77. 41. W. Lat. 37. 25. N.

Fallingbzel, a town of Germany, in the principality of Luneburg-Zell. 14 miles NE. Rethem.

Fallowfield, a town of Pennsylvania. 30 miles W. Philadelphia.

Falmouth, a seaport town of England, in the county of Cornwall, situated at the mouth of the river Fale, at the entrance into the English Channel, with a good harbour, and a road for shipping, supposed to be the best in Great-Britain, capable of receiving vessels of any burden: guarded by two castles. Packets for Spain, Portugal, and the West-Indies, sail regularly from this port, which is the occasion of considerable trade and advantage to the town. It is a corporation, governed by a mayor and aldermen, and has three markets weekly, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 3684. One of the castles, called *Pendennis Castle*, stood a siege against Oliver Cromwell, and made a good defence, under the conduct of Sir Peter Killigrew. 95 m. SW. Exeter, 268 WSW. London. Long. 5. 4. W. Lat. 50. 9. N.

Falmouth, a town of Nova-Scotia. 25 miles NW. Halifax.

Falmouth, a seaport town of the island of Antigua, situated on a large bay, called *Falmouth Harbour*. 7 miles SE. St. John's. Long. 61. 28. W. Lat. 17. 9. N.

Falmouth, a seaport town of United America, in the state of Massachusetts, situated in Vineyard's Sound. In 1775, this town was burned by the British. 50 miles SSE. Boston. Long. 70. 32. W. Lat. 41. 31. N.

Falmouth, a town of the state of Virginia, situated on the north side of the Rappahannock river. 36 m. S. Washington. Long. 77. 32. W. Lat. 38 22. N.

Falmouth, a town of United America, in the district of Main. 2 miles S. Portland.

Falmouth, a seaport town of the island of Jamaica, on the north coast. Long. 77. 33. W. Lat. 18. 31. N.

Falmouth, a small low island in the Chinese sea. Long. 112. 12. E. Lat. 11. N.

Falmouth Harbour, a port on the south coast of the island of Ruatan.

Falour, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore. 50 miles ESE. Sultanpour.

Falfe Bay, a bay to the east of the Cape of Good Hope, and west of Cape Falfe, frequented by ships in north-west winds. Long. 18. 30. E. Lat. 34. 10. S.

Falfe, a bay on the west coast of northernmost island of New Zealand. Long. 185. 38. W. Lat. 36. 33. S.

Falfe Island, an island in the bay of Bengal, near the coast of Ava. Long. 94. 15. E. Lat. 18. N.

Falfe Point, see *Cape Falfe*.

Falfe River, one of the mouths of the Ava.

Falster, an island of Denmark, situated at the entrance of the Baltic, south of Zealand, from which it is separated only by a narrow sea; about 60 miles in circumference, exceedingly fertile, and abounding in game; the principal towns are Nyekioping and Stubbekioping. Long. 12. E. Lat. 54. 50. N.

Falsterbo, a seaport town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen, chiefly known for a light-house and its herring fishery. 22 m. SSW. Lund. Long. 12. 34. Lat. 55. 21. N.

Faluga, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the west coast of Sardinia. 12 miles S. Cape Argentera.

Faluga, a town of the Arabian Irak, on the west bank of the Euphrates, whence an arm of that river issues to join the Tigris. 25 miles SE. Bagdad.

Falvaterra, a town of the Popedom, in the Campagna. 15 miles SE. Frusinnone.

Falun, see *Fahlun*.

Falun, a river of Switzerland, which runs into the lake of Neuchâtel, near Yverdon.

Famagula, a town of New Mexico. 50 miles SW. Cinaloa.

Famagusta, a seaport of the island of Cyprus, formerly called Arsinoë, from the name of the sister of Ptoemy Philadelphus, who laid the foundation of it. The name of Famagusta comes originally from Amocusta, which signifies *built in the sand*, and was given it on account of the thin sandy earth that surrounds it. The city is situated on the eastern coast of the island. One must approach very near before it can be perceived, and even then nothing is seen but the summits of the houses; for as the neighbouring ground forms a very long declivity, the highest ridge of it is on a level with the most elevated parts of the city; it is built on a rock, and is two miles in circumference; the walls are thick, strongly built, and flat at top; they are surrounded by a deep ditch, cut out of the solid rock; and are flanked by twelve enormous towers, the sides of which are four paces in thickness, and inclose a circle five paces in diameter. In the interior part of the city, there is a pharos, three bas-

tions, and a rampart, with a battery consisting of two rows of cannon; and also a citadel. This city, fortified in 1193, by Guy de Lusignan, increased still in the hands of the Genoese, who possessed it for near a century; in those of James the bastard; and lastly in those of the Venetians. It has two draw-bridges; one towards the land side, and another towards the sea: the latter conducts to the harbour, which is extremely narrow, and is shut every morning by a chain fixed to one of the ends of the pier. The entrance of it is forbid, except to unload vessels: this prohibition, however, is not owing to the shallowness of the water, but to the basin being in a great measure filled up. On the east it is defended by a chain of rocks, which prevent the sea from entering it with impetuosity; and on this account, it affords a very safe shelter to ships: captains therefore generally bring their vessels into this harbour to be hoven down and refitted. It was at Famagusta that the Lusignans caused themselves to be crowned kings of Jerusalem. This custom continued till the city was taken by the Genoese; after which they installed themselves sovereigns, both of Cyprus, and Jerusalem, in the cathedral of Nicosia. The Genoese took possession of Famagusta in the fourteenth century, in the time of King Pier'n, whose successor, King James, gave it freely up to them with the territories around, to the distance of six miles, to be governed according to their laws. In the fifteenth century, James the bastard took it, after a siege of three years; and one of the articles of the capitulation was, that the Genoese laws should be preserved. In 1490, the island again falling into the hands of the Venetians, Famagusta was then governed by a noble Venetian, who was in some measure a minister plenipotentiary. The citadel in time of peace had two governors, and a garrison of five hundred soldiers, under the command of four superior officers. In the month of September 1570, the bashaw Mustapha, general of Sultan Selim, began the siege of Famagusta: in the month of April 1571, he approached the walls, and encamped in the gardens near the town. The governor was the brave Mark Anthony Bragadin; and this place, which may be truly called the key of the kingdom, was defended by several gentlemen of approved valour. There were then in Famagusta 8000 souls, and 4000 in a condition to bear arms. This resolute band sustained six terrible assaults, and opposed the united forces of the Ottoman Empire; but they were overpowered by numbers; and on the first of August 1571, the city surrendered on honorable conditions; which the perfidious Mustapha violated, without shame, in defiance of the most sacred rights. On the fourth of

August, the intrepid commander went to Mustapha's tent, to deliver him the keys of the city, to take leave of him, and to evacuate the island according to the articles of the capitulation. Bragadin was accompanied by Estor Baillon, colonel of the troops, and other officers and captains. The bashaw testified the greatest desire to see them; but scarcely were they got into his presence, when, instead of rendering homage to their valour, the deceitful Mustapha forged a most odious lye, and accused them of having killed during the truce a great number of Mahometans. Under this pretence, he caused all the officers and noblemen that attended Bragadin to be butchered without mercy; and the governor himself, after being shamefully mutilated, was condemned to the public works. On the seventh of the same month, Mustapha entered Famagusta, where he caused Tiepolo, the governor of Paphos, whom Bragadin had left there to settle matters after his departure, to be hanged. At length on the 17th of August, Bragadin, after suffering a great many insults and outrages, in which he displayed great heroism, was slayed alive, his skin was then stuffed with straw, his body was torn to pieces, and his limbs were scattered over parts of the fortifications. The Ottoman army consisted of 200,000 men, of whom 84,000 only were Turks. The rest were a collection of adventurers from Syria, Carmania, and Natolia. In the ten months during which the siege was carried on, the Turks fired 540,000 bombs; at present the remains of them may be seen in the neighbouring gardens and fields, and in the ditches which surround the city, where they still lie in heaps. *Long.* 33. 30. *E. Lat.* 35. 10. N.

Fam-cham, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li. 25 miles SW. Peking.

Fam-chan-pou Hotun, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea. 612 miles ENE. Peking.

Famars, a town of France, in the department of the North; near which the French, in the beginning of the year 1793, had a fortified camp for the defence of Valenciennes, which was attacked by the allies on the 23d of April, under the command of the Duke of York, the Prince of Coburg, and general Clairfait. The French were driven from the ground, which enabled the allies to lay siege to Valenciennes. No official account was published of the loss of the troops; but on both sides it must have been great. 3 miles S. Valenciennes.

Famia, or *Famieh*, a town of Syria, anciently called Apamea, and once the place where the Seleucidae established the school and nursery of their cavalry, when they fed 30,000 mares, 300 stallions, and 500 ele-

phants; instead of which the soil will hardly support a few buffaloes, and sheep. 90 miles N. Damascus. *Long.* 36. 43. E. *Lat.* 35. N.

Family Islands, a cluster of small islands near the north-east coast of New-Holland. 12 miles NW. Cape Sandwich.

Family Lake, a lake of North-America, *Long.* 93. 20. W. *Lat.* 52. 35. N.

Famine, or *Famene*, a small country of the Netherlands, in the western part of the dutchy of Luxemburg, on the borders of the bishopric of Liege: the principal towns are Marche and Roche. It is now annexed to France.

Fam-tam-Hotun, a town of the kingdom of Corea. 625 miles ENE. Peking.

Fan, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chan-tong. 17 miles NE. Po.

Fanaes, an island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa, about 9 or 10 miles in circumference, a little to the south of the Line.

Fanano, a town of Italy. 18 m. S. Modena.

Fanbyn, a town of Sweden, in the province of Angermanland, near the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 19. E. *Lat.* 63. 24. N.

Fanfour, one of the Navigators islands, in the South Pacific Ocean, about 5 miles in circumference. *Long.* 170. 20. W. *Lat.* 14. 4. S.

Fang, a town of China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang. 40 miles S. Yuen-yang.

Fangoomba, a town of Africa, in Kaarta. *Long.* 7. 30. W. *Lat.* 14. 15. N.

Faujeaux, a town of France, in the department of the Aude. 13 miles W. Carcassonne. 8 S.E. Castelnaudary. *Long.* 2. 7. E. *Lat.* 43. 11. N.

Favinbo, a town of Africa, in Bambara. *Long.* 4. W. *Lat.* 14. 40. N.

Fanki, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chan-li. 17 miles NE. Tai.

Fanna, a town of Italy, in Friuli. 7 miles NNE. Aviano.

Fannissima, a town of Japan, in the isle of Niphon. 100 m. NW. Jedo, 135 NE. Meacc.

Fano, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 9 miles SSW. Teramo.

Fano, a seaport of the dutchy of Urbino, on the Adriatic, the see of a bishop, immediately under the Pope. It is surrounded with a lofty wall of brick and ditches, with towers at small distances, and bastions towards the sea. It has several monasteries, and some beautiful churches. It was anciently called *Fanum Fortunæ*, from a temple built by the Romans to the goddess Fortune, after the defeat of Asdrubal, on the banks of the Metaurus. Near this town Narfes, the general of the emperor Justinian, defeated Theia, the king of the Goths, who was killed in the battle. Here are the remains of a triumphal arch, erected in honour of Augustus, who sent hither a colony, called *Julia Fanestris*. It was destroyed by Totila,

and rebuilt by Belisarius. 16 miles ENE. Urbino, 32 NW. Ancona. *Long.* 12. 56. E. *Lat.* 43. 52. N.

Fanøe, or *Fænoe*, a small island of Denmark, in the Little Belt, situated about two miles south from Middelfahrt, in the island of Funen. *Long.* 9. 43. E. *Lat.* 55. 30. N.

Fanøe, a small island of Denmark, near the coast of Sleswick, in the German Ocean, about fifteen miles in circumference, chiefly inhabited by fishermen. *Long.* 8. 43. E. *Lat.* 55. 25. N.

Fanpoten, a town on the east coast of Madagascar. *Long.* 50. 40. E. *Lat.* 15. 45. N.

Fanshire, a river of Madagascar, which runs into the sea, 15 m. SW. Fort Dauphin.

Fantin, a country of Africa, on the gold coast, which extends about 30 miles along the shore of the Atlantic. The soil is fertile, producing fruits, maize, and palm-wine. European nations trade here for gold and slaves. The inhabitants are bold, cunning, and deceitful. Their government is aristocratic; their chiefs are a supreme judge or governor, attended by a council of old men. Each town has a chief. Their intestine divisions are the chief security of their neighbours, being able to assemble an army of 10,000 men. The small towns are very numerous, and they reckon about 4000 fishermen on the coast. The capital is of the same name, and is situated about 12 miles up the country. *Lat.* 5. 10. N.

Fanu, a small island in the Mediterranean. 10 miles NW. Corfu.

Fan-yuan, a town of Corea. 23 miles ESE. Koang-tcheo.

Fanzara, a town of Fez. 15 m. S. Salee:

Faou, (*Le*), a town of France, in the department of the Finistère. 13 miles N. Quimper, 9 S. Landerneau.

Faoua, or *Foua*, a town of Egypt, situated on the west branch of the Nile, built by the Milesians, in the reign of Plammeticus, and was formerly a seaport, though now 20 miles from the sea. The Venetians formerly kept a consul here, and merchandize was brought hither by the canal from Alexandria; but the canal not being now navigable, the town has lost its commerce, and Rosetta flourishes on its decay. It is supposed to be about the situation of the ancient Naucratis. 16 miles SE. Rosetta, 70 NNW. Cairo. *Long.* 31. E. *Lat.* 31. 10. N.

Faouet, (*Le*), a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Morbihan. 30 m. NW. Vannes, 18 N. L'Orient. *Long.* 3. 24. W. *Lat.* 48. 2. N.

Fara, or *Fairay*, one of the smaller Orkney islands, between Eda and Westra. *Long.* 2. 43. W. *Lat.* 59. 4. N.

Fara, one of the smaller Orkney islands. 1 mile E. from the island of Hoy. *Long.* 3. 1. W. *Lat.* 58. 43. N.

Fara, a town of Arabia Felix. 235 miles W. Cathem.

Fara, or *Fair Island*, an island in the North sea, about three miles long, and two broad, situated between the Orkneys and the Shetland islands, 30 miles north from the former, and 24 south from the latter, to which it is considered rather to belong. There are four villages, and in the whole of arable land about 75 acres. The number of inhabitants is about 220; their chief employment is fishing.

Farab, see *Otrar*.

Faradeese, a town of Africa, near the east coast of Tunis; the inhabitants of which, rather more than a century ago, were the greatest cruisers and most experienced mariners of the country, though near four miles from the sea; their port being a small creek in the gulf of Hamam-et: but the superior conveniences of Hamam-et have drawn away the greater part of the inhabitants. 12 m. W. Hamam-et, 30 S. Tunis.

Fariba, a town of Arabia, on the south coast of the Persian gulf. 200 miles ESE. El Catif. Long. 51. 30. E. Lat. 25. 7. N.

Farani, one of the smaller Shetland islands. Long. 1. 26. W. Lat. 60. 40. N.

Farana, (*El*) a town of Egypt, situated at the mouth of what was anciently the Pelusiac branch of the Nile, now in ruins. 3 miles NE. Tineh.

Faranagur, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 36 miles S. Amednagur.

Farani, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Ludamar. 30 miles NW. Benown.

Farani, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia. 16 miles S. Baken.

Faran, a valley of Arabia, which extends from the Red sea to Mount Sinai.

Farat, a river of Nubia, which runs into the Red sea, Lat. 21. 40. N. with good depth of water at its mouth.

Farlee, a town of the duchy of Holstein. 4 miles WSW. Oldeburg.

Fareham, a seaport town of England, in the county of Hants, situated at the north-west nook of Portsmouth harbour, with a quay, at which vessels of 200 tons can unload. A considerable trade is carried on in coals, corn, &c. and a manufacture of sacks and cordage; bricks and tiles are made here of a superior excellence. It has a weekly market on Tuesday, and 3030 inhabitants. 12 miles SE. Southampton, 74 SW. London. Long. 1. 10. W. Lat. 50. 51. N.

Fardan, a town of Persia, in the province of Segestian. 155 miles SSW. Zareng.

Farclains, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho. 6 miles NE. Villa de Condé.

Farella, a small island in the Eastern Indian sea. Long. 104. 27. E. Lat. 0. 48. S.

Farrellen Suio, a small island in the Spa-

nish Main, near the coast of Darien. Long. 79. 40. W. Lat. 9. 43. N.

Faremontier, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne. 3 m. W. Coulomier, 27 E. Paris.

Farrellnes, rocks in the North Pacific Ocean, in two distinct clusters of three or four rocks in each, lying in a south-east and north-west direction from each other. The highest rock of the northern group lies 14 miles south-south-west, the southern cluster lies 17 miles south-south-west from Punta de los Reyes; a third cluster, scarcely above water, lies 12 miles south-south-west from Punta de los Reyes.

Farekur, a town of Egypt, on the east branch of the Nile. 7 miles S. Danietta.

Farfana, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. 5 miles W. Balaguer.

Fargaum, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 36 miles S. Amednagur.

Fariab, a town and province of the country of Balk, on the borders of Persia. 90 miles W. Balk. Long. 63. 40. E. Lat. 36. 18. N.

Farjan, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 75 miles SW. Hamadan.

Faribe, a town of Africa, in the country of the Foulahs, on the Senegal. Long. 14. 34. W. Lat. 16. 45. N.

Faridabad, a town of Hindoostan, in the subah of Delhi. 18 miles S. Delhi.

Farigliani, a small island near the east coast of Sicily. Long. 15. 15. E. Lat. 37. 35. N.

Farila, a town of Sweden, in Helsingland. 39 miles N. Hudwicksfall.

Farilhoens, two small islands in the Atlantic, near the coast of Benguela. Lat. 12. 35. S.

Farim, a town of Africa, and capital of a province or kingdom of the same name, belonging to the Papels, on the river St. Domingo. Long. 14. 30. W. Lat. 12. 10. N.

Farima, or *Bansju*, a province of Japan, on the south coast of the island of Nippon, abounding in manufactures of silk, cloth, paper, &c.

Farinola, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 11 miles SSE. Teramo.

Faris, a town of Persia, in the province of Comis. 30 miles SE. Bistam.

Farlee, a town of Bengal. 8 miles N. Rangamatty.

Farles, a river of North-Wales, which runs into the Irish sea, 4 m. W. Crickaeth.

Farlef, a town of Sweden, in the province of Schonon. 6 miles N. Christianstad.

Farmington, a town of the state of Connecticut. 9 miles SW. Hartford.

Farmington, a river of United America, which runs into the Connecticut, near Windfor.

Farn Islands, a cluster, or rather two groups of small islands and rocks, seventeen in number, in the German sea, near the

English coast, opposite Bamborough castle, in Northumberland. They have all names; and produce kelp, feathers and eggs of the fowls, and some seals; some of them bear a little grass, and feed a cow or two. The principal, called *Farn*, is about a mile in compass, and has a fort and light-house; the latter of which is of no use, being never furnished with a fire. *Long.* 1. 44. *W. Lat.* 55. 29. N.

Farnbach, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 6m. ESE. Salzungen.

Farnham, a town of England, in the county of Surry, situated on the river Wey, granted by Ethelbald, a West Saxon king, to the bishops of Winchester, who have a seat or castle here, their summer residence, from the reign of King Stephen, by whose brother, then bishop, it was first built; but being razed by Henry III. was rebuilt by succeeding bishops. In the civil wars of the last century, it was blown up by order of Waller, the parliament general; the present edifice was built by Bishop Morley. Farnham is celebrated for its plantations of hops; the best in England being supposed to be cultivated in the neighbourhood, particularly at Crodal, a village in Hampshire, about three miles to the north-west. Farnham was formerly a considerable clothing town, but that branch of business has declined very much within these few years. It has a large weekly market on Thursday, and 2508 inhabitants. 27 m. NE. Winchester, 38 SW. London. *Long.* 0. 48. *W. Lat.* 51. 13. N.

Farnham St. Genevieve, a village of England, in the county of Suffolk. In 1173, the Earl of Leicester, who had brought over an army of Flemings, was defeated here by Hugh Lacy, and upwards of 10,000 of his followers killed. 3 miles S. Saxmundham.

Farni, a town of Africa, in Bambarra. *Long.* 4. 8. *W. Lat.* 13. 40. N.

Farnley Tyas, a township of Yorkshire, in the west riding. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 730; of whom 479 were employed in trade and manufactures. 13 m. SSE. Huddersfield.

Farnley, a township of England, in Yorkshire, near Leeds, with 943 inhabitants, chiefly employed.

Farnroda, a town of Germany, in the principality of Eisenach. 3m. ESE. Eisenach.

Farnworth, a township of Lancashire. In 1801, the number of inhabitants were 1439; of whom 920 were employed in manufactures. 3 miles SE. Bolton.

Faro, an island of Sweden, about 30 miles in circumference, separated from the north-east part of the island of Gothland by a narrow channel. It is populous and fertile. The principal town has the same name, and is situated on the south-east coast. *Long.* 19. 12. *E. Lat.* 57. 50. N.

Faro, a seaport of Portugal, in the province of Algarva, in the gulf of Cadiz, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Evora. It contains about 1200 houses, most of which have been built since 1596, when the town was plundered and burned by the English. It has the greater part of the trade of the province, though large ships cannot come up to the town, but are obliged to discharge their cargoes in the road. The most important article of exportation is that of figs. Faro was taken from the Moors in 1249, by Alphonso king of Portugal. 20 m. SW. Tavira. *Long.* 7. 52. *W. Lat.* 37. 2. N.

Faro, a town of the island of Siphanto. *Long.* 24. 49. *E. Lat.* 36. 58. N.

Faro of Messina, a strait of the Mediterranean, between Sicily and Calabria, about five miles across, remarkable for the tide ebbing and flowing every six hours. In this strait was a sea fight, in the year 1675, between the French and Spaniards, in which the latter were defeated.

Farøe, a small island of Denmark, near the fourth coast of Zealand. *Long.* 12. *E. Lat.* 54. 57. N.

Faroer Islands, islands in the North sea, belonging to Denmark, about 170 leagues south of Iceland, but something more to the west of Norway, and are 25 in number; though but 17 are inhabited. They extend about 70 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. When the day is at the greatest length in these islands, the sun rises at seven minutes after two, and sets fifty-three minutes after nine. In the shortest day the sun rises here fifty-three minutes after nine, and sets seven minutes after two. The summers and winters are very moderate in this climate; and as the latter are neither long nor severe, the cattle feed here in the open air all the year round. However, the dampness of the air makes the inhabitants subject to many distempers, as coughs, the scurvy, &c. These islands are, indeed, so many solid rocks, but the surface of them is covered with earth, or mould, to the depth of two feet, and this shallow soil is so fertile as to yield twenty for one. The pastures are excellent, especially for sheep, in the great flocks of which the wealth of the inhabitants consists. But a hard winter is very destructive to these animals, as in general they run wild about the country. Here is a great plenty both of land and water fowl; and it is naturally to be supposed that the inhabitants do not want fish. The commodities vended here to foreigners are salted mutton, goose-quills, feathers, and eider down; knit woollen waistcoats, caps, and stockings; tallow, &c. The islands of Faroer were discovered and peopled in the time of Harold Haarfager king of Norway; and one Griener Camban was the first who built a house on one of these

islands. The Christian religion being quite established in Denmark, about the year of Christ 1000, the Gospel was also propagated in the islands of Faroer, which were even thought worthy of a particular bishop; and the island of Stromoe was appointed for his place of residence. There are seven parishes, and 39 churches, under the diocese of Zealand. These islands, together with Iceland, are under one governor; but they have their respective langman, or provincial judge, their land-vogt, their inferior judge, and king's consul, who superintends the trade carried on between the Faroer islands and Copenhagen. *Lat.* 61. 15. to 62. 10. N.

Faronagur, a town of Hindoostan, in the subah of Delhi. 35 miles WSW. Delhi. *Long.* 77. 4. E. *Lat.* 28. 30. N.

Farout Head, or *Far-out Head*, a cape of Scotland, on the north coast of the county of Sutherland. 10 miles E. Cape Wrath. *Long.* 4. 38. W. *Lat.* 58. 40. N.

Faron, a river of France, which runs into the Meuse, 2 miles below Viset.

Farquhar's Island, an island in the Mergui Archipelago, of an oval form, about 8 miles in circumference. *Lat.* 11. 4. N.

Farr, a small seaport of Scotland, in the county of Sutherland, on a bay to which it gives name, in which is a good salmon fishery. 48 miles N. Dornoch.

Farr Bay, a bay of the North sea, on the north coast of Scotland, in the county of Sutherland. *Long.* 4. 2. W. *Lat.* 58. 34. N.

Farrar, a town of South-Carolina. 2 miles S. Amelia.

Farra, a town of Japan, on the south coast of the isle of Nippon. 40 miles S. Jedo. *Long.* 139. 12. E. *Lat.* 36. 4. N.

Farree, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad. 40 miles NW. Saipour.

Farree, see *Ferah*.

Farrenbach, a river of Franconia, which runs into the Rednitz, 2 miles below Furth.

Farrenbach, a town of the principality of Anspach. 5 miles E. Langenzen.

Farrenbach, Kirch, a town of the principality of Anspach. 4 miles S. Langenzen.

Farringdon, a town of England, in the county of Berks, situated on the side of a hill, with a weekly market on Tuesday: near it are the remains of a castle, built by the Earl of Gloucester in the reign of King Stephen. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1691; of whom 297 were employed in trade and manufactures. 17 miles NE. Oxford, 74 WNW. London. *Long.* 1. 30. W. *Lat.* 51. 39. N.

Farfa, a town of European Turkey, in Thessaly, anciently Pharfalia, the see of a bishop. 10 miles S. Livadia.

Farfa, a town of the Popedom, in the Sabina. 16 miles N. Tivoli.

Farshiut, or *Fursbout*, a town of Egypt. This is a poor, ill-built, ruinous town, about a mile in compass, the residence of a scheik, who is governor of the country on the west, almost to Syene. The environs are pleasant, and most of the roads to the town planted with acacia trees. Here is a convent of Franciscans. 20 miles S. Girgê.

Farfidunga, a town of Bengal. 40 miles NW. Beyhar.

Farfistan, or *Fars*, a province of Persia, bounded on the north by a desert, which separates it from Irak; on the east by Kerman, on the south by the gulf of Persia, on the west by Chusistan; about 420 miles long from north to south, and 360 from east to west. Towards the south the air is very hot, and the land so sandy, that it produces little else than palm-trees; northward it is full of mountains, on which are found the most beautiful falcons in Persia, a great number of wild swine, and wild cats. The parts which are cultivated, scarcely yield sufficient for the inhabitants; the principal productions are rice and fruit; the centre is the most fertile. In the forests is found a tree from which the inhabitants gather mastic: emeralds are common.

Farfley, a township of England, in the west riding of Yorkshire, with 954 inhabitants, of whom the greater part are employed in trade and manufactures.

Fartach, or *Fartak*, or *Fartaque*, a seaport of Arabia, in the province of Hadramaut, belonging to the scheik of Keschim. 132 miles SE. Hadramaut, 480 E. Mocha. *Long.* 51. E. *Lat.* 15. 36. N.

Fartin, a river of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, which runs into Valentia Bay.

Fartrey, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Irish sea, 9 miles N. Wicklow.

Faruganiê, a town of Egypt, on the east branch of the Nile. 18 miles N. Cairo.

Farulbo, see *Schenbro*.

Fasad, a town of Persia, in the province of Segestan. 35 miles SSW. Zareng.

Fasiano, a town of Naples, in the province of Bari. 12 miles S. Monopoli.

Fascaldo, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 15 miles WSW. Bassignano.

Faskani, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 30 miles W. Xenday.

Fasnel Rock, a rock in the Atlantic, near the coast of Ireland. 5 m. SSW. Cape Clear.

Fatagar, a country of Africa, situated to the south-east of Abyssinia, about *Long.* 39. E. *Lat.* 9. N.

Fatatenda, a town of Africa, in the country of Woolly, on the river Gambia, about 500 miles from its mouth, where the English had a factory, but from the behaviour of the King of Tomani, were compelled to abandon it in the year 1734. 10 m. S. Medina. *Long.* 13. 8. W. *Lat.* 15. 20. N.

Fatiabad, a town of Hindoostan, in the subah of Agra, built in 1041, by Modoud king of Ghizni. 15 miles SSE. Agra.

Fatiabad, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Hissar. 57 miles W. Hissar.

Fatieh, a town of the Arabian Irak, on the Euphrates. 15 miles SW. Korna.

Fatifa, see *Vatifa*.

Fato, a small island on the east side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 22. 44. *E. Lat.* 63. 52. N.

Fatfsse, an island of Japan, about eighty miles from the south coast of the isle of Nippon, whither the emperor banished the grandees who have incurred his displeasure, to be employed in making silk stuffs embroidered with gold; the island is barren, and almost inaccessible. *Long.* 140. 10. *E. Lat.* 33. 40. N.

Fattalagunge, a town of Oude. 20 miles SE. Sumbul.

Fattupour, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 8 miles W. Kairabad.

Fatteconda, a town of Africa, in Bornou. *Long.* 10. 20. *W. Lat.* 14. 20. N.

Fattik, a town of Africa, and capital of the kingdom of Joali. *Long.* 16. 48. *E. Lat.* 14. N.

Fattiko, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Jemarrow.

Fattipour, or *Fatepour*, a town of Hindoostan, in the subah of Agra, more anciently Sikari, but changed its name on being rebuilt by the Emperor Acbar. It was once a magnificent city, but is now in a state of decay. 28 miles WSW. Agra. *Long.* 78. 8. *E. Lat.* 27. 10. N.

Fattipour, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 35 miles WSW. Lucknow.

Fattipour, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Nagore. 25 m. NW. Didwana.

Fattipour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar, on the Gunduck. 30 m. NNW. Patna.

Fatty Kan Durga, a town of Hindoostan, in Moultan. 35 miles NNW. Moultan.

Favagnena, or *Favognana*, an island in the Mediterranean, about 7 miles in circumference, near the west coast of Sicily. This island was anciently called *Ægusa*, or *Capraria*; it has a convenient harbour, with good anchorage. It was on this island that Ulysses is said to have been driven by night; and from hence it is by some supposed he visited the Cyclops: and two rocks are seen facing Trapani, which gave occasion to the fables of the two enormous stones thrown by the Cyclops after the ship of Ulysses: the first falling beyond the ship, drove it back toward the shore; the second, falling short, impelled it toward the little island. It belongs to the family of Patavicino, and some years yields from the fisheries 80,000 livres. *Long.* 12. 25. *E. Lat.* 38. N.

Favani, *La*, a river of Naples, which runs into the sea, 9 miles SSE. Squillace.

Favara, a river of Sicily, which runs into the Mediterranean, about 5 miles S. Modica.

Favara, a town of Africa, in the country of Barca. 30 miles ESE. Derna.

Favara, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto, on a river of the same name. 10 miles W. Noto.

Favarota, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara. 15 miles WNW. Palermo.

Faubasch, a town of Egypt. 13 miles NW. Dendera.

Faucigny, or *Faussigny*, (*Barony of*) a province of Savoy, bounded on the north by the territory of Chablais, on the east by the Valais and the duchy of Aosta, and on the south and west by the Genevois. It is divided into Upper and Lower, and formerly made part of the estates of the dauphin, Humbert II. from whom it came to the house of Savoy, by marriage, in the year 1233. Wood and pastures form the principal riches of the country. The name is derived from an ancient castle, situated near the Arve, about 3 miles north from Bonne Ville. The principal towns of Upper Faucigny are Salanche, Samoens or Samoing, Taninge, and Flumet; the principal towns of Lower Faucigny are Cluse, Bonne, and Bonne Ville. It now forms a part of the department of the Lemman, and belongs to France.

Faucogney, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône. 7 m. ENE. Luxeuil, 9 N. Lure.

Fauconcourt, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges. 4 miles NW. Ramberviller.

Faudas, a town of France, in the department of the Gers. 15 miles SE. Lectoure.

Favelone, a river of Naples, which runs into the sea, 4 miles Squillace.

Faverney, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône. 10 miles WSW. Luxeuil, 7 N. Vesoul. *Long.* 6. 11. *E. Lat.* 47. 46. N.

Faverolle, a town of France, in the department of the Marne. 12 miles W. Reims.

Faverolles, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or. 12 miles E. Châtillon sur Seine.

Faverham, see *Feverham*.

Faugelai, a town of Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile.

Faughan, a river of Ireland, which runs into Lough Foyle, 5 miles NNE. Londonderry.

Favida, an island in the gulf of Georgia, discovered by the Spaniards in the year 1791, near the west coast of North-America, from which it is separated by a channel,

called Canal del Nuestra Señora del Rosario. 30 miles in length from north-west to south-east, and from two to five in breadth. The north-west point is named Point Marshal, and the south-east Point Upwood.

Favieres, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte. 5 miles W. Veze-lize, 12 S. Toul.

Faulbach, a town of Germany, in the county of Wertheim. 3 m. W. Wertheim.

Faulquemont, a town of France, in the department of the Moselle, near the river Nied. 16 miles E. Metz, 9 SE. Boulay. *Long.* 6. 40. E. *Lat.* 49. 3. N.

Favorita, a palace near the city of Mantua, taken by the French in the beginning of May 1796. In the latter end of the year, a battle was fought here between the Austrians and the French, in which the latter were victorious, General Provera and 6000 men surrendered prisoners of war, with 20 pieces of cannon: this battle decided the fate of Mantua.

Favourable Lake, a lake of North-America. *Long.* 92. 30. W. *Lat.* 52. 50. N.

Faup, one of the Carolina or New Philippi islands, in the Pacific Ocean.

Fauquemberg, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. 11 miles SW. St. Omer.

Fauquemont, or *Valkenberg*, or *Falkenberg*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Meuse, situated on the Geule. In 1568, it was sacked by the Duke of Alva. In 1652, it was taken by the French, who destroyed the fortifications. 12 miles W. Aix la Chapelle, 16 NNE. Liege.

Faurano, a town of Naples, in Lavora. 17 miles E. Naples.

Fautac, a town on the east coast of Madagascar. *Long.* 47. 45. E. *Lat.* 24. S.

Fauville en Caux, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine. 10 miles N. Caudebec.

Farwey, see *Fowey*.

Fay, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire. 13 miles S. Chinon, 12 ESE. Loudun.

Fay Billot, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne. 12 miles SE. Langres.

Fay le Froid, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire. 15 miles ESE. le Puy.

Fayal, one of the Azore islands, about 27 miles long, and 9 wide. The climate is good, and the air always mild and pure. The cold of winter is never felt, and the heat of summer is tempered by refreshing winds. It produces plenty of pasture for cattle; birds are numerous, and plenty of fish is caught on the coast. The name is given it from the great number of beech-trees

(Faya, in Portuguese) which grow there, besides which it has great variety of other wood. The chief place, if not the only town, is Villa Horta, or Orta. Fayal was first peopled by Flemings, who, imagining the Portuguese garrison to be a kind of oppressive tax upon them, petitioned his Catholic Majesty for leave to take upon themselves the defence of the island. Their request was granted, and the event was almost fatal; for the English, at different times, under the Earls of Cumberland and Essex, made descents on Fayal, took it, and destroyed the fortifications, after having taken and burnt a squadron of rich homeward-bound ships that lay in the harbour. This disaster induced the king to resume the defence of the island, since which time a Portuguese garrison has constantly been maintained here. Fayal is the most western of the Azores. *Long.* 28. 31. W. *Lat.* 38. 32. N.

Fayd, a town of Syria, on the frontiers of Arabia Deserta. 400 miles E. Damascus.

Faye, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. 10 miles S. Angers.

Faye le Vineuse, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire. 3 miles SE. Richelieu.

Fayence, a town of France, in the department of the Var, celebrated for its manufacture of earthen-ware. 10 miles NE. Draguignan.

Fayette, a county of Pennsylvania.

Fayette, a county of Virginia.

Fayetteville, a town of North-Carolina, on the right bank of Cape Fear river, on both sides of a creek, on which account it was first called Cross Creek, but changed its name in compliment to the Marquis de Fayette. In the year 1792, a considerable part of the town was destroyed by fire. 83 miles W. Newbern. *Long.* 79. W. *Lat.* 35. 11. N.

Fayoro, a town of Spain, in Aragon, at the conflux of the Matarana and the Ebro. 15 miles S. Fraga.

Fayoum, or *Féum*, a province of Egypt, situated on the west side of the Nile, extending from the river to the Burket el Kerun: formerly the province of Arsinoë, and intersected by canals cut by the ancient Egyptians, and then forming a communication between the river and the lake. Fayoum, formerly one of the wealthiest and most fertile provinces of Egypt, is much declined in its fertility, through the oppression of the Turks; instead of flourishing cities, only mud-wall villages are found; the canals are almost dry, and the Birket el Kerun, whose ancient name was Mœris, reduced to two-thirds of its former extent; notwithstanding all this, wherever the waters can penetrate,

the same productions are found in the same abundance. The Copts still cultivate the olives and the vines, which their forefathers planted; still gather excellent grapes, of which they make the most agreeable white wine. The whole country is now covered with wheat, barley, and dourra, which rise in succession, uninterruptedly, for seven or eight months. The tall flax, the sugar-cane, and vegetables of all kinds, sprout up almost without culture; cucumbers, and nearly twenty species of melons, melting, sweet, and wholesome, adorn the banks of the rivulets, clustering fruit-trees are scattered over the plains. Amid a diversity of trees and plants, forests of the rose-bush grow near villages. In other provinces this fine shrub only ornaments gardens, here it is cultivated, and the rose-water, distilled from its odoriferous flower, forms an extensive branch of commerce. The canals and lake swarm with fish, which are caught in prodigious quantities, and eat in the province, or carried to the neighbouring cities, and are as cheap as at Damietta. When the frost and snow of winter is felt in the northern countries, innumerable flocks of birds resort to the lake Mœris, and the canals of Fayoum. The people catch abundance of geese, with golden plumage and a most agreeable flavour, fat and delicate; ducks, teal; swans, the skins of which are used like furs; and pelicans.

Fayoum, a town of Egypt, and capital of the province so called, which formerly contained public baths, markets, and colleges; divided by the canal of Joseph, and surrounded by gardens. At present it is only $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in circumference, and stands on the eastern shore of the canal. The remainder is destroyed, and the colleges are no more. Houses built of sun-dried bricks, present a gloomy assemblage of huts; their inhabitants are poor, and deprived of energy, their arts are reduced to some manufactures of mats, coarse carpets, and the distillation of rose-water. The town is governed by a cachev, under one of the beys of Grand Cairo. Several Arab scheiks, who have lands in the neighbourhood, compose the council, and go to the divan twice or three times a week, as summoned by the governor; their chief is held in great respect, but the members of administration cannot long enjoy concord: the continual wars at Grand Cairo disturb the tranquillity of the provinces, and the possessors of lands and governments are expelled by the victorious faction. 49 miles SSW. Cairo. *Long.* 30. 39. E. *Lat.* 29. 27. N.

Fays, a town of France, in department of the Upper Marne. 5 miles NW. Joinville.

Fazeley, a township of Warwickshire, with about 600 inhabitants, mostly employed in trade and manufactures, near Tamworth.

Fazilpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 12 miles N. Brodera.

Fazula, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 3 miles N. Lucknow.

Fazulapour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 13 miles NW. Bahar.

Fazzolo, a town of Naples, in the Capitanata. 13 miles SW. Manfredonia.

Feal, a river of Ireland, which rises near Coolnakenny, in the county of Limerick, and unites with the river Gale, &c. in the county of Kerry, after which it takes the name of Cashin, and falls into the Shannon's mouth, 11 miles above Kerry Head.

Fearn, a town of Scotland, in the county of Ross. 4 miles SE. Tain.

Fehabo, a town of Africa, and capital of a district in the Libyan desert, inhabited by the Tibboo. 160 miles S. Augela. *Long.* 22. 5. E. *Lat.* 26. 50. N.

Fécamp, a seaport town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine: it contains about 1000 houses. The principal commerce is in linen, ferges, lace, leather, and hats: the herring fishery employs a considerable number of vessels; and smaller boats fish along the coast. 15 miles NNE. Montivillers, 9 SW. Dieppe. *Long.* 0. 28. E. *Lat.* 49. 46. N.

Feckenham, a parish of Worcestershire. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1830, and of these 465 were employed in manufactures. 4 miles S. Bromsgrave.

Fecunsum, a town of Japan, on the north coast of Nippon. 28 miles N. Noto.

Fecuri, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon, on the gulf of Jedo. 65 m. S. Jedo.

Fedala, a seaport of Africa, in Morocco, on a bay of the Atlantic. The emperor, in the year 1773, brought out some corn from his magazines, which was sold to merchants on condition of building houses, in consequence of which the town was begun; but when the corn was all sold, the buildings were discontinued. 20 miles S. Mensooria.

Fedala, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Morocco. 40 miles SSW. Salee.

Feder See, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, about 12 miles in circumference; which has communication with the Danube, by a river called Krantzach; the lake is a little to the east of Buchau.

Feejee, an island in the Southern Pacific Ocean, which, as Capt. Cook was informed, lies three days' sail from Tongataboo, in the direction of north-west by west. It was described as a high but very fruitful island; abounding with hogs, dogs, fowls, and all the kinds of fruit and roots that are found in any of the others; and as being much larger than Tongataboo; to the dominion of which it is not subject, as the other islands of the Archipelago are. On the contrary, Feejee

and Tongataboo frequently make war upon each other: and it appeared from several circumstances, that the inhabitants of the latter are much afraid of this enemy. They used to express their sense of their own inferiority to the Feejee men by bending the body forward, and covering the face with their hands. And it is no wonder that they should be under this dread, for those of Feejee are formidable on account of the dexterity with which they use their bows and slings; but much more so on account of the savage practice to which they are addicted of eating the enemies whom they kill in battle. We were satisfied, says Captain Cook, that this was not a misrepresentation; for we met with several Feejee people at Tongataboo, and, on enquiry, they did not deny the charge. The more northerly part of this numerous group was discovered by Tasman in 1643. These islands and reefs are evidently the same that were explored by the Duff missionary ship, and amidst which she met with the greatest danger that attended her voyage. They were named by Tasman *Prince William's Island*, and *Heemskirk's Shoals*. They reach northward to the latitude of 15. 33. Capt. Bligh fell in with the easternmost of the Feejee islands in 178. west longitude, the third day after his escape from Toofoa in the Bounty's launch; and he passed through the midst of them in a north-western course, which he could not have made in a ship, there being only four feet depth of water on one of the reefs which he crossed. In this direction he found the group to extend four degrees westward from the first islands; and he saw several that had from thirty to forty leagues of coast, and appeared fertile, being pleasingly variegated with hills and vallies. His defenceless situation obliged him to avoid intercourse with the inhabitants. On his return from Otaheite, in the Providence, in August 1792, he passed to the north of the first islands he had discovered in 1789, and coasted upon the south side some of those which had been discovered by Tasman. After having crossed his former track, he doubled the southernmost island of the group, *Long. 178. E. Lat. 19. 15. S.* and proceeded on his voyage, in a course to the northward of the west. He landed nowhere, and the islanders in vain attempted to overtake the ship with their canoes, apparently with hostile designs. The most western part of this group was discovered by Capt. Barber, in the snow Arthur, in April 1794, in his passage from Port Jackson to the north-west coast of America. He saw six of the islands, the largest of which he placed in latitude 70. 30. longitude 175. 15. E. He anchored in a bay on its western side, and some natives, who came off in a canoe, were

reluctant to come aboard, and seemed to be unaccustomed to trade. The next day a number of canoes attacked the ship, and two of the crew were wounded by them with arrows. The savages attempted to board, but were repulsed with the ship's swivels and small arms. The navigation on this, as on every other side of the group, was found to be intricate and dangerous. It is uncertain whether these numerous and extensive islands are connected together under a distinct government, or whether they are independent of each other, or mostly subject to Tongataboo. It is certain that at least some of the principal islands have been independent of its government, and occasionally hostile to it. They are also of a distinct race, speak a different language, and, besides spears and clubs, make use of bows and arrows in battle. In this they resemble most of the islanders who inhabit the larger countries to the westward, and differ from all that have yet been discovered to the eastward of this group. Many of the latter have bows and arrows, but they use them as we do, only in sport: their missile weapons in war being no other than spears and stones. The intercourse of Feejee with Tongataboo does not seem to have lasted many generations, but during the last century it has been frequent. The Friendly Islands regarded the people of Feejee as superior to themselves both in military prowess and in mechanical ingenuity; their weapons and clothing being wrought in a more masterly stile, and some manufactures, especially that of earthen vessels, being carried on at Feejee, which are not attempted at Tongataboo. There were also dogs at Feejee, when there were none at the Friendly Islands; but they have been imported from them since the latter group became known to the English. The stature of the Feejeeans is superior, their complexions are darker, and their hair approaches to wool. They moreover retain the practice of eating the bodies of enemies whom they have killed, which is now abhorred by all the lighter race, except the inhabitants of New Zealand.

Feejura, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Kaarta. 28 miles W. Kemmoo.

Fet, a town of Norway, in the government of Aggerhuus. 36 miles NNE. Frederikstad.

Fegari, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 70 miles SSE. Meaco.

Fegesak, or *Vegegak*, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Bremen. 8 miles NNW. Bremen.

Feglina, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 7 miles SE. Cosenza.

Fehrabad, or *Fabrabad*, a town of Persia, in the province of Mazanderan, situated near the south coast of the Caspian sea; contain-

ing about 16,000 inhabitants, principally descendants of Georgians and Armenians, who are active, lively, and industrious: the environs produce sugar, cotton, and silk. 270 miles N. Ispahan, 126 W. Astarabat. *Long.* 53. 12. E. *Lat.* 35. 56. N.

Fehrenbach, a town of Germany, in the lordship of Furstberg. 12 miles WSW. Rothweil, 16 E. Friburg.

Fehrbellin, a town of Germany, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, on the Rhine. In 1675, a battle was fought here between the troops of the Elector of Brandenburg and the Swedes, in which the latter were defeated. 28 miles NW. Berlin, 28 NNE. Brandenburg. *Long.* 12. 50. E. *Lat.* 52. 53. N.

Fei, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chang-tong. 25 miles WNW. Y.

Fei, a river of Persia, which runs into the Mes, 8 miles SE. Sac Sambil, in Chufistan.

Feid, see *Faid*.

Feignies, a town of France, in the department of the North. 3 miles NW. Maubeuge.

Feilisdorf, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 8 miles SW. Culmbach.

Feilitzsch, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 3 m. NE. Hof.

Feira, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, founded by the Asturians about the year 1000. 10 miles S. Oporto.

Feisun, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in government of Diarbekir. 40 m. N. Diarbekir.

Feitkinge, a town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen. 6 miles E. Christianstadt.

Fei-tchin, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chang-tong. 25 m. SSW. Tci-nan.

Feizitz, a town of the dutchy of Carinthia. 3 miles SW. St. Veit.

Feizritz, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 4 miles N. Muehrau.

Feizritz, a river of dutchy of Stiria, which runs into the Save, 9 m. NE. Laybach.

Feizritz, a town of the dutchy of Carinthia. 10 miles NE. Saxenburg.

Feizritz, or *Windisch Feizritz*, see *Windisch Feizritz*.

Feium, see *Fayoum*.

Feketebanja, a town of Hungary. 28 miles NE. Zamar.

Feketelo, a town of Transylvania. 23 miles W. Colosvar.

Feketepatak, a town of Transylvania. 25 miles SW. Colosvar.

Fekete-Pator, a town of Hungary. 18 miles SSE. Gros Wardein.

Feldbach, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 4 miles N. Rakelfburg.

Felder, a river of Germany, which rises in Henneberg, and runs into the Werra, 2 miles NE. Vacha.

Felder, a town of the dutchy of Carniola. 4 m. NW. Crainburg, 40 SW. Lavamund.

Feldes-See, a lake of the dutchy of Carniola. 2 miles SW. Feles.

Feldkirch, (*County of*) a small country of Germany, formerly in the circle of Swabia, but now considered as part of the Tyrol; bounded on the north by the county of Montford; on the east by Pludentz; on the south by the Grisons; and on the west by the Rhine; sold to the house of Austria in 1376; the estates were mortgaged to the count of Jockenburg, but redeemed in 1436. Feldkirch is the capital.

Feldkirch, a town of Germany, capital of a county of the same name; it is well built, and situated on the Ill, near the Rhine. The inhabitants enjoy some considerable privileges, as that of chusing their own magistrates; and of refusing to deliver up any who are under the ban of the empire; and not being summoned by any provincial judges. 28 miles NNE. Coire, 92 NW. Trent. *Long.* 9. 48. E. *Lat.* 47. 12. N.

Feldkirchen, a town of the dutchy of Carinthia. 13 miles NW. Clagenfurt, 10 W. St. Veit.

Feldbach, a river of Austria, which runs into the Danube, 3 miles below Grein.

Felsberg, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, belonging to the archbishop of Salzburg. 4 miles NE. Saxenburg.

Feldsburg, a town of Austria. 28 miles NNE. Vienna, 32 NE. Tulln. *Long.* 16. 43. E. *Lat.* 48. 42. N.

Feld See, a lake in the dutchy of Carinthia. 8 miles NW. Vlach.

Felduar, a town of Hungary; the inhabitants are chiefly supported by fishing in the Danube, near which it stands. 12 miles SE. Symontornya.

Felenbrunn, (*Ober*), a town of Austria. 3 miles NW. Sonneberg.

Felenbrunn, (*Unter*), a town of Austria. 8 miles N. Korn Neuburg.

Felenga, a small island in the gulf of Venice, near the coast of Istria. *Long.* 14. 4. E. *Lat.* 45. 52. N.

Felentino, a town of the Papedom, in the Campagna di Roma. 8 miles N. Alatri.

Felicudi, one of the Lipari islands, anciently called *Phenicusa*. *Long.* 14. 21. E. *Lat.* 38. 34. N.

Felines de Temener, a town of France, in the department of the Aude. 6 miles S. La Grassie. 11 m. NE. St. Paul de Fenouillet.

Felieu, see *St. Felin*.

Felizan, a town of France, in the department of Marengo. 8 miles W. Alexandria, 12 E. Asti.

Fella, a river of Carinthia, which runs into the Drave, near Mochling.

Fellenberg, a town of the Tyrol. 4 miles WSW. Innsbruck.

Felletin, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the

Creuse; the chief trade is in cattle. Near it is a medicinal spring. 21 miles SSE. Gueret, 7 SSW. Evaux. *Long.* 2. 15. E. *Lat.* 45. 53. N.

Fellin, a town of Naples, in the Lavora. 13 miles ENE. Naples.

Felling, a town of Austria. 3 miles SSE. Zisterdorf.

Felling, a town of Austria. 10 miles WNW. Crems.

Felling, a town of Austria. 11 m. S. Vienna.

Fellingsbro, a town of Sweden, in Westmanland. 24 miles W. Stroemholm.

Fellis, a mountain of Africa, in Adel. 50 miles W. Cape Guardafui.

Feloops, a people of Africa, who inhabit a considerable tract of country between the Gambia and the Rio Grande.

Felou, a river of Africa, which runs into the Senegal, 60 miles above Galam.

Felsberg, a town of Hesse Cassel, with an ancient castle on a rock. 12 miles S. Cassel, 16 SE. Naumburg.

Felstin, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia. 40 miles SW. Lemberg.

Feltri, a town of Italy, and capital of the Feltrin, the see of a bishop, suffragan of the patriarch of Aquileia: situated at the foot of mountains generally covered with snow, which renders the air cold. The principal trade is iron. The town has broad and well paved streets, a splendid town-house, a fine and large market-place with fountains, a cathedral church, the bishop of which enjoys a yearly income of 4000 ducats, three monasteries, as many nunneries, a pawn-bank, and spacious suburbs, which are seated in a plain. The number of inhabitants amounts to 5,200. 53 miles NW. Verona, 83 N. Padua. *Long.* 11. 48. E. *Lat.* 46. 2. N.

Feltrin, a small country of Italy, bounded on the north by the Bellunese, on the east and south by the Trevisan, and on the west by the Trentin and Vicentin. It is 28 miles in length, ten in breadth, and produces a sufficiency of grain, and an abundance of fruit, especially fine nuts, wine, silk, black cattle, sheep, fine wood, and game. The air is wholesome. This territory contains, besides the capital, 120 villages, 20 parishes, 42,000 inhabitants. Feltri is the only place of note.

Feltrino, a river of Naples, which runs into the Adriatic, four miles SE. Ortona.

Feludje, or *Feluja*, or *Peluch*, or *Felichea*, a small island in the north-west part of the gulf of Persia, near the coast of Arabia. 10 m. E. Koueit. *Long.* 48. E. *Lat.* 29. 45. N.

Femern, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, separated from Holstein by a narrow strait, called *Femern Sound*, about 27 miles in circumference. It contains the town of Burg, and a few villages. Though but a small spot, this island has always been considered as one of the keys of Denmark to-

wards Germany. Christiern IV. fortified it in the best manner he could: there is a fort at the landing-place from Holstein. *Long.* 11. E. *Lat.* 54. 33. N.

Femoe, a small island of Denmark, between Zealand and Laland. *Long.* 11. 33. E. *Lat.* 54. 53. N.

Femsa, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland. 50 miles W. Wexio.

Fen-choui, a town of China, of the third rank, in Tche-kiang. 25 miles NNW. Yen-tcheou.

Fenegue-Hotur, a town of Chinese Tartary. 360 miles ENE. Peking.

Fenera, a small island in the gulf of Venice, near the coast of Istria. *Long.* 14. 8. E. *Lat.* 44. 54. N.

Fenestrange, a town of France, in the department of the Meurthe, on the Sarthe, formerly the capital of a lordship of the same name; which being vested in the duchy of Lorraine, was ceded with it to France. 19 miles E. Château Salins, 33 ENE. Nancy.

Fenestrelle, a town or village of Savoy, in a valley, on the river Cluson: where the French built a fortress when in the hands of that crown, but by the peace of Utrecht it was returned to Savoy. 12 miles NNW. Pignerola, 11 E. Sezanne.

Fenceu, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. 6 miles N. Angers, 7 SSW. Châteauneuf.

Feng-hoa, a town of the kingdom of Corea. 25 miles WSW. Ping-hai.

Fenki, a town of the kingdom of Corea. 36 miles NNW. Long-kouang.

Fenit, an island on the west coast of Ireland, in the bay of Tralee. 7 miles W. Tralee. *Long.* 9. 45. W. *Lat.* 52. 17. N.

Fenix, a river of Ireland, in the county of Cork, which runs into Ballicotton Bay.

Fenny River, a branch of the Ganges, which runs into the bay of Bengal. *Long.* 91. 33. E. *Lat.* 22. 49. N.

Fenny River, (Little), a branch of the Ganges, which runs into the bay of Bengal. *Long.* 91. 29. E. *Lat.* 22. 51. N.

Fenny Stratford, see *Stratford*.

Feno, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Leitrim. 16 miles NE. Carrick.

Fente, a town of Egypt. 15 miles N. Abu-Girgê.

Fenwick, a town of Scotland, in the county of Ayr. 7 miles NE. Irvine.

Fen-y, a town of China, of the third rank in Kiang-si. 20 miles E. Yuen-tcheou.

Fenou-chan, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chan-si. 20 miles ESE. Pin-yang.

Ferabad, see *Fekrahab*.

Ferah, or *Farree*, a town of Persia, in Segestan. 90 miles NNE. Zareng, 150 W. Candahar. *Long.* 62. 22. E. *Lat.* 33. 20. N.

Ferah, a river of Persia, which runs into lake Zere at Neubendam, in Segestan.

Ferahan, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 40 miles W. Com, 72 ENE. Nehavend.

Feran, an island in the North Pacific Ocean, near the south-west coast of Quadra and Vancouver's island, about 16 miles in circumference. *Long.* 234. 17. E.

Feranza, a town of Naples, in the Basilicata. 4 miles NW. Acerenza.

Ferastak, or *Feresleck*, a town of Egypt, 14 miles SSE. Faoua.

Ferbanna, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Bambouk. 40 miles NW. Bambouk. *Long.* 9. 58. E. *Lat.* 13. 45. N.

Ferbanna-Tenda, a town of Africa, in the county of Dentila, on the west bank of the river Faleme. 65 miles SW. Bambouk. *Long.* 10. 6. W. *Lat.* 12. 46. N.

Ferbar, or *Ferebr*, a town of Grand Bukharia, on the Gihon, opposite Anu.

Ferchenstein, a town of the duchy of Stiria. 3 miles S. Windisch Gratz.

Fercalu, or *Forcula*, a town of Africa, and principal place of a district, in the country of Tafilet. 50 miles W. Sugulmeffa. *Long.* 4. 36. W. *Lat.* 31. 40. N.

Ferden, see *Verden*.

Fère, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Aisne, situated in a marshy soil, near the river Serre, which joins the Oise. It was fortified by Cardinal Mazarine, and made one of the strongest places in the kingdom, but was afterwards dismantled. 8 posts NW. Rheims, 16 NE. Paris. *Long.* 3. 26. E. *Lat.* 49. 40. N.

Fère Champenoise, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Marne. 12 miles ENE. Sezanne, 18 SW. Châlons-sur-Marne.

Fère en Tardenois, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne. 10 miles NNE. Château-Thierry, 9 SW. Fismes.

Ferela, a town of Sweden, in Helsingland. 45 miles WNW. Hudwicksfwall.

Ferentino, a town of Naples, in the Capinata. 11 miles SSW. St. Serviero.

Ferentino, a town of the Popedom, the see of a bishop, immediately under the Pope; containing six churches, and three convents. 3 miles N. Alatri.

Ferenza, a town of Naples, in the Basilicata. 4 miles NW. Acerenza.

Feret, a town of European Turkey, in Romania. 36 miles NNW. Gallipoli.

Ferette, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, formerly the capital of a county of the same name. 11 miles SSE. Altkirch, 11 SW. Bâle.

Feres, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Thessaly. 12 m. W. Zeiton.

Ferga, *Al*, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedsjas. 75 miles SSE. Medina.

Ferganah, or *Farganah*, a province of Turkistan, situated on the banks of the Sir r Sihon. It is mountainous, and abounds in

mines of coal, gold, silver, copper, and iron. Andegan is the capital.

Fergus, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Shannon, 9 miles S. Ennis, in the county of Clare.

Ferhabad, see *Febrabad*.

Ferhad, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorasan. 40 miles SE. Neflapour.

Feria, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, situated on a sharp mountain, near the Guadiana. 8 miles N. Badajos.

Fering, a town of the duchy of Stiria. 14 miles N. Rackelsburg.

Ferland, see *Friedland*.

Fermaco, a small island in the Grecian Archipelago, about 10 miles from the coast of Natolia. *Long.* 27. 1. E. *Lat.* 37. 17. N.

Fermanagh, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, bounded on the north by the counties of Tyrone and Donegal, on the east by the county of Monaghan, on the south by Cavan and Leitrim, and on the west by Leitrim and Donegal; about 35 miles long, and 27 in its greatest breadth; divided into two parts by the extensive lake Lough Erne. The number of houses is calculated at nearly 12,000, and the inhabitants at 72,000. The surface of the county is hilly, rugged, and uneven; in some parts mountainous, but yields pasture for cattle, and no doubt with proper management might be made fertile in corn. The linen manufacture and raising cattle are the chief employments of the inhabitants. The principal town is Enniskillen. The county sends two members to parliament. Lough Erne runs through the county; besides which there are two other lakes, Lough Melvin and Macnean.

Fermat, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 12 miles SW. Akshehr.

Fermo, a city of the Popedom, in the marquisate of Ancona, situated near the coast of the Adriatic; the see of an archbishop, erected in the year 1589, by pope Sixtus V. It contains 10 churches, and 16 convents. 26 miles SSE. Ancona, 93 NNE. Rome. *Long.* 13. 44. E. *Lat.* 43. 6. N.

Fermoso, see *Formosa*, and *Benin*.

Fermosella, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. 30 miles WSW. Zamora.

Fern, a town of Scotland, in the county of Angus. 6 miles W. Brechin.

Fern Creek, see *Pond Creek*.

Fernambuco, or *Olinda*, a province or jurisdiction of Brasil, lying along the coast of the Atlantic; the chief articles of trade are cotton, sugar, cattle, hides, and Brasil wood.

Fernambuco, or *Olinda*, a town of Brasil, in a province of the same name, with a small inconvenient harbour on the coast of the Atlantic; the see of a bishop, suffragan of St. Salvador. In 1594, it was taken by the English, who found fifteen vessels laden

with fugar and other property. It was taken by the Dutch in the year 1630, who called it Olinda, but the Portuguese called it Pernambuco. *Long.* 36. 16. W. *Lat.* 8. 13. S.

Fernan Nunnez, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova. 10 m. S. Cordova.

Fernando, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra los Montes. 16 miles WSW. Outeiro.

Fernandez, or *Juan Fernandez*, an island in the Southern Pacific Ocean, about 110 leagues west from the coast of Chili; about four leagues long, and hardly two wide, of an irregular shape. It is said to owe its name to a Spaniard, who formerly procured a grant of it, and began a settlement, but afterwards abandoned it. The only safe anchoring place on the island is on the north coast, in Cumberland Bay. The northern part of the island is composed of high craggy hills, many of them inaccessible, though generally covered with trees. The soil of this part is loose and shallow, so that very large trees on the hills soon perish for want of root, and are easily overturned; which occasioned the unfortunate death of one of Commodore Anson's sailors, who being upon the hills in search of goats, caught hold of a tree upon a declivity to assist him in his ascent, and this giving away, he immediately rolled down the hill, and though in his fall he fastened on another tree of considerable bulk, yet that too giving way, he fell amongst the rocks, and was dashed to pieces. The southern or rather the south-west part of the island is widely different from the rest, being dry, stony, and destitute of trees, but very flat and low, compared with the hills on the northern part. This part of the island is never frequented by ships, being surrounded by a steep shore, and having little or no fresh water. The trees of which the woods on the northern side of the island are composed, are most of them aromatics, and of many different sorts; there are none of a size to yield any considerable timber, except the myrtle trees, which are the largest on the island; but even these would not work a greater length than forty feet. The pimento and cabbage-tree grow there, though in no great plenty. There are several hills of a peculiar sort of red earth, exceeding vermilion in colour, which perhaps might prove useful for many purposes. Great quantities of water-crelles and purslane were found, with excellent wild sorrel, and a vast profusion of turnips and Sicilian radishes. When Capt. Carteret passed this island in the year 1767, he found the island put into a state of defence by the Spaniards, a fort has been erected in Cumberland Bay with some pieces of cannon;

this fort is faced with stone, and has 18 or 20 embrasures; within it is a long building for barracks. Some houses are scattered round it. *Long.* 78 52. W. *Lat.* 33. 40. N.

Fernando de Noronha, or *Naronho*, an island in the Atlantic, full of mountains, which have the appearance of volcanoes, but covered with verdure; not above three miles in length, and in shape resembling a laurel leaf. It is defended with many forts; the water is in general brackish, and sometimes no rain falls for three or four years together. The soldiers who guard the forts, and the few inhabitants who live there, are supported with turtle five months, and the rest of the year with provisions from the continent. The island according to Don Ulloa, has two harbours, capable of receiving vessels of any burden; one on the north, the other to the north-west. The former is the best for size and shelter, but both are exposed to the north and west winds. The north harbour has 13 fathom water. About 210 miles from the coast of Brasil. *Long.* 32. 34. W. *Lat.* 3. 53. S.

Fernando-Po, or *Fernand Pao*, an island of Africa, in the Atlantic, near the coast of Benin, about sixty miles in circumference: the land lies high, and the soil is fertile in manioc, sugar-canes, rice, fruit, and tobacco: the inhabitants are rude and uncivilized. *Long.* 7. 40. E. *Lat.* 3. 28. N.

Fernao, or *Fernando Velez*, a river of Africa, which runs into the Indian sea, *Lat.* 14. 10. S.

Ferndorf, a town of Germany, in the principality of Nassau Siegen. 5 miles N. Siegen.

Fernebo, a town of Sweden, in the province of Geltricia. 25 miles S. Gefle.

Ferneue, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 12 miles WSW. Culmbach.

Fernefs, a cape on the west coast of Eda, one of the Orkney islands. *Long.* 2. 43. W. *Lat.* 59. 2. N.

Fernefs Bay, a bay on the west coast of Eda, east of Cap^e Fernefs.

Fernex, a town of France, in the department of the Ain; many years the residence of Voltaire. 4 miles NNW. Geneva.

Fernitz, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 8 miles SE. Gratz.

Ferns, a village of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, the see of a bishop, united with Leighlin. In the year 1166, Diarmid M'Muchad, king of Leinster, set fire to, and destroyed the town: in atonement for which, he founded an abbey of Augustine canons, the ruins of which appear, as likewise of a castle, to which Diarmid retired with Darvorgal, wife of O'Rourk prince of Breifny, (now Leitrim,) whom he had seduced. This action occasioned the calling

in of the Norman chiefs; and it ended in the conquest of Ireland. 15 miles N. Wexford.

Ferokabad, a town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Malabar. In 1790, it was taken by the British, under Colonel Hartley. 10 miles S. Calicut.

Ferol, a seaport and good harbour of Peru, on the coast of the Pacific Ocean, in the archbishopric of Lima. 70 m. SSE: Truxillo. *Long.* 78. 26. *W. Lat.* 9. S

Ferolito, a town of Naples, in the Basilicata. 18 miles S. Matera.

Feresepour, a town of Hindoostan, in Moultan, on the Setledge. 140 miles ENE. Moultan, 48 S. Lahore. *Long.* 73. 59. E. *Lat.* 31. 5. N.

Ferrandina, a town of Naples, in Basilicata. 15 miles SW. Matera.

Ferrara, a city of Italy, and capital of the department of the Lower Po, situated on a branch of the Po, on the frontiers of the Venetian States. In the year 585, it was fortified by Smaragdus, patrician and exarchat of Ravenna; and in the year 657, it was erected into a bishopric by Pope Vitalian, who removed the see from Vicovenza to this place. It was enlarged at several times, and became celebrated under the princes of the house of Este; but when it lost its dukes, it declined in its magnificence and riches. It is about four miles in circumference, and defended by a citadel, strong walls, and bastions. The streets are handsome, with many magnificent palaces and beautiful churches. The cathedral is remarkable for its antiquity. They reckon 100 churches, 38 convents, and hardly 14,000 inhabitants. The environs are marshy, and the air unwholesome, consequently thinly inhabited. In the year 1735, it was erected into an archbishopric. Ariosto lies buried in a Benedictine convent; and in the hospital of St. Ann, belonging to the city, Tasso was confined as an idiot. Here is an university, founded in the year 1390, by Albert marquis of Ferrara. The Pope has a legate at Ferrara, who resides in a palace situated in the midst of the town, surrounded with walls, flanked with towers and ditches. In 1799, it was taken by the Austrians. 67 miles N. Bologna, 40 SE. Mantua. *Long.* 1. 35. E. *Lat.* 44. 51. N.

Ferrarese, late a province of Italy, in the Poedom; bounded on the north by the Polesino, on the east by the gulf of Venice, on the south by the Romagna and Bologna, and on the west by the Mantuan and Modenese. The whole country is fertile, but low and marshy, being frequently overflowed by several branches of the Po, and other rivers which run through it, so that travelling is sometime dangerous without guides. This country was a long time an

independent duchy, granted by the Emperor Frederic II. to the house of Este, who at the same time possessed the duchies of Modena and Reggio, and the Polesino. The Polesino was seized by the Venetians in the year 1500, and has from that time been considered as a part of their dominions. Alphonso II. the last legitimate prince of the house of Este, dying in 1597, without male heirs; Cæsar, son of Alphonso, of the Este family, marquis of Montechio, laid claim to the duchy as next of kin, but as his father was born of a clandestine marriage contracted by Alphonso I. with the daughter of a citizen of Ferrara, after the death of his first wife, the Pope declared Cæsar incapable of succeeding to the duchy of Ferrara, which was from this circumstance united to the apostolic chamber; since which time it became a province of the state of the Church, and was governed by a legate of the Pope. It contains but few towns, and though in itself fertile, is badly cultivated and thinly inhabited. The principal places are Ferrara and Comachio. It now constitutes the department of the Lower Po, being ceded by the Pope in 1797.

Ferre-anah, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis. Doctor Shaw says, this place appears to have been the largest city of Bizacium, notwithstanding the remains of its ancient grandeur consist in a few granite and other pillars, which, by some extraordinary chance or benevolence of the Arabs, are left standing upon their pedestals. It has been exceedingly well watered; for besides a plentiful brook that runs under the walls, there have been several wells within the city, each of them surrounded with a corridor or gallery, and vaulted over with cupolas. Yet this and a good air are the only benefits and conveniences that Ferre-anah can urge in favour of its situation; for if we except a small spot of ground towards the south, which the inhabitants cultivate by refreshing it at proper times with the rivulets, all the rest of the circumjacent country is dry, barren, and inhospitable, for want of water. This lonesome situation, and the great scarcity of water in the adjacent country, may induce us to take Ferre-anah for the ancient Thala: for Sallust informs us, that Thala was of great extent, situated, like Capua, in the midst of mountains and deserts; and that there were some fountains without the city: all which circumstances agree exactly with the situation of Ferre-anah. It is recorded likewise that Jugurtha, after he was defeated by Metellus, fled to the desert, and from thence directed his flight to Thala. Ferre-anah differs very little in sound from Feraditana, of which name there were two episcopal sees in the middle age. What is related also concerning

the situation of Telepte, agrees likewise with this place, and there may be some room to conjecture that Thala and Telepte were the same. 65 m. SSW. Keff, 130 SW. Tunis.

Ferreira, a town of Spain, in Grenada. 6 miles SE. Guadix.

Ferreira, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo. 13 miles W. Beja.

Ferreira de Aves, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 15 m. NE. Viseu.

Ferrers's Bay, a bay on the north coast of Egmont island, or New Guernsey, with a town or village. 5 m. E. Carteret's Point.

Ferret Island, a small island near the east coast of Labrador. *Long.* 55 40. W. *Lat.* 53. 40. N.

Ferrière, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Eure. 15 m. N. Verneuil.

Ferrière, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. 3 m. N. Segre, 7 SW. Châteaueu Gontier.

Ferrière en Partenay, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Two Seviens. 7 miles E. Partenay, 9 S. Airvault.

Ferrière au Doyen, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados. 12 miles N. Vire, 18 SW. Caen.

Ferrières, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret. 16 miles E. Bois Commun, 16 N. Montargis.

Ferriters, see *Blisquets*.

Ferriter's Cove, a bay on the west coast of Ireland, between Sybil Head and Smurwick harbour.

Ferro, or *Hiero*, one of the Canary Islands, and with regard to situation the most westerly; about fifteen miles in breadth, and forty-five in circumference. It rises steep and craggy from the sea on all sides for above a league, in such a manner as to render the ascent very difficult, and fatiguing; after this the rest of the islands will be found to be tolerably level and fruitful, for it abounds with many kinds of trees and shrubs, but no gum-dragon trees grow here. It produces better grass, herbs, and flowers, than any of the other islands, so that bees thrive and multiply here extremely, and make excellent honey. The wine of Ferro is poor, weak, and bad, inasmuch that the natives are obliged to distil the greater part of it into brandy; there are only three fountains of water in the whole island. On account of the scarcity of water, the sheep, goats, and swine, do not drink in summer; but are taught to dig up the roots of fern, and chew them, to quench their thirst. The great cattle are watered at those fountains, and at a place where water distils from the leaves of a tree. Glafs, in his history of the Canary islands, says, "many writers have made mention of this famous tree, some in such a manner as to make it appear miraculous; others again deny the existence of

any such tree, among whom is Father Feyjoo, a modern Spanish author, in his *Theatro Critico*. But he and those who agree with him in this matter, are as much mistaken as they who would make it appear to be miraculous;" and he likewise adds, trees yielding water are not particular to the island of Ferro, for travellers inform us of one of the same kind in the island of St. Thomas, in the bight or gulf of Guinea. In Cockburn's Voyages, we find an account of a dropping tree near the mountains of Vera Paz, in America. English and French geographers formerly took their first meridian from the west extremity of this island: but Englishmen now generally take their longitude from London, and the Frenchmen theirs from Paris. 300 miles S. from the island of Madeira. *Long.* 17. 46. W. *Lat.* 27. 45. N.

Ferrogan, a mountain of Scotland, in Perthshire. 18 miles S. Blair Athol.

Ferrol, a seaport town of Spain, in Galicia, situated in the bay of Corunna, with a good harbour, and strongly fortified. This place, now the first marine arsenal in the kingdom, was established in the reign of Ferdinand VI. by the Marquis of Ensanada. The site of this port renders it extremely strong; as to approach it by sea, it is necessary to pass a river, nowhere above 500 yards broad, defended by several forts, where a boom may be placed occasionally: on the land side it may be easily secured against any hostile attempt; as an enemy must disembark at and march from a very distant point to attack it. The basin wherein the ships are laid up, which may be about 1500 yards long, and between five and six broad, is a magnificent work. They often bring timber, &c. from the Havannah; but a great part of what is used here comes from the Asturias. Each ship has its particular storehouse, wherein the boatswains, carpenters, and gunner's stores are marked and laid up in separate places. The officers of the navy and marines are employed by rotation in the different departments of the arsenal, without any salary. The marine barracks here is a most handsome and commodious building. Before the year 1752, this was only a little dirty fishing-town: that is still recent. The new-town which is regularly laid out, has been since that period most rapid in its progress; it is fortified with redoubts with four and sometimes five guns, on each face, and three or four on each flank, joined together by a wall with loopholes, defensible only by musquetry; there is no ditch or other works. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 30,000. 21 miles NE. Corunna, 36 NW. Lugo. *Long.* 8. 11. W. *Lat.* 43. 28. N.

Ferrol, a small island in the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Peru. *Lat.* 9. 15. S.

Ferryland Harbour, a bay on the east coast of Newfoundland. *Long.* 52. 25. W. *Lat.* 47. 8. N.

Ferrybridge, a village of England, in the county of York, on the Aire, over which is a freestone bridge: the passage over this bridge was thought of great consequence before the battle of Towton. Edward IV. on his arrival at Pontefract immediately after his coronation, detached the Lord Fitzwalter to seize the pass of Ferrybridge, which he executed without opposition. Henry and his queen, hearing of Edward's approach, bestowed the command of their army on the Duke of Somerset, while they themselves remained at York, waiting the issue of an engagement, by which their fate was likely to be decided for ever. Somerset being informed that Fitzwalter had seized the pass of Ferrybridge, concluded that Edward's design was to give him battle; and that he might attack him with less advantage, he resolved to repel the troops of Fitzwalter to the other side of the river. For this purpose he sent a detachment under Lord Clifford, who surprised the Yorkists, and drove them from the pass with great slaughter, after an obstinate action, in which Fitzwalter and the bastard Salisbury lost their lives. The Earl of Warwick was extremely alarmed at the news of this disaster, which he no sooner received than he rode full speed to Edward, and communicated the tidings with marks of uncommon emotion; but to convince his sovereign that his confusion did not proceed from any fear of his own personal danger, he killed his horse on the spot, and killing the hilt of his sword, which was made in the form of a cross, swore that even if the whole army should forsake the king, he should remain alone, and spend the last drop of his blood in defence of his Majesty. Edward, far from being dispirited by this check, which seemed to disorder Warwick so much, ordered proclamation to be made in his army, that all persons who were afraid of staying should have free leave to retire; that he would reward those who should do their duty; but that he would shew no mercy to any person who should fly from the battle. Then he ordered Lord Falconbridge to pass the Aire at Castleford, about three miles above Ferrybridge, and retake the post which the enemy had won. This order was executed with such diligence and secrecy, that the detachment had crossed the river before the Lancastrians had the least intimation of their design; then attacking Clifford by surprise, that nobleman and the brother of the Earl of Westmoreland were slain, and their forces entirely routed. 15 miles N. Doncaster, 177 N. London.

Ferry Port on Craig, a town of Scot-

land, in Fifeshire, situated at the mouth of the Tay. 10 m. N. Cupar, 4 ESE. Dundee.

Ferrytown of Cree, see *Creetown*.

Ferryby, a village of Lincolnshire, on the south side of the Humber, whence is a passage into Yorkshire.

Ferfin, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 12 miles S. Sava.

Fersina, a river of the county of Tyrol, which rises in a lake near St. Bolso, and runs into the Adige, 2 miles N. Trent.

Fersnitz, a town of Austria. 10 m. S. Ips.

Ferte, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Somme, on the left bank of the Somme. 8 miles NW. Abeville.

Ferté sur Amance, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne. 9 miles S. Bourbonne les Bains.

Ferté Aloys, (*La*), or *La Ferté Alais*, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oise. 9 miles NE. Etampes, 12 SW. Melun. *Long.* 2. 26. E. *Lat.* 48. 28. N.

Ferté sur Aube, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, situated on the Aube. 27 m. NW. Langres, 15 W. Chaumont-en-Bassigny. *Long.* 4. 42. E. *Lat.* 48. 6. N.

Ferté Bernard, (*La*), a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Sarthe; surrounded with walls, and containing three faubourgs. 21 miles NE. Le Mans, 27 SE. Alençon. *Long.* 0 44. E. *Lat.* 48. 11. N.

Ferté Chaudron, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Nievre. 10 miles NW. Moulins.

Ferté Frend, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Orne. 6 miles NNW. L'Aigle, 21 ENE. Argentan.

Ferté Gaucher, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne. 9 miles ESE. Coulommiers. *Long.* 3. 22. E. *Lat.* 48. 47. N.

Ferté Imbault, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Loir and Cher, situated on the Soudre. 9 miles ENE. Romorantin, 28 ESE. Blois.

Ferté sous Jouarre, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne, on the Marne. 10 miles E. Meaux.

Ferté Langeron, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Nievre. 15 miles N. Nevers.

Ferte Loutrière, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Yonne. 15 miles NW. Auxerre, 9 SW. Joigny.

Ferté Macé, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Orne. 12 miles E. Domfront, 21 NW. Alençon.

Ferté Milon, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Aisne, on the Ourque. 12 miles NW. Château-Thierry.

Ferte Sencterre, (*La*), a town of France,

in the department of the Loiret. 12 miles SE. Beaugency, 12 S. Orleans.

Ferte Vidame, (La), a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire. 13 miles W. Châteauneuf-en-Thimerais.

Ferte Villeneuve, (La), a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire. 6 miles S. Châteaudun, 24 SW. Janville.

Fertiére, a town of France, in the department of the Po, on the Dora. 8 m. N. Sufa.

Fervacques, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados. 24 miles SE. Caen, 6 S. Lisieux.

Fesa, see *Pasa*.

Fescamp, see *Fécomp*.

Fesclaw, a town of Austria. 2 m. S. Baden.

Fesfenbach, a river of Bavaria, which runs into the Nab, 3 miles S. Nabburg.

Feshn, a town of Egypt. 18 miles N. Abû-Girgê, 66 S. Cairo.

Fessan, see *Fezzan*.

Fesseldorf, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Bamberg. 4 m. SW. Weismayn.

Fessenberg, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oels. 10 m. N. Oels, 14 NW. Watenberg. *Long.* 17. 30. E. *Lat.* 51. 21. N.

Festnerseureth, a town of Germany, in bishopric of Bamberg. 16 m. SSW. Bamberg.

Fethard, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary. Before the Union it sent two members to the Irish parliament. 8 miles SE. Cashel, 86 SSW. Dublin. *Long.* 7. 40. W. *Lat.* 52. 27. N.

Fetie, a town of the Arabian Irak, on the Euphrates. 50 miles NW. Bassora.

Fetislau, or *Kladovo,* a town of Servia, on the Danube. 8 miles E. Orsova.

Fetlar, or *Fittlar,* one of the Shetland islands, about four miles long and three broad; the soil is tolerably good, but no trees will grow. The number of inhabitants is about 630. *Long.* 1. 6. W. *Lat.* 60. 58. N.

Fetova, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria. 25 miles S. Ruzsek.

Fettee, one of the branches of the Indus.

Fettercairn, a town of Scotland, in the county of Kincardine. Near it is an ancient ruin called Fenellas Castle, where Kenneth III. was murdered. 11 m. NW. Montrose.

Fetu, or *Assetu,* a country of Africa, on the gold coast, to the east of Commendo, and well situated for commerce with the Europeans. Grain, cattle, palm wine, and oil constitute its principal riches. The whole country is about 160 miles in length. It was formerly very powerful; but much reduced by war with the kingdom of Commendo.

Fetwar, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 20 miles SW. Patna.

Feycht, a town of Germany, in the territory of Nuremberg. 8 miles SSE. Nuremberg, 6 W. Altorf.

Feychtwang, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anspach, situated on the

Sulz, formerly Imperial. In 1388, this town was burned down; and in 1645, it was taken by the Bavarians. 12 miles SW. Anspach, 40 S. Wurzburg. *Long.* 10. 22. E. *Lat.* 49. 13. N.

Feydersdorf, a town of Germany, in the Ucker Mark of Brandenburg. 7 m. WNW. Storkow.

Feyentz, a river of Carinthia, which runs into the Drave, 6 miles NW Villach.

Feversham, or *Faversham,* a town of England, in the county of Kent, situated on a river navigable for vessels of 130 tons, which communicates with the East Swale, an arm of the sea, between the island of Sheppey and the main land. It is a town of great antiquity, having been inhabited by the Britons. It contained, in 1801, 3364 inhabitants. A celebrated abbey, of which there are no remains, was built by King Stephen. Four hoys trade from this port to London, and go alternately every week, with corn, hops, &c. and some vessels trade to Prussia, Norway, and Sweden, for fir-timber, and iron; with many others employed in the coasting trade. The oyster fishery is also considerable, and is regulated by particular laws. A large manufacture of gunpowder is carried on here. It is a corporation town governed by a mayor, eleven jurats, and 24 common-council; two weekly markets, on Wednesday and Saturday, are well supplied with fish and other provisions. In the year 1683, the vessel in which James II. had embarked was detained by the populace of this town, the king was in the disguise of chaplain to Sir Edward Hales; but being discovered was persuaded to return to London. 9 miles W. Canterbury, 47. E. London. *Long.* 0. 54. E. *Lat.* 51. 19. N.

Feygerolles, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 5 miles S. St. Etienne.

Feyillée, (La), a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine. 8 miles W. Gournay.

Feylletin, a town of France, in the department of the Creuse. 5 miles S. Aubusson.

Feyquières, a town of France, in the department of the Oise. 8 m. W. Granvilliers.

Feylen, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 6 m. SE. Culmbach.

Feyrs, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 10 miles NE. Montbrison, 25 W. Lyons.

Feydany, a town of Samogitia. 16 miles SSW. Miedniki.

Fey-hiang, a town of China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li. 12 m. SE. Quang-ping.

Feyôe, a small island of Denmark, a little to the north of Laaland. *Long.* 11. 25. E. *Lat.* 54. 57. N.

Feyregg, a town of Austria. 8 miles WSW. Steyr.

Feyra, see *Feira*.

Feyfriz, a town of Austria. 15 miles SSW. Ebenfurth.

Fez, a country of Africa, formerly a kingdom of great extent, bounded on the north by the Straits of Gibraltar and the Mediterranean sea, on the east by Algiers, on the south by Morocco, and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean. It is divided into nine provinces or districts, and the whole united to the empire of Morocco. The soil is fertile, producing, in the greatest abundance, corn, fruit, flax, salt, gum, wax, &c. Oranges, lemons, figs, and olives, every where abound. The Moors, however, are but bad farmers, and cultivate only in proportion to their wants, so that two-thirds of the country lies waste. The whole of the country is not equally good; a considerable tract to the west of Old Fez is full of marshes, which render the air unwholesome, and the people unhealthy. The mountains abound with game, and the forests with wild beasts. The lions are the most daring and savage in all Africa; horses, camels, kine, sheep, goats, and hares, are very numerous. The principal exports are hides and leather of all sorts, particularly that styled Morocco, skins, furs, wool, dates, almonds, figs, raisins, olives, honey, wax, silk, cotton, flax, horses, ostrich feathers, gold-dust, &c. The imports chiefly consist in spicery, cochineal, vermilion, iron, brass, steel, wire, arms, ammunition, drugs, watches, small looking-glasses, quicksilver, tartar, opium, alum, aloes, English and other linen and woollen cloths, muslins, calicoes, fustians, gold wire, silk of all kinds, brocades, damasks, velvets, red woollen caps, toys and trinkets of all sorts, Guinea cowries, combs, paper, and a great variety of earthen-ware. Fez is the capital.

Fez, a city of Africa, and capital of the kingdom of that name, was built about the end of the eighth century, by Edris, the descendant of Mahomet and Ali, whose father, flying from Medina to avoid the proscriptions of the caliph Abdallah, retired to the extremity of Africa, and was proclaimed sovereign of the Moors. Sidy Edris, succeeding to the crown of his father, founded the city of Fez in 793, and built the mosque in which he is buried. From that time the city of Fez has been considered by the Moors as a sacred asylum, and an object of devotion. In the first moments of that zeal which every religious novelty inspires, a still larger mosque was built at Fez, and called Carubin, because it was founded by the Arabs of Cairoan. This is one of the finest edifices in the empire, and, perhaps, in Africa. Many other mosques were afterwards built successively at Fez, to which were annexed, according to the custom of the Mahometans, colleges and hospitals; and this city was held

in so high a degree of veneration, that, when the pilgrimage to Mecca was interrupted, in the 4th century of the Hegira, the western Mahometans, as a substitute, repaired to Fez, while the eastern journeyed to Jerusalem. When the Arabs had extended themselves in Asia, Africa, and Europe, they brought to Fez the knowledge they had acquired in the arts and sciences; and, to its religious schools, this capital added academies for philosophy, physic, and astronomy. Fez, resorted to from almost all Africa, and the object of the devout pilgrimages of the Mahometans, soon became the rendezvous of the neighbouring provinces. The increase of wealth introduced the love of pleasure, and every species of luxury; licentiousness quickly followed; and as its progress in hot countries is always most rapid, Fez, the school of sciences and manners, soon became the sink of every vice. The public baths, which health, cleanliness, and custom rendered necessary, became the receptacles of the most infamous debauchery. The Mahometans of Andalusia, Grenada, and Cordova, during the revolutions of Spain, passed over to Fez, whither they brought new manners, knowledge, and, perhaps, some shades of civilization. They taught the Spanish method of dressing and dying red and yellow goat and sheep skins, then called Cordovan leather, now Morocco, from the city of that name, where, however, the dye is least in perfection. At Fez, likewise, they first established the manufacture of milled woollen caps, worn by the Moors and eastern nations. Gauzes, silks, stuffs, and beautiful fashes, wrought in gold and silver, are made at Fez; and the little they do proves how much might be done, were industry encouraged. Some love of learning is still preserved at Fez, where Arabic is better spoken than in the other parts of the empire. The rich Moors send their children to the schools at Fez, where they gain more instruction than they could do elsewhere. The mosque of Carubin is the only remarkable public building, and that cannot be freely examined. The city contains some tolerably convenient inns, the streets are ill-paved, and so narrow, that in many places two horsemen cannot ride abreast. Fez, which, in past ages, attracted the attention of travellers, is no way preferable to the other cities of the empire, except by its situation, schools, industry, and somewhat more of urbanity: yet, though more polished than their countrymen, the Moors of Fez are vain, superstitious, and intolerant. The saints, whom they pretend have been buried in that city, serve them for a pretext to forbid its entrance to Jews and Christians; and an order from the emperor is necessary to gain admission. The situation of Fez is remarkable for its

singularity. It is seated at the bottom of a valley, and surrounded by hills in the form of a funnel, flattened at the narrow end. The upper part of the valley is divided into gardens, planted with high trees, orange groves, and orchards. A river winds along the valley, watering it in various directions, turning by its declivity a number of mills, and supplying water in abundance to all the gardens and most of the houses. On the height of Old Fez is a plain capable of great cultivation. Jacob-Ben-Abdallah, of the race of Beni-Merins, built, in the thirteenth century, New Fez, contiguous to the Old, and, by its situation, keeping the latter in awe. The high town, which is well and healthily situated, contains some old palaces, in which the sons of the emperor live. The new town is inhabited by some Moorish families, but by still more Jews, who trade with Old Fez, notwithstanding the contempt with which they are treated by the inhabitants: this contempt they endeavour to find a recompence for in their gains. 200 miles NNE. Morocco. *Long.* 5. 20. *W. Lat.* 33. 50. N.

Fezzan, a country of Africa, situated to the south of Tripoli, and 60 journies west of Cairo. Mr. Horneman, a late traveller, sent out at the expence of the African Association, informs us, that the greatest length of the cultivated part of this country is about 300 English miles from north to south, and the greatest width 200 miles from east to west; but the mountainous region of Harutsch to the east and other deserts to the south and west are reckoned within its territory. The borderers on the north are Arabs, nominally dependent on Tripoli. Fezzan, to the east, is bounded by the Harutsch and line of deserts; to the south and south-east is the country of the Tibboos, to the south-west that of the nomadic Tuaricks; on the west are Arabs. The kingdom contains 101 towns and villages, of which Mourzouk is the capital. The principal towns next in order to the Imperial residence are Sockna, Sebba, Ilun, Wadon to the north, Gatron (or Kattron) to the south, Yerna (or Jerma) to the west, and Zuela to the east. The climate is at no season temperate or agreeable. During the summer the heat is intense, and when the wind blows from the south is scarcely supportable, even by the natives. The winter might be moderate, were it not for the prevalence of a bleak and penetrating north wind during that season of the year, and which chilled and drove to the fire not only the people of the place, but even myself, the native of a northern country. It rains at Fezzan seldom, and then but little in quantity. In January 1799, there were some faint lightnings without thunder. Tempests of

wind are frequent both from the north and south. There is no river or even rivulet deserving notice throughout the whole country. The soil is a deep sand covering calcareous rock or earth; sometimes a stratum of argillaceous substance. Dates may be termed the natural and staple produce of Fezzan. In the western parts some fenna is grown, of a quality superior to that imported from the country of the Tibboos. Pot-herbs and garden vegetables are plentiful. Wheat and barley are sited to the soil and climate; but from inexperience, or want of skill, and from the indolence of the people and oppressions of government, corn is not raised sufficient for the inhabitants, and they rely for subsistence on importation from countries bordering on the north. Very little attention is bestowed in rearing beasts: horned cattle are to be found only in the most fertile districts, and even there few in number; they are employed in drawing water from the wells, and slaughtered only in cases of extreme necessity. The ordinary domestic animal is the goat. Sheep are bred in the southern parts of the kingdom, but the general supply is furnished by the bordering Arabs. The wool is manufactured into abbes, or coarse woollen cloths, the general clothing throughout the country; with the meat the skins are roasted while fresh, and eaten. The horses are few: asses are the beasts of general use, whether for burthen, draught, or carriage. Camels are excessively dear, and kept only by the chief people, or richer merchants. All these animals are fed with dates, or date kernels. The commerce of Fezzan is considerable, but consists merely of foreign merchandize. From October to February Mourzouk is the great market and place of resort for various caravans from Cairo, Bengasi, Gadames, Twat, and Soudan; and for other smaller troops of traders, Tibboos, Tuaricks, and Arabs. The caravans from the south bring slaves of both sexes, ostrich feathers, zibette, tiger skins, and gold. From Bornou copper is imported in great quantities. Cairo sends silks, melays, (striped blue and white calicoes,) woollen cloths, glass, imitations of coral, beads for bracelets, and East-India goods. The merchants of Bengasi, who usually join the caravan from Cairo at Augela, import tobacco, snuff, and sundry wares fabricated in Turkey. The caravan from Tripoli chiefly deals in paper, false corals, fire-arms, sabres, knives, cloths called abbes, and red worsted caps. Those trading from Gadames bring nearly the same articles. The smaller caravans of Tuaricks and Arabs import butter, oil, salt, and corn; and those coming from the more southern districts bring fenna, ostrich feathers, and camels for the slaughter house. Fezzan is governed by a sultan, descended from the family of

the Shereefs. The tradition is, that the ancestors of the reigning prince coming from western Africa, invaded and conquered Fezzan about 500 years past. The sultan reigns over his dominions with unlimited power; but he holds them tributary to the bashaw of Tripoli. The amount of the tribute was formerly 6000 dollars; it is now reduced to 4000, and an officer of the bashaw comes annually to Mourzouk to receive this sum, or its value, in gold, fenna, or slaves. On his journey he takes travelling merchants under his protection. The throne is hereditary in the eldest prince of the royal family, whether nephew or son. The revenues are produced from a tax on gardens and cultivated lands, fines and requisitions, with a further income from duties on foreign trade; from domains of the crown, salt pools, natron lakes, &c. The public expenditure consists in the maintenance of the sultan, his court, and palace. The *cadi* and department of justice, the religious, and the great officers of government, are supported from the produce of date tree woods, and gardens set apart for that purpose. The dignity of *cadi* or judge, who is also chief of the clergy, is hereditary in a certain family. The population of Fezzan is loosely estimated at 70,000 or 75,000, all of whom, without exception, profess the Mahometan religion. The colour or complexion of the people varies; those of the northern parts have a complexion, and features similar to those of the Arabs. In the southern districts they have mixed with the natives of the great nations bordering on that quarter, and bear a resemblance to the Tibboos and the Tuaricks. The genuine and indigenous race of Fezzaners may be described as a people of but ordinary stature, and their limbs by no means muscular or strong; their colour a deep brown, their hair black and short, their form of face such as in Europe we should term regular, and their nose less flattened than that of the negro. Their mien, walk, and every gesture, denote a want of energy either of mind or body. The tyrannic government, the general poverty of the country, and their only food consisting of dates, or a kind of farinaceous pap, with no meat, and rarely with a little rancid oil or fat, sufficiently account for the abject state of the inhabitants. Throughout Mourzouk Mr. H. could not find one artificer skilful in any trade or work: indeed there are no other tradesmen but shoemakers and smiths. The latter work every metal without distinction; and the same man who forges shoes for the sultan's horse, makes rings for his princesses. The women fabricate woollen cloths solely by hand, as the weaver's shuttle is unknown. The dress consists of a shirt or frock, made of coarse linen or cotton cloth, brought from

Cairo, and the abbe. The middling classes wear frocks made in Soudan of dyed blue cloth. The richer people, and the Mamelukes of the sultan, are clothed in the Tripolitan habit, over which they wear a Soudan shirt of variegated pattern and colours, and likewise the abbe. The ornaments are chiefly confined to the head-dress, and rings on the arms and legs. The women are fond of dancing, and are wanton in their manners. The men are much addicted to drunkenness. Their beverage is the fresh juice of the date tree, called *lugibi*, or a drink called *busa*, prepared likewise from dates. The houses are miserably constructed with stones or bricks of a calcareous earth mixed with clay, and dried in the sun. They are low, and the light enters by the door only. As to diet, says Mr. Horneman, I never knew a more abstemious people than those of Fezzan. Meat indeed is a food they can at no time abstain from, when set before them; but meat is not an article of food with the people in general. To indicate a rich man at Mourzouk, the usual expression is, "that he eats bread and meat every day."

Fezzara, a town of Egypt, on the west branch of the Nile. 13 m. SSE. Rosetta.

Fiac, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn. 4 miles E. Lavaur.

Fiascone, a town of Genoa, on the confines of the Milanese, between Genoa and Tortona.

Fiallso, a town of Sweden, in the province of Angermannland. 83 miles NNW. Hernösand.

Fiano, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 9 miles S. Teramo.

Fiano, a town of the Popedom, in the patrimony of St. Peter, on the Tiber. 15 miles N. Rome.

Fianona, a seaport town of Istria, with a good harbour. 36 miles SE. Trieste. *Long.* 14. 18. E. *Lat.* 45. 49. N.

Fiarra, one of the smaller western islands of Scotland. *Long.* 7. 27. W. *Lat.* 57. 4. N.

Fiascone, see *Monte Fiascone*.

Fiafiro, a town of the Popedom, in the marquise of Antona. 6 m. SSE. Camerino.

Ficareto, a town of the Popedom, in the duchy of Spoleto. 5 miles E. Todi.

Ficheruolo, a town of Italy, in the department of the Lower Po, on the Po. 13 m. WNW. Ferrara.

Fichtelberg, a mountain of Franconja, which extends from near Bareuth to Eger in Bohemia. It is one of the highest mountains in Germany; and contains in it many deserts, rocks, bogs, and morasses. It takes its name from the great number of pines with which it is covered; there are a great number of other trees, oaks, beech, elm, &c. The extent from east to west is 16 miles, and as much from north to south.

Fichtelsee, a lake of Germany. 12 miles NE. Bayreuth.

Fidari, a river of European Turkey, in Livadia, which runs into the sea, 8 miles N. Patras.

Fiddichow, or *Viduchova*, a town of Hinder Pomerania, on the Oder. 22 miles SW. Stargard. Long. 14. 33. E. Lat. 53. 13. N.

Fiddri, see *Fittre*.

Fidis, a town of Austria. 6 miles SW. Bohmisch Waidhoven.

Fiduin, a town of Egypt. 5 miles W. Fayoum.

Fidra, a small island near the east coast of Scotland, at the entrance of the Forth; 3 miles NW. North Berwick. Long. 2. 49. W. Lat. 56. 5. N.

Fidulca, a small island in the Grecian Archipelago. 4 miles SW. Stamphalia.

Fiechlach, a town of Bavaria. 7 miles E. Nabburg. 6 miles N. Retz.

Fiego, or *Fijoogo*, a seaport town of Japan, on the south coast of the island of Nippon, with a large harbour in the bay of Ofaca. 24 miles SSW. Ofaca, 48 SW. Meaco.

Fielsta, a town of Swedish Lapland. 45 miles SSE. Asele.

Fieleweer, an island near the west coast of Norway, about 22 miles long and 4 broad, with a town. Lat. 63. 30. N.

Fien, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 5 miles SW. Cashan.

Fienwiller, a town of France, in department of the Somme. 5 m. SW. Dourlens.

Fieras, a town of Sweden, in the province of Aland. 12 m. NNW. Wardberg.

Fiesco, a town of Italy, in the department of the Upper Po. 4 miles E. Crema.

Fiesoli, a town of Etruria, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Florence. This is the ancient Fesulæ, one of the twelve cities of Etruria. 3 miles NE. Florence.

Fifehire, a county of Scotland, bounded on the north by the river Tay, on the east by the German ocean, on the south by the Frith of Forth, and on the west by the counties of Kinross and Perth; about 32 miles in length from north-east to south-west, and from 7 to 16 in breadth. This county, as well as the rest in the kingdom, was formerly subject to a *Thane*, which in the old Saxon language, as likewise in the Danish, signifies a *servant of the king*; but Malcolm Canmore appointed Macduff, who was thane of Fife, first hereditary earl of Fife, for his services, granting to his posterity the right of placing the king in his chair at his coronation, the command of the van in the king's army, and power to compound for a sum of money for the accidental murder of a nobleman or commoner. The county of Fife is extremely populous and fertile, abounding with cattle, coal, iron, lime-stone,

and well furnished with manufactures. The number of towns is unparalleled, for the whole shore from Crail to Culrofs, about 40 English miles, is one continued chain of towns and villages. Nor are the houses of the nobility and gentry less thick in the interior parts than the towns on the coast. Numerous and valuable plantations of trees are formed in different parts of the county; those towards the coast have been much injured by the spray of the sea; while those in the interior parts flourish exceedingly. Cupar is the county town. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 193,743; of whom 17,300 were employed in trade and manufacture, and 9651 in agriculture.

Fifeness, a cape of Scotland, on the east of the county of Fife, with a village of the same name: a ridge of rocks, called the Car rocks, extending a considerable way into the sea, renders the passage of the cape dangerous to seamen. Long. 2. 39. W. Lat. 56. 15. N.

Fife's Passage, a channel in Broughton's Archipelago, about 11 miles in length and 2 in breadth. Long. 2. 33. 11. E. Lat. 50. 50. N.

Fifteenth Mile Creek, a river which rises in Pennsylvania, and runs into the Potomack, in Maryland. Long. 78. 25. W. Lat. 39. 40. N.

Figarulo, an island in the gulf of Venice, near the coast of Istria. Long. 13. 43. E. Lat. 45. 10. N.

Figarulo, a town of Italy, in the department of the Lower Po. 13 m. NW. Ferrara.

Figeac, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Lot, on the Selle, containing about 3300 inhabitants. 46 miles NE. Montauban, 27 E. Cahors. Long. 2. 8. E. Lat. 44. 37. N.

Figin, a river of Norway, which runs into the North Sea, 10 miles S. Stavanger.

Figer, or *Fiju*, a rich and extensive province of Japan, on the west coast of Ximo.

Fighig, a town of Africa, situated on the south side of the Atlas, in the country of Biledulgerid. The women manufacture cloth of wool of exquisite fineness, much valued in Barbary, and sold at a high price. The inhabitants carry on a great trade with the inhabitants of Morocco and Fez, and with the negroes. 240 miles ESE. Mequinez. Long. 1. 5. W. Lat. 32. 5. N.

Figi, a town of Japan, in the island of Ximo. 10 miles NE. Funai.

Figian, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne. 9 miles SSE. Castel-Saralin, 7 NNW. Toulouse.

Fig-tree Bay, a bay on the north-east coast of the island of Jamaica. Long. 76. 29. W. Lat. 18. 18. N.

Fig-tree Bay, a bay on the west coast of the island of St. Christopher, near Sandy Point.

Figueros-Vinhos, a town of Portugal, in the province of Estremadura, situated

near some lofty mountains, on a small river which runs into the Zezere; celebrated for its wine. 20 miles N. Thomar.

Figueira, a town of Portugal, in Algarva. 8 miles W. Lagos.

Figuera, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 10 m. SW. Montemor o Velho.

Figueras, or *St. Fernando de Figueras*, a strong fortress of Spain, called the key of Catalonia, and supposed to be impregnable; this place was taken by the French on the 20th of November, 1794. The garrison, which consisted of 9107 men, were made prisoners; 150 pieces of cannon, and an immense quantity of stores and provisions were found in this place. 20 miles N. Gerona, 25 S. Perpignan.

Fijago, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 45 miles SW. Meaco.

Fijirafaki, or *Firefaki*, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 50 m. NE. Achita.

Filabres, a mountain of Spain, in Grenada. This amazing and stupendous mountain is a solid block of white marble, about a league in circuit, and 2000 feet high, without the least mixture of any other stone or earth, the marble appearing in many places where neither the wind, rain, or any of those causes which destroy the hardest rocks, have yet made the least impression. From the mountain a great part of the kingdom of Grenada is discovered, which is mountainous, and resembles the waves of the sea in a storm. On the other side the mountain is cut almost perpendicularly, and from its prodigious elevation affords a most awful prospect, with the city of Gandia, which though at a distance, if considered with a bird's-eye view, seems only half a league off. 9 miles from Almeria.

Filacciano, a town of the Papedom, in the Patrimonio. 9 miles S. Citta Castellana.

Filana, a river of Benin, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 5. 22. E. *Lat.* 4. 40. N.

Filbrun, see *Vielbrun*.

Filenta, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 7 miles N. Gierace.

Filey, a small fishing town of England, on the east coast of the county of York, in a bay of the German sea, to which it gives name: near it is a ledge of rocks called Filey Brigg. In 1801, the inhabitants were 505. 2 miles N. Hunmanby.

Filetto, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra. 10 miles E. Capaccio.

Filicuri, see *Felicudi*.

Filippopoli, or *Philippopol*, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, on the Maritz, where it becomes navigable; founded by Philip, father of Alexander the Great. In the year 250, it was taken by the Goths, who massacred 100,000 inhabitants, and in 1360, it was taken by Amurath I. Emperor of the Turks. 90 miles WNW. Adrian-

ople, 124 WNW. Constantinople. *Long.* 24. 44. E. *Lat.* 42. 22. N.

Filitz, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 6 miles S. Kirch Lamitz.

Filizano, a town of France, in the department of Marengo. 8 m. W. Alexandria.

Fillek, a town of Hungary. In 1554, it was taken by the Turks, but recovered soon after. The fortifications are destroyed. 16 miles ESE. Korpona, 40 SE. Cremonitz.

Filljburg, a town of Austria. 4 miles SSW. Enns.

Filiponkaja, a town of European Turkey, in Dobruzzie Tartary. 18 miles SSE. Iffnail.

Filopquia, or *Amfilopquia*, or *Ferovilia*, a town of European Turkey, in Livadia, on a river which runs into the gulf of Arta. It was anciently called Amphilochia, or Argos Amphilochium, and was once a celebrated town, but ruined by the wars between the Venetians and the Turks. 46 miles NNW. Lepanto.

Fils, or *Fillz*, see *Vils*.

Filja, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermania. 10 miles SW. Stockholm.

Filurina, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia. 28 miles N. Edeffa.

Fimarella, a river of Naples, which runs into the gulf of Tarento, *Long.* 17. 12. E. *Lat.* 39. 36. N.

Fina, a river of Ireland, in the county of Monaghan, which runs into Lough Erne, 3 miles N. Belturbet.

Finale, a town of Italy, in the department of the Panaro, on an island in the river Panaro. 18 miles NNE. Modena.

Finale, a small marquisate, surrounded by the Ligurian republic, agreeable, fertile, and populous. It formerly belonged to the family of Caretto, from whom it was sold to Spain, in the year 1590, and in 1602, annexed to the duchy of Milan. In the war for the Spanish succession, it was taken by the French; and in 1707, ceded, with the rest of Lombardy, to the emperor. In the year 1713, the marquisate was sold to the republic of Genoa on certain conditions, for 124,000 piastres. In the year 1743, the Empress Queen made over all her pretensions to the town and marquisate of Finale to the King of Sardinia; the republic of Genoa to be repaid the purchase-money, and Finale to be made a free port. When the King of Sardinia, by virtue of this convention, demanded the harbour and the marquisate, the Genoese made several remonstrances against it, which availing nothing, they determined to keep possession by force of arms. Accordingly they entered into an alliance with France, Spain, and Naples; and though the King of Sardinia declared, if the republic would recede from the intended alliance with

these crowns, he would make over to it all his rights and claims to Finale; yet the republic, so far from taking his word, in 1745 declared war against him. This proved an unfortunate circumstance for Genoa, the King of Sardinia making himself master of this marquisate, and several other parts of their possessions. However, by the peace of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748, the republic was restored to the possession of all its former estates.

Finale, a seaport town of Italy, with a good harbour on the coast of the Mediterranean, and capital of a small marquisate, subject to the Ligurian republic. In 1745, this town was bombarded by the English; and in 1746, it was taken by the King of Sardinia. 31 miles SW. Genoa. *Long.* 8. 24. E. *Lat.* 44. 10. N.

Finale, amountain of the Lower Engadine. 8 miles N. Traspo.

Finby, a town of Sweden, on an island in the government of Abo. 28 miles SSE. Abo. *Long.* 23. 43. E. *Lat.* 60. 7. N.

Fincafle, a town of Virginia. 150 miles W. Richmond.

Finchley, a village of England, in Middlesex, with about 1500 inhabitants. 6 miles N. London.

Findhorn, a fishing town of Scotland, on the north coast of the county of Murray, at the mouth of the river Findhorn, with a tolerable harbour, and a large and convenient bay. 9 miles W. Elgin. *Long.* 3. 29. W. *Lat.* 57. 39. N.

Findhorn, a river of Scotland, which runs into the frith of Murray, at Findhorn.

Finechiolaro, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the north-east coast of the island of Corsica. 7 miles N. Bastia. *Long.* 9. 39. E. *Lat.* 42. 58. N.

Finigano, a town of Japan, on the island of Nippon. 45 miles N. Meaco.

Finham, a town of France, in the department of the Lot. 7 miles SW. Montauban.

Finia, a town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen. 20 miles NW. Christianstadt.

Finiana, or *Finana*, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada. 7 miles S. Baça.

Finica, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, near the coast. 50 miles S. Satalia.

Finica, a river of Natolia, which runs into the Mediterranean, 14 miles WNW. Cape Chelidoni.

Finimarboe, a town of Africa, in Bambarra. 96 miles WNW. Segou.

Finish, an island on the west coast of Ireland, one mile from Minish island.

Finisterra, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia, near Cape Finisterre.

Finisterre, a department of France, bounded on the north, west, and south by the sea, and on the east by the departments of the North Coasts and Morbihan; about 50

miles from north to south, and 40 to 45 from east to west; containing the western part of what was heretofore called *Bretagne*. Quimper is the capital; the other principal towns are Brest, Quimperlé, Morlaix, Châteaulin, Lefneven, Landernau, Carhaix, Pontcroix, and Douarnenez. The principal rivers are the Aulne and the Odet.

Finkenstein, or *Habersdorf*, a town of Prussia, in the Oberland. 75 miles SSW. Koenigsberg.

Finkenstein, a town of Carinthia. 16 m. SW. Clagenfurt.

Finland, or *Finnland*, a country of Europe, bounded on the north by Lapland, on the east by Russia, on the south by a gulf to which it gives name, and on the west by the gulf of Bothnia. The land is fertile, but badly cultivated, and thinly inhabited. On a tract of more than 8000 square leagues, hardly a million of souls are to be found. The pastures are exceedingly good, but the cattle are small. The forests of firs furnish the principal articles of commerce, in wood, charcoal, timber, and planks, which are sent to Stockholm for exportation. Game is abundant of various kinds. The lakes and rivers abound in variety of fish, and pearls are found on the coasts. At the bottom of the morasses earth is dug, from which iron is extracted. There are also some mines of lead. Along the coasts lie a great number of small rocky islands. The inhabitants are in general brave and warlike, but have suffered much from the ravages of war. The corn principally cultivated is rye, barley, and buck-wheat; and the poorer sort of inhabitants, for want of better food, dry even straw, bruise and mix it with some meal to make bread. Finland was formerly a kingdom, and independent; at present it is an archduchy, and annexed to Sweden. In the twelfth century, great pains were taken for the conversion of the Finns to Christianity; and Henry, who was bishop of Upsal, in 1157, fell a martyr to his zeal in carrying on that pious undertaking. That prelate founded the first cathedral in Finland, at Randamoki: but the see was afterwards removed to Abo, which lies in the neighbourhood of the former. Martin Skytte, and Peter Serkilar, were the first preachers of Luther's doctrine in this country. Finland is divided into seven provinces, Finland Proper, Aland, East Bothnia, Tavastio or Tavastland, Nyland, Savolax, and Kymmengards-Lehn.

Finland Proper, a province of Sweden, situated on the southern part of Finland, having the gulf of Finland on the south, and the gulf of Bothnia on the west about 160 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. The soil is fertile, and the land, especially in the southern parts, bears good corn, hay, and

hops. It has several fine lakes and rivers, which abound in fish, and on a part of the coast is a rich pearl fishery, where pearls of an extraordinary size are found, for the most part single, but sometimes a cluster of two or three pearls are found in the same shell. The inhabitants of this country subsist by agriculture, grazing, fishing, and making wooden ware. Their principal commerce is in grain, meal, cattle, butter, talc, linen, yarn stockings, &c. Finland is divided into North and South. Biorneborg is the capital of the former, and Abo of the latter.

Finmark, a province of Norway, bounded on the north by the Northern Ocean, on the east by the Northern Ocean and the territories of Russia, on the south by Swedish Lapland, and on the west by the Northern Ocean. There are neither towns nor villages, though the coast is pretty well inhabited. The inhabitants subsist chiefly by fishing, and the best salmon of any in Norway are caught in this province. In summer-time the sun continues above the horizon for some weeks. Finmark has a particular governor, register, and judge. It is divided into West Finmark, which includes 12 churches and chapels, served by five preachers; and East Finmark, in which are nine churches and chapels, served by three preachers.

Finn, a river of Ireland, which rises from a lake of the same name in the county of Donegal, and runs into Lough Foyle, near Strabane.

Finnerydia, a town of Sweden, in West Gothland. 34 miles SW. Orebro, 86 NE. Uddevalla.

Finnhar, a small island on the west side of the gulf of Bothnia. Long. 17. E. Lat. 60. 58. N.

Finnis Bay, a bay of Scotland, on the east coast of the island of Harris. Long. 6. 55. W. Lat. 57. 53. N.

Fino, a small island in the Baltic, near the east coast of Sweden. Long. 16. 42. E. Lat. 58. 9. N.

Finsow, a town of Germany, in the Ucker Mark of Brandenburg. 32 miles NE. Berlin, 28 NW. Custrin.

Finspang, a town of Sweden, in East Gothland. 15 miles NW. Nordkiöping.

Finster Munster, a town of the Tyrol. 12 miles NE. Trasp.

Finsterbach, a river of Franconia, which runs into the Rednitz, 2 miles N. Roth.

Finsterwalda, a town of Saxony, in the margravate of Meissen. 36 miles N. Dresden, 40 E. Wittenberg. Long. 13. 56. E. Lat. 51. 37. N.

Fintray, a town of Scotland, in the county of Stirling, with about 1000 inhabitants. 8 miles SW. Stirling.

Fintel, a town of Germany, in the county of Verden. 10 miles NNE. Rotenburg.

Fincarra Point, a cape on the west coast of Ireland, in Galway Bay. Long. 9. 4. W. Lat. 53. 7. N.

Fionda, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Naxos, in the gulf of Satalia. This was a city of Lycia, anciently called Phafelis, near a celebrated pass into Pamphilia, called Climax, or the Ladder, which Alexander could not pass without wading through the sea. Fionda is much gone to decay, but still is the see of a Greek bishop. 28 miles S. Satalia. Long. 30. 26. E. Lat. 36. 36. N.

Fionia, see *Funen*.

Fiora, a river which rises in the Siennese, and runs into the sea below Montalto, in the duchy of Castro.

Florentino, a town of the Papedom, in the Campagna di Roma. 23 miles N. Terracina, 18 E. Veletiri. Long. 13. 6. E. Lat. 41. 42. N.

Florentino, a town of Naples, in Capitanata. 7 miles S. Lucera.

Fiorenzuola, a town of Etruria, in a valley among the Apennines, on the site of the ancient Pidentia. 22 miles N. Florence, 23. S. Bologna.

Fiorenzuola, a town of the duchy of Parma.

Fiorenzuola, a town of Naples, in the province of Capitanata, anciently called Florentinum. It was formerly the see of a bishop, under Benevento; but the place has been long decayed, and the see removed to Lucera. The emperor Frederick II. died here. 10 miles S. St. Severo.

Fiorlita, a small island in the Mediterranean, at the entrance into the gulf of Tarento. Long. 18. E. Lat. 40. 14. N.

Firabus, a town of Persia, in the province of Meezan. 45 miles WSW. Kidge.

Firan, a small island in the Red Sea, about 18 miles from the coast of Arabia; celebrated for its fisheries of pearl. Long. 41. 30. E. Lat. 17. 13. N.

Firando, an island and kingdom of Japan, with a good harbour, in the sea of Corea. Long. 130. 40. E. Lat. 33. 35. N.

Firebrast Rock, a rock in the Indian sea, near the coast of Africa, 10 feet under water. Lat. 15. 26. S.

Fire Island, a small island in the Indian sea, near the coast of Africa. Lat. 17. 30. S.

Firgos, a town of the island of Samos. 3 miles WNW. Cora.

Firleyowka, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg. 48 m. ENE. Lemberg.

Firmin, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 5 miles W. St. Etienne.

Firnitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz. 8 miles NW. Leitmeritz.

Firmy, a town of France, in the department of the Aveyron. 3 miles ENE. Albin, 16 NW. Rhodéz.

Firafepour, a town of Hindoostan, in Mewat. 13 miles W. Cottilah.

Firafepour, see *Ferfepour*.

Firoufabad, a town of Persia, in the province of Meccran. 60 miles NW. Ermajel.

Firozabad, a town of Hindoostan, in the subah of Agra. 16 miles ESE. Agra.

Firozepour, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Sumbul. 5 miles NE. Sumbul.

Firuzabad, or *Firous-abad*, or *Giaur*, a town of Persia, in the province of Farlistan. 35 miles SSW. Schiras. Long. 51. 58. E. Lat. 28. 49. N.

Firuzabad, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 12 miles WNW. Nehavend.

Firuskoh, a fortress of Grand Bukharia, on the mountains which separate Balk from Segeftan. In 1404, it was taken by Timur Bec. 30 miles S. Gaur.

Fifa, a town of South-America, in the province of Tucuman. 25 miles NW. St. Fernando.

Fifcal, a town of Spain, in Aragon. 15 miles NW. Ainsa.

Fifcha, a river of Austria, which runs into the Danube at Fischamund.

Fifchamund, or *Fifchamund*, a town of Austria, situated near the Danube. 12 miles ESE. Vienna.

Fifchaw, a town of Prussian Pomerelia. 9 miles NE. Marienburg.

Fifchaufen, a town of Prussia, on the Frisch-haff, built in the year 1269, and anciently the residence of the Bishop of Samland. 5 miles W. Konigsberg. Long. 20. 2. E. Lat. 54. 45. N.

Fifchbach, a town of Swabia, in the county of Limburg. 4 miles NE. Geildorf.

Fifchbach, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Bamberg. 3 miles SSE. Cronach.

Fifelbach, a town of Germany, in the territory of Nuremberg. 5 miles SE. Nuremberg.

Fifelbach, a town of Germany, in the principality of Bayreuth. 7 miles ESE. Bayreuth.

Fifchbach, or *Vifp*, a town of Switzerland, in the Valais, near which a battle was fought between the inhabitants of the Valais, and Amadeus duke of Savoy, when the latter was defeated. 27 miles E. Sion.

Fifchebeck, a town of the Old Mark of Brandenburg. 3 m. SE. New Tangermunde.

Fifhbeck, see *Vifchbeck*.

Fifchbrun, a town of Germany, in the territory of Nuremberg. 4 miles NE. Herbruck.

Fifcler, a town of the dutchy of Carniola. 17 miles SE. Steiu.

Fifcard, or *Fifguard*, or *Fifcard*, a seaport town of South-Wales, in the county of Pembroke, at the mouth of the river Gwaïne, on a bay of St. George's Channel, to which it gives name, where vessels may

ride safely in five or six fathoms water. The inhabitants carry on a good trade in herrings, of which they, with Newport, cure above 1000 barrels annually. On the 22d of February 1797, some French frigates and a lugger were seen off Lundy island, in the Bristol Channel, and had created some alarm. The above ships proceeded farther up the channel, and landed a body of troops at Fishguard, on the evening of that day, consisting of about 1200 men, but without field pieces. In consequence of information that a small squadron, answering the description of this, had sailed from Brest, a squadron of frigates was directed to cruise in the Bristol Channel, and a lugger was stationed in Milford Haven. This lugger gave the alarm. The commander sent a lieutenant to announce the news to the frigates in the Bristol Channel, and another was dispatched express to London with letters to the Admiralty, while he himself failed to Cork to apprise Admiral Kingmill. Above 3000 countrymen and miners assembled, armed with forks, scythes, and other ready weapons, besides the militia and volunteers of Pembroke and Cardigan. Lord Cawdor took the command; but not being a military man, he submitted to the directions of Captain Mansell, who put the little fort at Fishguard into a state of defence, and took such judicious positions as soon convinced the French, that they had no choice left but to lay down their arms, the French vessels having disappeared off the coast. The only difficulty he found was to restrain the impetuosity of the mountaineers, who fell upon the French, without order, indeed, but with irresistible fury. Some few were killed by this irregular attack, but on the arrival of the militia and volunteers, the invaders surrendered prisoners of war. The French frigates which conveyed these troops, first attempted a landing in the Bristol Channel, but found it impracticable; and after landing them near Fishguard, with only two days provisions, they proceeded to sea, notwithstanding several signals were made by the troops on shore, who, finding they could not penetrate into the country, wished to reembark; but the commander of the frigate, contrary, as they say to his promises, failed away, leaving them to their fate. The expedition was ready at the same time the French fleet sailed to Bantry Bay, and these troops were to have been landed in some part of Ireland, to have made a diversion, as soon as an account had been received of the landing of the first body of troops. The only mischief which they did in Wales, was the plundering of two or three farm-houses; to the possessors of which a compensation for their losses was afterwards made by the government. In 1801, the number of

inhabitants was 1503, of whom 909 were employed in trade and manufactures. 16 miles ENE. St. David's, 242 W. London. *Long.* 4. 58. W. *Lat.* 51. 55. N.

Fijb Bay, a bay on the south coast of Africa. *Long.* 22. 30. E. *Lat.* 34. 30. S.

Fijb Bay, a bay on the west coast of Africa. *Lat.* 16. 40. S.

Fijb Bay, a bay on the north-east coast of the island of St. Matthew, in the Mergui Archipelago.

Fijb Bay Little, a bay on the west coast of Africa. *Lat.* 15. 20. S.

Fijb Creek, a river of Virginia, which runs into the Ohio, *Long.* 81. 5. W. *Lat.* 39. 31. N.

Fijb Creek, a river of Maryland, which runs into the Chesapeake, *Long.* 76. 40. W. *Lat.* 38. 38. N.

Fijb River, a river of West-Florida, which runs into Mobile Bay, *Long.* 87. 50. W. *Lat.* 30. 30. N.

Fijb River, Great, a river of Africa, which rises in the country of the Hottentots, and runs into the Indian sea, *Lat.* 33. S.

Fijbhorn Creek, a river on the north side of the Isle of Wight, which runs into the sea, *Long.* 1. 4. W. *Lat.* 50. 44. N.

Fijberman's Cove, a harbour on the south coast of Pitt's Archipelago, within Nepean's Sound. *Long.* 230. 53. E. *Lat.* 53. 18. N.

Fijberrow, a town of Scotland, in the county of Edinburgh, at the mouth of the Esk, in the frith of Forth, opposite Musselburgh.

Fijber's Canal, a branch of an inlet leading from Fitzhugh's Sound, on the west coast of North-America, so called by Capt. Vancouver in 1793. *Long.* of the entrance 232. 7. E. *Lat.* 51. 57. N.

Fijber's Island, an island in the Atlantic, near the south coast of Connecticut. *Long.* 72. W. *Lat.* 41. 12. N.

Fijbing Creek, a river of Virginia, which runs into the Ohio, *Long.* 80. 57. W. *Lat.* 39. 35. N.

Fijbing Creek, a river of Kentucky, which runs into Cumberland river, *Long.* 84. 18. W. *Lat.* 36. 49. N.

Fijbing Creek, a river of Pennsylvania, which runs into the Susquehanna, *Long.* 76. 56. W. *Lat.* 40. 19. N.

Fijbing Creek, a river of New Jersey, which runs into Delaware Bay, *Long.* 74. 54. W. *Lat.* 39. 5. N.

Fijbing-Town Point, a cape on the east coast of Borneo. *Long.* 116. 30. E. *Lat.* 1. 38. S.

Fijbkill, a town of United America, in the state of New-York. 50 miles N. New-York. *Long.* 73. 48. W. *Lat.* 41. 31. N.

Fijbkill, a river of New-York, which runs into the Hudson, 15 miles N. Verplank's Point.

Fijblin, one of the smaller Shetland islands, 5 miles S. from the island of Yell. *Long.* 1. 23. W. *Lat.* 60. 13. N.

Fijbtown, a town of Africa, at the mouth of the river Calbari.

Fijko, a small island of Sweden, between the island of Aland and the coast of Finland. *Long.* 20. 45. E. *Lat.* 60. 28. N.

Fijmes, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, on the Vesle. 15 miles NW. Rheims, 36 NW. Châlons-sur-Marne. *Long.* 3. 46. E. *Lat.* 49. 18. N.

Fijfatto, a seaport town of Africa, in the country of Tripoli. 90 miles NW. Tripoli. *Long.* 12. E. *Lat.* 33. 50. N.

Fijfella, or *Fefza*, a town of Morocco; the inhabitants are rich, courteous, and warlike. 150 miles NE. Morocco.

Fijster, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Bergen. 16 miles NE. Stavanger.

Fijfrits, or *Bystrzit, Neu*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin. 28 miles SW. Iglau, 28 E. Budweis. *Long.* 15. 1. E. *Lat.* 49. 3. N.

Fijfritz, a river of Moravia, which runs into the Marsch, near Olmutz.

Fijtaqua, or *Filoqui*, a town of Japan. 30 miles E. Jeddo.

Fijfil Head, a cape of Scotland, on the west coast, near the south extremity of Mainland, one of the Shetland islands. *Long.* 1. 44. W. *Lat.* 59. 50. N.

Fijtte, La, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. 6 miles SE. Tonneins.

Fijttre, or *Fiddri*, a country of Africa, situated on the borders of a large lake to the south of Begarmee. It is otherwise called Lussi, and Cauga or Cougu. It is governed by a sultan, and the dominions were once much larger than they now are, being considerably diminished by the sultans of Begarmee and Wadey. The inhabitants live in small huts, and are said to be in a low degree of civilization. They have no salt except what they procure from the ashes of gossab. The lake is situated 210 miles S. Bornou. *Long.* 22. 30. E. *Lat.* 15. 50. N.

Fitzherbert's Island, a small island in the Florida stream, at the entrance of the gulf of Mexico. *Long.* 81. 50. W. *Lat.* 24. 40. N.

Fitzhugh's Sound, a narrow channel of the North Pacific Ocean, between Calvert's Island, and the W. coast of North-America.

Fitzroy Island, a small island near the north-east coast of New Holland. 5 miles NE. Cape Grafton.

Five Bonnets, a cluster of small islands in the Mergui Archipelago. *Lat.* 10. 29. N.

Five Brothers, a cluster of small islands in lake Huron. *Long.* 83. 28. W. *Lat.* 44. 55. N.

Five Fathom Bank, a shoal in the Eastern Indian sea. *Long.* 119. 2. E. *Lat.* 5. 53. S.

Five Fingers Point, a cape on the west coast of New Zealand, forming the north cape of the south entrance into Dusky Bay. This point is remarkable for several pointed rocks lying off it, which, when viewed from certain situations, have some resemblance to the five fingers of a man's hand. The land of this point is still more remarkable from the little similitude it bears to any other of the lands adjoining, being a narrow peninsula stretching off from Resolution Island, of a moderate and equal height, and wholly covered with wood.

Five Islands, a cluster of small islands in the Mergui Archipelago. *Lat.* 10. 13. N.

Five Island Harbour, a bay on the west coast of the island of Antigua. *Long.* 61. 35. W. *Lat.* 17. 13. N.

Fivel, a river of Holland, which runs into the Ems, near Delfzyl; it gives name to a small country on its banks, between Groningen and the mouth of the Ems, containing 25 small towns and villages.

Fiumara di Muro, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 8 miles N. Reggio.

Fiumarella, La, a river of Naples, which runs into the gulf of Squillace, 2 miles S. Cantazaro.

Fiume, see *St. Veit*.

Fiume Freddo, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 11 miles WSW. Cosenza.

Fiumicino, a seaport of the dominions of the Pope, at the mouth of the Tiber, with a custom-house, at which vessels pay for their goods on board. 2 miles SW. Porto.

Fixtela, a town of Morocco. 4 m. Tetza.

Flachberg, a town of the dutchy of Carinthia. 2 miles SW. Draburg.

Flachlanden, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anspach. 7 m. N. Anspach.

Flachstadt, a small island in the North sea, about 40 miles from the coast of Norway. *Lat.* 68. N.

Fladakuna, a small island near the north-west coast of Scotland. 7 miles N. from the Isle of Skye. *Long.* 6. 19. W. *Lat.* 57. 42. N.

Fladda, a small island of Scotland, near the north-east coast of the island of Skye. *Long.* 6. 8. W. *Lat.* 57. 37. N.

Fladda, a small island of Scotland, one of the Trehannish islands, west of the island of Mull. *Long.* 6. 24. W. *Lat.* 56. 32. N.

Fladda Isles, three small islands among the western islands of Scotland, about a mile west from the island of Sandera. *Long.* 7. 32. W. *Lat.* 56. 52. N.

Fladstrand, a seaport town of Denmark, in North Jutland, and diocese of Aalborg, on the east coast, with a harbour defended by 3 forts; not sheltered from every wind. Fishing is the chief employment of the inhabitants. 30 miles NNE. Aalborg. *Long.* 10. 32. E. *Lat.* 57. 27. N.

Fladungen, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Wurzburg. 40 miles N. Wurzburg, 44 NW. Bamberg. *Long.* 10. 20. E. *Lat.* 50. 35. N.

Flagnac, a town of France, in the department of the Aveyron. 4 miles N. Albin, 10 E. Figeac.

Flagy, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne. 5 miles S. Montereau.

Flamale, a town of France, in the department of the Ourthe. 4 m. SSW. Liege.

Flaman, see *Caytapera*.

Flammanville, a seaport town of France, in the department of the Channel, with a good harbour. 10 miles SW. Cherbourg.

Flamborough, a township of England, in the west riding of Yorkshire, on the coast of the German sea, with about 730 inhabitants. 3 miles N. Burlington.

Flamborough Head, a lofty cape or promontory of England, on the east coast of the county of York. *Long.* 0. 2. W. *Lat.* 54. 8. N.

Flamerbach, a town of Germany, in the county of Rieneck. 5 miles NW. Lohr.

Flanders, a country of the Netherlands, and at one time a considerable county, bounded on the north by the mouth of the Scheldt and the German Ocean, on the east by Brabant and Hainaut, on the south by Hainaut and a part of France, formerly called Artois and Picardy, and on the west by the English Channel and Artois. Its greatest length is about 60 miles, and its breadth about 50. It contained 30 cities or walled towns, a great number of market-towns, 1154 villages, and 48 abbeys, besides a great number of priories, colleges, and monasteries. The towns are situated so near together, that the Spaniards, who followed Philip II. supposed that all Flanders was but one town. Since that time, this country has suffered very severely from almost continual wars. Flanders has been generally divided into Austrian, French, and Dutch Flanders. The first extending from the sea to the Dender, being bounded on the north by Dutch Flanders, on the east by Brabant, on the south by French Flanders, and on the west by the Channel; and containing some considerable towns or cities, as Ghent, Bruges, Ostend, Oudenard, Dendermond, Nicuport, Furnes, Dixmude, Courtray, Menin, Alost, Ypres, Tournay, &c. French Flanders contained Lille, Dunkirk, Gravelines, Berg St. Vinox, Cassel, Baileul, Bourbourg, &c. The third, or Dutch Flanders, bordering on the Scheldt, towards its mouth, contains the towns of Hulst, Axel, Bouchoult, Assende, Ardenburg, &c. and seems to be the only part which retains the name of Flanders; for during the late war, the whole country was conquered by the French Re-

public, and by the articles of peace, the whole of Austrian Flanders was annexed to their dominions, and converted into the departments of the Lys and the Scheldt. In the year 621, Leteric was made grand forester of Flanders, by Clotaire II. king of France, as a marriage portion with his daughter Richilde; and Flanders continued to be governed by princes, with the title of Grand Forester, till the year 863. Baldwin, surnamed Iron-arm, was created Count of Flanders, by Charles the Bald king of France, whose daughter he had married. In the 13th century, the archduke Maximilian, marrying the daughter of Charles the Bold, the county went with her to the house of Austria. The northern part of the county was ceded to the States-General, partly by the peace of Munster, and partly by the barrier treaty, in 1713. In the year 1667, the southern part was seized by France. The climate is temperate and wholesome; the soil in general is fertile and fit for tillage. In some places the fertility is uncommonly great. The land bears all kinds of corn and vegetables. Flax is a great source of riches to the country. The pasture grounds are excellent, and nourish a valuable breed of cattle, which produce rich cheese and butter. The breed of horses and sheep is also considerable. The Flemings were at one time the principal manufacturers of Europe; from them the English were taught the art of weaving, and perhaps too the art of agriculture. The most beautiful table linen is yet the manufacture of this country, and the lace is superior, perhaps, to all others. The principal rivers are the Scheldt and the Lys.

Flanders, a town of New Jersey. 23 miles NNW. New Brunswick.

Flanitz, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 10 miles N. Graz.

Flaman Islands, or *Seven Hunters*, a group of small islands in the North sea, about 17 miles NW. from the island of Lewis. *Long.* 7. 25. W. *Lat.* 58. 26. N.

Flanſkar, a small island on the east side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 21. 26. E. *Lat.* 63. 24. N.

Flanville, a town of France, in the department of the Moselle. 4 miles E. Metz, 4 SW. Boulay.

Fläſkar, a small island on the east side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 22. 30. E. *Lat.* 63. 49. N.

Flaſſet, an island near the coast of Norway. 88 miles SW. Drontheim.

Flat Buſſ, a town of New-York, in Long Island. In the year 1776, a battle was fought here between the British and Americans, in which the latter were totally defeated with the loss of 3000 men. Among these men, a regiment consisting of young men of family and fortune in Maryland, was almost cut off,

and not one escaped without being wounded. Of the British only 61 were killed, and 237 wounded. Eleven hundred Americans, with several officers, were taken prisoners. Among the latter were Generals Sullivan, Udel, and Lord Stirling. 5 miles S. New-York.

Flat Head, a cape on the south coast of Ireland, in the county of Cork. 7 miles E. Kinsale. *Long.* 8. 22. W. *Lat.* 51. 43. N.

Flat Holm, an island in the Bristol Channel, about a mile and half in circumference. On the highest point of land is a light-house, to guide vessels up the channel. *Long.* 3. 5. W. *Lat.* 51. 30. N.

Flat Island, a small island in the Eastern Indian sea, near the north coast of the island of Flores. *Long.* 120. 59. E. *Lat.* 7. 59. S.

Flat Island, a small island in the South Pacific Ocean, near the east coast of New Zealand. *Long.* 183. 15. W. *Lat.* 37. 40. S.

Flat Islands, a chain of islands in lake Michigan.

Flat Kill, a river of New Jersey, which runs into the Delaware, *Long.* 75. 2. W. *Lat.* 41. 4. N.

Flat Point, a cape on the north coast of the island of Jamaica. *Long.* 77. 8. W. *Lat.* 18. 30. N.

Flat Point, a cape at the southern extremity of the island of Sumatra. *Long.* 102. 38. E. *Lat.* 0. 50. S.

Flat Point, a cape on the south coast of the island of Borneo. *Long.* 112. E. *Lat.* 2. 45. S.

Flata Islands, a cluster of small islands near the south-east coast of North Uist, and about 1 mile NE. Rona island.

Flatta, one of the smaller Western islands of Scotland, 2 miles east from the island of Barra. *Long.* 7. 20. W. *Lat.* 56. 58. N.

Flavacour, a town of France, in the department of the Cise. 3 m. NW. Chaumont.

Flavignac, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne. 12 m. SW. Limoges.

Flavigny, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or, on the Ozerain. 27 miles WNW. Dijon.

Flavin, a town of France, in the department of the Aveyron. 4 miles S. Rhodéz.

Flayat, a town of France, in the department of the Creuse. 11 miles SE. Felletin.

Flèche, (*La*), a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Sarthe, containing about 6000 souls. In 1603, a college of Jesuits was founded here, for the descendants of nobility only, by Henry IV. The centre is converted into a Town-house, and one of the wings has lately been rebuilt as a seminary for the education of youth. 21 miles SSW. Le Mans. *Long.* 0. 1. E. *Lat.* 47. 42. N.

Fleckerce, or *Flackeren*, an island near the coast of Norway, in the North sea. Between

the island and the continent is a celebrated harbour, into which the same wind serves for entrance and passage out. A fort was built for its defence in 1556; and in the following century a better and more complete fortrefs was erected, so that the largest fleet may lie secure from storms or enemies. *Long.* 8. 18. E. *Lat.* 58. 4. N.

Fledirborn, a town of Pomerania. 16 m. New Stettin.

Fleet, a river of England, in the county of Nottingham, which runs into the Trent, 8 miles N. Newark.

Fleet, a river of Scotland, in the county of Kircudbright, which runs into Wigton Bay, by a wide mouth, called *Fleet Bay*, seven miles W. Kircudbright. *Long.* 4. 15. W. *Lat.* 54. 54. N.

Flega, a small island in the gulf of Engia. 8 miles E. Engia.

Fleischbach, a river of Germany, which runs into the Molle, 3 miles NW. Dorslach, in the archbishopric of Saltzburg.

Flek, a river of Ireland, which rises in the Slicbhlogher mountains, in the county of Kerry, and loses itself in Lough Lake.

Flemings, a town of United America, in the state of Jersey. 18 m. NNW. Trenton.

Flemington, a town of New Jersey. 18 miles WNW. New Brunswick.

Flen, a town of Sweden, in Sudermania. 22 miles NNW. Nykoping.

Fleisborg, a seaport town of Denmark, situated on the eastern coast of the dutchy of Sleswic, in a gulf of the Baltic, called *Fleisborgerwick*, which extends as much as eighteen miles inland, and forms a good harbour, with depth of water for the largest vessels which are unloaded at the quay, and screened from all winds by surrounding hills. It is the capital of a district, and one of the handsomest and most commercial towns in the dutchy. 16 miles N. Sleswic. *Long.* 9. 27. E. *Lat.* 54. 47. N.

Fleury, a town of France, in the department of the Orne. 18 miles SW. Falaise, 10 N. Domfront.

Flesberg, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus. 36 m. W. Christiania.

Flesh Bay, a bay of the Indian sea, on the coast of Africa. *Long.* 22. 20. W. *Lat.* 34. 35. N.

Flesselles, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 5 miles N. Amiens.

Fletcher's Nook, a cape of America, on the coast of Main. *Long.* 70. 29. W. *Lat.* 43. 25. N.

Fleurance, a town of France, in the department of the Gers, on the Gers. 4 miles S. Lecloure, 12 N. Auch. *Long.* 0. 15. E. *Lat.* 43. 51. N.

Fleuret, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or, on the Saône. 7 miles W. Dijon.

Fleurey, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or. 8 m. W. Dijon.

Fleurigné, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine. 3 miles E. Fougères.

Fleurmont, or *Florimont*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine. 7 miles E. Befort.

Fleurus, or *Flerus*, a village of France, in the department of the Sambre and Meuse, remarkable for having been the seat of three battles fought near it; the first on the 30th of August, 1622, between the troops of Spain, under Gonzales de Cordova, and some German troops, under the Comte de Mansfeldt, and the Duke of Brunswick: the latter lost their cannon and baggage, the Duke of Saxe-Weimar was killed, and the Duke of Brunswick had his arm shot; but they made a good retreat with 4000 cavalry and 3000 infantry, and compelled the Marquis of Spinola to raise the siege of Berg-op-Zoom. The second battle was fought between the allies, under the command of the Prince of Waldeck, and the French, under the Duke of Luxemburg, in which the former were defeated, with the loss of 5000 killed, and 4000 prisoners, 49 pieces of cannon, 8 pair of kettle-drums, and 92 standards and colours. A third battle was fought here in June 1794, between the Austrians and the French, in which the former were defeated with great loss. 6 miles NE. Charleroy.

Fleury, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret. 2 miles N. Orleans.

Fleury, a town of France, in department of the Straits of Calais. 4 m. NW. St. Pol.

Flie, or *Vlie*, a river, or channel, which runs from the Zuyder see, near the coast of Friesland, into the German Ocean, between the island of Schelling and Vlielandt.

Flie, see *Vlielandt*.

Flies Bay, a bay on the west coast of Africa. *Lat.* 14. 50. S.

Fliebach, a river of Saxony, which runs into the Black Elster, near Jessen.

Flieferyd, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland. 29 miles N. Calmar.

Flies, a river of Lusatia, which runs into the Spree, near Luben.

Flint, a town of North-Wales, and capital of a county to which it gives name, situated a small distance from the river Dee, anciently called Coleheel. It is the county town, and incorporated; but has no market. It has a castle, which was built, or at least completed, by Edward I. It is situated on a rock close to the sea, and is built of a reddish gritstone, and its area covers about three quarters of an acre; its figure is a right angled parallelogram, and it has three towers. In this castle Richard II. surrendered his crown to the Duke of Lancaster, who soon after became king, by the name of Henry IV.

The castle belongs to the crown. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1169. United with some other places, Flint returns one member to parliament. 12 miles WNW. Chester, 194 NW. London. *Long.* 3. 4. W. *Lat.* 53. 16. N.

Flint, a river of Georgia, which runs into the Chatahooche to form the Apalachicola, *Long.* 85. W. *Lat.* 31. N.

Flint River, a river of Jamaica, which runs into the sea, 7 miles W. Montego Bay.

Flint Island, an island in the gulf of St. Laurence, near the east coast of the island of Cape Breton. *Long.* 59. 40. W. *Lat.* 46. 10. N.

Flintshire, a county of North-Wales, bounded on the north by the Irish sea, on the north-east by the river Dee, on the east by Cheshire, on the south and west by Denbighshire; about 27 miles in length, and from seven to ten broad. Besides this, there is a part of Flintshire no ways united with the rest of the county, bounded on the north by Cheshire, on the east and south by Shropshire, on the west by Denbighshire, which is eight miles long and six broad. The country is mountainous, intermixed with vallies; the hills are generally barren on the surface, but abound with lead ore, calamine, limestone, and coals; the vallies are fertile, and produce both corn and hay. The separated part is mostly a level country. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 39,622; of whom 6989 were employed in trade and manufactures, and 10,332 in agriculture. The principal towns are Flint, Mold, Holywell, and St. Asaph. One member is returned to parliament for the county, and one for the town of Flint.

Flislingue, a fortress or small island in the Eastern Indian sea, a little to the west of Amboyna.

Flix, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the river Ebro, which surrounds it; several times besieged without success by the Spaniards, in the war with the Catalonians, but it is now dismantled. 20 miles N. Tortosa. *Long.* 0. 22. E. *Lat.* 41. 8. N.

Flixecourt, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 9 miles WNW. Amiens.

Flixton, a township of England, in Lancashire. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1093; and of these 596 were employed in trade and manufactures. 6 miles SW. Manchester.

Flize, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, on the Meuse. 5 m. SE. Mezieres.

Floby, a town of Sweden, in the province of West Gothland. 51 m. NE. Gotheborg.

Floceliere, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Vendée. 9 miles S. Mortagne, 12 NNW. la Châtaigneraye.

Floc, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Dronthcim. 48 miles ENE. Romfald.

Floday, one of the smaller Western islands of Scotland. *Long.* 7. 13. W. *Lat.* 57. 40. N.

Flodday, one of the smaller Western islands of Scotland. *Long.* 6. W. *Lat.* 57. 31. N.

Floddne, a village of England, in the county of Northumberland, near which a bloody battle was fought in the year 1513, between the English and the Scots, in which the latter lost 10,000 men, with many of nobility, and as is generally supposed, King James IV. The loss on the side of the English, who were victors, amounted to about 5000. 5 miles N. Wooler.

Flogny, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne. 6 miles SE. St. Florentin.

Floba, a town of Germany, in the circle of Erzgebürg. 6 miles ENE. Chemnitz.

Flobau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz. 8 miles S. Saatz.

Flobe, a river of Germany, which runs into the Tschopa, 4 miles W. Oederan, in the circle of Erzgebürg.

Flon, a river of France, which runs into the Arly, about a mile SW. Flumet.

Flone, or *Floen*, a town of France, in the department of the Ourthe. 8 miles SSW. Liege.

Flonheim, a town of France, in the department of the Rhine and Moselle. 12 m. ESE. Creutznach.

Florac, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Lozère, near the Tarn. 13 m. S. Mende, 24 NW. Alais. *Long.* 3. 40. E. *Lat.* 44. 19. N.

Florange, a town of France, in the department of the Moselle. 2 miles S. Thionville. 14 N. Metz.

Floref, a town of France, in the department of the Sambre and Meuse, on the Sambre. 7 miles W. Namur.

Florence, the capital city of Etruria, situated on the river Arno, at the foot of the Apennines; first founded by the soldiers of Sylla, embellished and enlarged by the triumphs; destroyed by Totila, and rebuilt by Charlemagne. The environs are beautiful, rich, and populous, containing, as is said, 6000 country houses. The circumference of the city is about two leagues; the fortifications consist only of a wall and ditch, with two or three forts, which defend it, and command a part of the town. This city is, next to Rome, the most beautiful in Italy, and by some even preferred to Rome itself. The buildings are magnificent, most of the streets clean, and paved with square stones, so as to appear like a rock made level: they are generally winding, and many of them too narrow for carriages to pass each other. They reckon 17 public places, or squares; twelve

fountains constantly playing; six pillars or columns, two pyramids, 160 beautiful statues, placed either in the public squares, or in the streets, or in the front of some palaces; one metropolitan church, 12 collegiate, and 44 parochial: 35 convents for men, 60 for women, 37 hospitals, and about 9000 houses. The number of inhabitants, in the year 1761, were found to be 72,000. The metropolitan church was built in the 13th century, of Gothic architecture, the cupola has the form of an octagon, and the design so bold, that Michael Angelo judged it inimitable; it is 170 feet from one angle to the other, and 240 feet in height. Most of the churches contain a great number of the most beautiful paintings and statues by the first masters of Italy. In the Palazzo Pitti, which was the residence of the Grand Duke, is a library, containing about 35,000 volumes, with a great number of pictures by Raphael, Rubens, Titian, Andrea-del-Sarto, Tintoret, Guercino, &c. The Palazzo Vecchio, or old palace, contains a room 172 feet long, and 70 wide, for public entertainments, in which the most celebrated actions of the republic are painted, by Vasari, in fresco; in the corners are four great historical pictures by Cigoli, Ligozzi, and Passignani. Both palaces have a communication with the famous gallery, which is indeed an inexhaustible fund of entertainment in antique sculpture and painting; open to the public from day-light till evening, except between the hours of one and three. Here strangers have the freest access; either walking about the open corridors at their leisure, or attended in the cabinets by the *ciceroni*, who look for a handsome gratuity at your departure. This gallery contains a wonderful collection of paintings, statues, busts, drawings, bronzes, medals, cameos, intaglios, precious stones, &c. with a numerous and valuable library, both of printed books and manuscripts. A celebrated society was instituted here for the improvement of the Italian language, who styled themselves *Accademia della Crusca*, the design of the institution being to throw out, like *bran*, all words which are not good Tuscan. The Florentines, however, are remarkable for speaking the language ill, and with a guttural accent, though they write it with the utmost elegance; which gave rise to the proverb, *Lingua Toscana, in bocca Romana*. There are several theatres in Florence, all open during the Carnival, which begins the day after Christmas-day, and lasts till Ash-Wednesday; at other times one of them only is open, except in Lent and Advent. The two principal are the Pergola, finished in 1755; and the new Opera-house, first opened in the year 1779. This is very elegant, but the stage is not so

spacious as in the Pergola. There is a little theatre, *di Santa Maria lata*, for burlettas; and another, which is larger, wherein comedies are performed. The manufactures of Florence are chiefly silks and satins, of excellent fabric. The woollen manufacture, to which it owed the greatest part of its opulence and splendour, now scarcely supplies the common people. Their jewelry is fallen to nothing. At Doccia, three leagues from the city, is a manufacture of porcelain. The Florentines have been long famous for their mosaic work, which is very different from the Roman, much more expensive, and less beautiful: it is made of the finer marbles, agates, jaspers, and other natural hard stones, sawn thin, and inlaid in form of birds, flowers, &c. The wine of the neighbourhood is excellent, and they have a considerable trade for it both in Italy and other countries. Anciently, the city of Florence, with its districts, formed a republic, having purchased its freedom of the emperor Rodolphus, for the sum of 60,000 guilders. In the year 1530, the republican constitution was destroyed, and Alexander de Medicis appointed duke, by the emperor Charles V. under the title of Grand Duke of Tuscany. On the death of Gaston de Medicis, in the year 1737, Florence, with the rest of the dutchy, fell to the Duke of Lorrain, who afterwards became emperor. In April 1799, the French took possession of the city, but evacuated it in July following. The Florentin is one of the most fertile countries of Italy. Florence is situated 125 miles NNW. Rome. *Long.* 11. 14. E. *Lat.* 43. 50. N.

Florennes, a town of France, in the department of the Sambre and Meuse. 10 miles S. Charleroy, 16 SW. Namur.

Florensfac, a town of France, in the department of the Hérault, on the Hérault. 5 miles S. Pezenas, 10 S. Beziers.

Flores, one of the Azore islands, about 30 miles long and 9 broad. It contains two towns and some hamlets: Santa Cruz is the capital; but Lagens is the most populous. The number of inhabitants in the whole is about 1300 or 1400. It takes its name from the multitude of flowers which grow wild in every part of the island. *Long.* 31. W. *Lat.* 39. 34. N.

Flores, or *Ende*, an island in the Eastern Indian sea, about 180 miles in length from east to west, and 45 in breadth. *Long.* 120. to 123. 5. E. *Lat.* 7. 54. to 9. 2. S.

Flores, an island in the North Pacific Ocean, near the coast of the island of Quadra and Vancouver. 15 miles in length from north-west to south-east, and from two to six in breadth. *Long.* 234. 3. E. *Lat.* 49. 20. N.

Flores Head, the north extremity of the

island of Flores in the Eastern Indian sea. *Long.* 122. 57. E. *Lat.* 7. 53. S.

Floresati, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, 63 miles E. Stephanowze.

Florida, a country of North-America, bounded on the north by Georgia; on the east by the Atlantic, on the south by the gulf of Mexico, and on the west by the Mississippi. This country is said to have been discovered by Sebastian Cabot, in the year 1496, eighteen years before it was known to the Spaniards; but received its name from John Ponce, who sailed from Porto Rico in 1513, and landed here in April, when the country appeared in full verdure. The air in summer is exceedingly hot, but in several places pure and wholesome; the winter is commonly temperate, though sometimes the cold destroys the oranges, and the rivers are covered with ice. The soil is rich and fertile, particularly in West Florida, where oftentimes in the same year the inhabitants have two or three harvests of maize. The country abounds in oaks, cypress, palms, cedars, pines, chestnuts, and sassafras, the best in America. Mulberries, oranges, peaches, plumbs, coconuts, and melons, grow in great plenty, with other fruits of an excellent flavour. Olive-trees and vines grow naturally, and were found there by the Europeans; cotton grows wild, and in plenty; as also flax and hemp. The cabbage-tree, so called from the supposed resemblance of the head to the cabbage-plant in taste, grows here, and furnishes a food, agreeable, light, and wholesome. The coasts are low, sandy, and full of shallows; they furnish a prodigious number of oysters, large and small. Among the rich productions of the country may be reckoned cochineal, both wild and cultivated; indigo is common, and amber is found along the southern coast. In the western part are numerous herds of cattle and sheep; hogs abound in every part, whose flesh is supposed to obtain a peculiar excellence of flavour from their food, which consists chiefly of acorns and chestnuts. In the forests and deserts are found several species of wild beasts, as the panther, wild-cat, buffalo, fox, hare, goat, rabbit, otter, racoon, flying squirrel, armadillo, opossum, guano, and several sorts of serpents. Birds are in variety, and numerous: among others, are found the crane, heron, goose, wild-duck, pigeon, partridge, thrush, jay, hawk, maccaw, and a great number of others. The rivers abound in fish, but are at the same time infested with voracious alligators. In the year 1564, the French began to form a small establishment in Florida, from which they were driven the year following by the Spaniards, who then began to form settlements themselves. In the year 1763, Flo-

rida was ceded to England, in exchange for the Havana, which had been taken from the Spaniards. While in possession of the English, it was divided into two governments, East and West Florida, separated by the Apalachicola. East Florida extends much farther south than West Florida; the gulf of Mexico washing the western coast from *Lat.* 25. to 30 N.; whereas the most southern part of West Florida is in *Lat.* 29. 30. N. The form of East Florida is triangular, the base towards the north being 160 miles in breadth from east to west; near the southern extremity about 40, and about 350 from north to south. Along the coasts are a great number of bays and small islands. The soil near the sea coasts is sandy and barren, but becomes of a better quality farther inland. The productions are chiefly rice and indigo. West Florida is about 320 miles from east to west, and from 40 to 80 in width from north to south; the river Mississippi bounds it on the west, and Apalachicola bounds it on the east. The country is pleasant, and the soil is exceedingly fertile. The coasts are flat, and rise by almost insensible degrees into hills, which are covered with a beautiful verdure, and shaded with trees, such as the mulberry, cedar, cocoa-nut, vanilla, cabbage-tree, palm, &c. In many places vines are cultivated, which produce grapes equal in size and flavour to the best muscadine. The principal place of East Florida is St. Augustine; and Pensacola is the capital of West Florida. During the American war, in 1781, Florida was taken by the Spaniards, and confirmed to them by the peace of 1783.

Florida, (*La*.) one of the Solomon Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Mendana, in 1567. *Lat.* 9. 30. S.

Florida, *Gulf of*, or *Bahama Straits*, a narrow part of the Atlantic ocean, which separates the Bahama Islands from the coast of Florida.

Florida Stream, a channel which separates the island of Cuba from the coast of Florida, between the gulf of Florida and the gulf of Mexico.

Flozin, a town of the island of Sardinia. 8 miles SE. Sassari.

Floßheim, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnere. 5 m. WNW. Worms.

Floss, a town of Bavaria. 5 miles ENE. Weiden, 17 N. Nabburg.

Floss, a river of Silesia, which runs into the Oder, 6 miles NW. Breslau.

Flossgraben, a river of Germany, which branches off from the Elster, about 3 miles NNE. Eilenberg, and joins the same river again, about 3 miles E. Merseburg.

Floß Horn, a cape on the north coast of Iceland. *Lat.* 66. 6. N.

Flota, a small western island near the north-west coast of Lewes.

Flota, one of the small Orkney islands, between South Ronaldshay and Høy. *Long.* 2. 59. W. *Lat.* 58. 42. N.

Flota, one of the smaller Hebrides, on the south-east coast of North Uist. *Long.* 7. 8. W. *Lat.* 57. 28. N.

Flotte, La, a town of France, on the north coast of the island of Ré. 2 miles ESE. St Martin de Ré, 7 W. La Rochelle.

Flotz, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anhalt Zerbst. 6 m. NW. Zerbst.

Floyd's Fork, a river of Kentucky, which runs into the river Salt, *Long.* 85. 57. W. *Lat.* 37. 48. N.

Fluelen, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Schwitz, on the east side of lake Lucern. Here is William Tell's chapel. 2 miles N. Altorf.

Flumari, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra. 9 miles SE. Arriano.

Flunet, a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc, on the Arly. 31 m. SE. Geneva, 30 NE. Chambéry.

Flums, a town of Switzerland, in the county of Sargans, on the Mat. 5 miles W. Sargans.

Flurry, a river of Ireland, which runs into the bay of Dundalk, about a mile east of Dundalk.

Flushing or *Vlissingen*, or *Flessingue*, a seaport town of the Dutch state of Zealand, in the isle of Walcheren, on the north side of an arm of the Scheldt: it defends the passage not of that river only, but all the islands of Zealand, of which it is one of the most important keys; it was on this account that Charles V. when he abdicated his crown, particularly enjoined his son Philip to take care and preserve it safe: and that prince, when he left the port, in 1559, to take possession of the kingdom of Spain, commanded a castle to be built to defend the town, which was, however, never executed, on account of the troubles that happened soon after. The port lies between two moles that break the waves of the sea, which enters the town by means of two canals, forming two basons, so that loaded vessels may sail into the town, to the great convenience of the merchants. It was but a small place before the 15th century, when Adolphus de Bourgogne, the lord of the place, surrounded it with walls; since which it has become a celebrated port; and is now, next to Middleburg, the richest town in the province of Zealand. The emperor Charles V. erected it into a marquise in 1551, which the Prince of Orange purchased, together with the marquise of Ter-Verre, for 146,000 florins. The stadthouse, built according to the model of that at Amsterdam, is a superb building, and well deserves the

attention of travellers. The inhabitants of Sluys pillaged this town in 1485. The States-General seized it on the 27th of April 1573, by means of seven boats filled with soldiers sent by the Prince of Orange from the Brill. When they landed, they hanged the Spanish commander, Francis Paciotti, one of the greatest engineers of his time, and the friend of the Duke of Alva; they pillaged the churches and cloisters, and made themselves dreaded both by land and sea, taking likewise the town of Vere, and defeating a fleet of Spanish ships commanded by the Duke of Medina Celi: the Duke of Alva and the Prince of Parma endeavoured to retake it, but in vain. On the 29th of January 1574, the Flushingers took several Spanish vessels, which were sent from Antwerp to the succour of Middleburg, then besieged by the confederates. The States pledged this with some other towns to Queen Elizabeth, as a security for her assistance, and surrendered it to the Earl of Leicester, who was made governor the 29th of October 1585, and arrived the same year with 6000 soldiers, and above 500 gentlemen. In the year 1616, it was restored, with the other towns, to the States, by the the negotiation of John Olden Barnevelt, ambassador to James I. Flushing was the birth-place of Adrian de Ruyter, who, from a sailor and pilot, became admiral of the United Provinces. In January 1795, Flushing was taken by the French. 28 miles NE. Ostend. *Long.* 3. 21. E. *Lat.* 51. 30. N.

Flushing, a town of America, on a bay in Long island. *Long.* 73. 50. W. *Lat.* 40. 45. N.

Flut, a river of Bohemia, which runs into the Egra, opposite Elbogen.

Fluvanna, a county of Virginia.

Fluvanna, a river of Virginia, which rises in the Blue mountains, and runs into the Rivanna at Columbia, to form James river.

Fluviana, a river of Catalonia, which runs into the Mediterranean, in the gulf of Rosas, *Long.* 2. 56. E. *Lat.* 42. 10. N.

Fly Island, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, discovered by Le Maire and Schouten, in the year 1616, so called from the number of flies found there. It is covered with trees, but within overflowed at high water. Some inhabitants were seen naked. *Long.* 150. 20. W. *Lat.* 15. S.

Flying Bigbellies, Indians of North-America. *Long.* 106. 10. W. *Lat.* 48. 28. N.

Foa, one of the Happaee islands, in the South Pacific Ocean, between Haano and Lefooga, to both which it is joined by a reef, hardly half a mile from either.

Foca, an island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Guinea, and the mouth of the Calbari, with a town of the same name, called Wynderp by the Dutch.

Focai, a town of Egypt. 20 miles N. Abu-Girgê.

Focaro, a mountain of Naples, in Otranto. 20 miles NE. Tarento.

Focas, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 145 miles NW. Jedo.

Fochabers, a town of Scotland, in the county of Banff, by the side of the river Spey, a market-town and borough of barony. Near it is Gordon Castle, a magnificent seat of the Duke of Gordon. 18 miles W. Banff, 9 E. Elgin. *Long.* 3. 3. W. *Lat.* 57. 36. N.

Fochea, or *Foggia*, or *Phoggia*, a seaport of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, situated at the mouth of the Hermus, in the gulf of Smyrna, anciently called Phocœa; near this place in 1650, the Turkish fleet was defeated by the Venetians. 32 miles SSW. Pergamo, 28 NW. Smyrna. *Long.* 26. 39. E. *Lat.* 38. 44. N.

Fochia, a town of Bosnia. 30 m. SSE. Zwornik. 75 SSW. Belgrade.

Fociani, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, on the Milcou. In July 1789, a battle was fought near this town between the Russians and the Turks, when the latter were defeated, with the loss of 16 standards, 12 pieces of cannon, their camp and immense magazines. 54 miles WNW. Galacz. *Long.* 27. 13. E. *Lat.* 44. 42. N.

Fodus, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kaminiac. 54 miles N. Kaminiac.

Fodwar, a town of Hungary, on the Danube, opposite Coloczna.

Foe-Petouné-Hotun, a town of Chinese Tartary. 16 miles N. Petouné-Hotun.

Fœmund's Lake, a lake of Norway, 30 miles long, and from two to five wide. 130 miles N. Christiania.

Fœmund's River, a river which rises in a lake of the same name in Denmark, and runs into lake Wenner, near Carlstadt, in Sweden.

Fons, (*Las*), a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 4 miles NE. Viseu.

Foelo, Nord, a small island in the North sea, near the coast of Lapland. *Lat.* 69. 42. N.

Foelo, Suer, a small island near the coast of Lapland. *Lat.* 69. 32. N.

Fogaras, a town of Transilvania, on the Alauta, the see of a Greek bishop. 28 m. W. Cronstadt, 26 NE. Hermanstadt. *Long.* 24. 34. E. *Lat.* 46. N.

Fogbarry, a town of Bengal, on the borders of Bootan. 12 miles N. Sanaibypotta.

Fogeln, a small island on the west side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 17. 44. E. *Lat.* 60. 38. N.

Foggi, a town on the east coast of the island of Bourro. *Long.* 126. 24. E. *Lat.* 3. 28. N.

Foggia, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, without walls, citadel, or gates; though a principal town of the province. It is nearly

built of white stone, and has two or three good streets: the custom-house is a handsome edifice. This town, with many others on the coast, was ruined in 1732, by an earthquake, which has occasioned its being rebuilt with greater neatness and regularity. In summer the air is unwholesome, and all persons that can afford to remove, desert it during the hot months. In winter it is computed to contain about 20,000 inhabitants, including strangers. All the large streets and open squares are undermined with vaults, where corn is buried, and preserved sound from year to year: the orifices are closed up with boards and earth; the sides within faced with stone. Frederick built a fortress here to overawe the Puglians, and took great delight in this residence: his sixth wife Isabella, daughter of John king of England, died here in the year 1241. Here, according to most historians, was murdered, by order of his brother Conrad, Henry, son of Frederick and Isabella, to whom that emperor had bequeathed the kingdom of Jerusalem, with large possessions in Europe, re-annexed in 1253, by this abominable fratricide, to the crown of Sicily. In the year 1254, Foggia was sacked by the soldiers of the regent Manfred. The papal general demolished the imperial palace, and employed the materials to strengthen his entrenchments; but was nevertheless soon obliged to capitulate. In the year 1268, the Algerines pillaged this town, with every circumstance of cruelty and licentiousness. Here Philip II. son of Charles I. was married with great solemnity to the Princess of Morea, and here also he soon after died. A general of the king of Hungary abandoned it, in 1350, to his soldiers, who found in it immense booty, as Foggia was at that time the most opulent place in Puglia. Its consequence, both in ancient and modern times, has been and still is owing to its being a staple for corn and wool, and to a tax or register office, known by the name of the *Tribunale della dogana della mena delle pecore di Puglia*; i. e. "the custom-house for the toll of the sheep that pass to and from Puglia." It is managed by a governor, auditor, and two advocates, and has the distribution of a fixed assessment upon all sheep that descend in autumn from the mountains of Abruzzo into the warm plains of Puglia, where they yearn, and in May return to the high country. Charles I. erected a sumptuous palace, and died here in the year 1285, on his way to Brindisi to hasten an armament against Sicily. 16 miles SW. Manfredonia, 42 NE. Benevento. *Long.* 15. 38. E. *Lat.* 41. 25. N.

Foggia, see *Fochea*.

Foggy Island, an island in the North Pacific Ocean, near the west coast of Ame-

rica, about 27 miles in circumference. *Long.* 202. 45. *E. Lat.* 56. 10. N.

Foggy Point, a cape on the west coast of North-America. *Long.* 229. 11. *E. Lat.* 54. 54. N.

Foglia, a river of Urbino, which runs into the Adriatic, at Pesaro.

Fogliasefe, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra. 7 miles W. Benevento.

Fogliano, a lake of the Campagna di Roma, near the sea, with which it communicates.

Foglisso, a town of France, in the department of the Po. 5 miles NW. Chivasso. 13 W. Crescentino.

Fogloe, or *Fueloe*, the most easterly of the Faroe Islands, towards the north. *Lat.* 62. 3. N.

Fogo, a small island near the east coast of Newfoundland. *Long.* 54. 10. W. *Lat.* 50. 2. N.

Fogo, see *Fuego*.

Fohr, or *Fora*, an island of Denmark near the coast of Sleswick, in the German Ocean, about twelve miles in circumference, with a small seaport, and a safe road for ships; the soil is fertile, and it contains three parishes. *Long.* 8. 31. *E. Lat.* 54. 44. N.

Fohrag, a town of Persia, in Farfistan. 18 miles S. Yefid.

Fohreg, or *Fohraj*, a town of Persia, in the province of Mecran. 260 miles WNW. Kidge. *Long.* 58. 20. W. *Lat.* 23. N.

Fohrn-See, a lake of Carinthia. 10 miles SE. Saxenburg.

Foiano, a town of Naples, in the Capitanata. 12 miles SW. Manfredonia.

Foissy, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne. 22 miles WSW. Troyes, 3 E. Sens.

Foix, before the revolution, a county of France, on the banks of the Arriege, and divided into Upper and Lower. The soil of the latter is fertile in corn, fruit, and wine; the former is more hilly and less fertile, but abounds in game, and the valleys produce excellent pasturage. Mines of iron abound; those of silver, copper, and lead are neglected; there are likewise quarries of marble, jasper, &c. and many medicinal springs. It was once an independent county, united to the crown of France, by Henry IV. The principal towns were Foix, Tarascon, Ax, Pamiers, Saverdun, Lezat, Mas d'Azil, and Montaut, all of which are in the department of the Arriege.

Foix, a town of France, in the department of the Arriege; supposed to have been founded by the Phocians, whence the name, corrupted into Foix. It contains about 3500 inhabitants, and is defended by a castle on a rock. 9 miles N. Tarascon. *Long.* 1. 40. *E. Lat.* 42. 58. N.

Fokeshill, a town of England, in War-

wickshire. In 1801, the population was 3026, and of these 937 were employed in trade and manufactures. 2 m. NE. Coventry.

Fokia, see *Fochea*.

Fo-kien, a province of China, bounded on the north by the province of Tche-kiang, on the east by the Chinese sea, on the south by Quang-tong, and on the west by Kiang-si. This is one of the least, and yet one of the richest provinces of the empire; its situation is commodious for navigation and commerce, the climate is hot, but the air is very pure and healthy. As part of it borders upon the sea, they catch great quantities of fish, which are dried and salted in order to be carried into the midland provinces of the empire. Its shores are very uneven, by reason of the number and variety of its bays; there are many fortresses built to guard the coasts. It contains nine *fou*, or cities of the first rank, and sixty *kien*, or cities of the third rank; among the nine *fou* is reckoned Tai-ouan, capital of the island of Formosa. Its mountains, by the industry of the Chinese, are almost every where disposed into a kind of amphitheatres, with terraces placed one above another, and all covered with rice; the fields are all watered by great rivers, and springs that issue from the mountains, which the husbandmen conduct in such a manner as to overflow the rice whenever they please, as it grows best in watery ground: they have the secret of raising the water to the top of the highest mountains, which they convey from one mountain to another by pipes of bamboo, found in great quantities in this province. The province of Fo-kien abounds with every thing that grows in most other provinces of the empire; the commerce which the inhabitants have with Japan, the Philippine islands, Formosa, Java, Cambodia, Siam, &c. renders it extremely rich. They have musk, precious stones, quicksilver, silk, hempen cloth, calico, steel, and all sorts of utensils, wrought to the greatest perfection; and they import from other countries, cloves, cinnamon, pepper, sandal-wood, amber, coral, and many other commodities of this nature. Its mountains are covered with trees fit for building of ships; they have mines of lead and iron; and it is supposed they have also gold and silver, but it is forbidden to dig for these under pain of death. Every city has its particular dialect, which is very incommo- dious to travellers. The population of Fo-kien, according to Sir G. Staunton, amounts to 15 millions. Fou-teheon is the capital.

Foko, a town of Africa, on an island of the same name, in the river Calbari. The Dutch call it Wyndedorp. 10 m. S. Calbari.

Foklmark, see *Foglarwerk*.

Foklpruck, see *Foglarbruck*.

Folckmansgrun, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 4 miles NW. Munchberg.

Foldereid, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Drontheim. 114 miles NNE. Drontheim.

Foldmar, see *Marienburg*.

Foleykunda, a town of Africa, in the country of Kantor.

Foligno, or *Fuligno*, a town of the Papedom, in the province of Umbria, the see of a bishop, immediately under the Pope; built on the ruins of the ancient Forum Flaminii. It is governed by seven magistrates, called *Septemviri*, who are changed every two months. It contains eight churches and many convents, has some good streets, but neither square nor town-house: the chief business is confectionary, paper-making, and manufacture of silk. In 1796, it was taken by the French. 10 miles NNW. Spoleto, 15 SE. Perugia. *Long.* 12. 36. E. *Lat.* 42. 55. N.

Folinge, a town of Sweden, in Jamtland. 30 miles N. Osterfund.

Folkestone, a town of England, in the county of Kent, situated in the English Channel, and a member of the cinque port of Dover; formerly containing five parish churches, but now one. It is a corporation, governed by a mayor, twelve jurats, and twenty-four commoners. The town is populous, and many of the inhabitants are engaged in fishing, in which business a great number of smacks are employed. There is good anchorage before the town, in eight and ten fathoms water. Two hoys sail alternately every other week to London, when wind and weather will permit. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 3257. 7 miles SW. Dover, 72 ESE. London. *Long.* 1. 10. E. *Lat.* 51. 5. N.

Folkingham, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, with a market on Thursday. Near it are the remains of a castle, destroyed by Oliver Cromwell. 27 miles S. Lincoln, 106 N. London. *Long.* 1. 22. W. *Lat.* 52. 53. N.

Folpago, a town of Italy, in the Trevisan. 6 miles NW. Treviso.

Folselli, a town of Africa, in the country of Barca. 18 miles SE. Derna.

Folsobarja, a town of Hungary. 37 m. ENE. Zatmar.

Foly, an island of Ireland, in the river Lee, in the county of Cork. 9 miles E. Cork.

Fomano, a river of Naples, which runs into the Adriatic, *Long.* 14. 5. E. *Lat.* 42. 40. N.

Fom-boam-touka, a town of Chinese Tartary, near a mountain of the same name. 7 miles NW. Tam-san.

Fombio, a town of Italy, in the department of the Adda, where a battle was fought between the French and the Austrians, in which

the latter were defeated: their loss was 500 men killed and prisoners, 300 horses, and a part of their baggage. 6 miles N. Pavia, 15 SSE. Lodi.

Fom-ul-sih, a town of the Arabian Irak, on the Tigris. 20 miles N. Valit.

Fon, see *Bancok*.

Fonami, a town of Japan, in the island of Ximo. 8 miles S. Taitero.

Fonquevillers, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. 12 m. W. Bapaume.

Fond de l'Isle de Vache, a town of the island of Hispaniola. 80 m. W. Jaquemel.

Fond des Negres, a town on the south coast of Hispaniola. 40 m. W. Jaquemel.

Fond, le Petit, a town of the island of Hispaniola, near the west coast, 15 miles NE. St. Mark.

Fonds, Isles de, three small islands in the Southern Indian Ocean, near the south coast of Kerguelen's Land. *Long.* 68. 39. E. *Lat.* 49. 41. S.

Fonderoy, a town of Virginia, on the Rapahanock. 10 miles SE. Leeds. *Long.* 76. 54. W. *Lat.* 38. 2. N.

Fondets, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire, near the Loire. 5 miles W. Tours.

Fondi, a town of Naples, in Lavora, situated near a lake to which it gives name; the see of a bishop, suffragan of Capua. This was anciently a municipal town, and afterwards a prefectura: it stood on the Appian way. At the extremity of the town is an old castle, of no great strength. Ferdinand king of Naples erected it into a dukedom, in favour of Prosper Colonna. In 1534, Barbarossa, the celebrated corsair, admiral to Solymán emperor of the Turks, hearing that Julia of Gonzaga, widow of Vespasian Colonna, son to Prosper, and the most beautiful woman in all Italy, was in Fondi, he flew thither with a considerable body of soldiers, in hopes of carrying her off, in order to present her to the Grand Signior. Very happily for the lady in question, a gentleman in the neighbourhood was told of the design, and came time enough to Fondi to carry her off in her shift on the horse he rode. Barbarossa, enraged at his disappointment, took vengeance on the hapless town, which he treated, as well as the inhabitants, with the utmost barbarity. He demolished the tombs of the Colonnas, father and son, plundered and burnt the churches, forced away every thing of value, and carried into slavery all such of the inhabitants as he could meet with. The story of this dreadful havoc is painted in the church of the Annunziata. Sotherus, pope or bishop of Rome, who died in the year 179, was born in this city. Fondi stands in a plain, surrounded on one side with hills, whence it looks like

an amphitheatre; most of these hills are covered with olive trees, and the whole plain is interspersed with orange, lemon, and other fruit-trees, whose verdure forms a perpetual spring. 40 miles W. Capua, 56 E. Rome.

Long. 13. 30. E. *Lat.* 41. 20. N.

Fondo, or *Scoglio Fondo*, a small island in the gulf of Venice, near the coast of Istria.

Long. 13. 40. E. *Lat.* 45. 14. N.

Fong, a town of China, of the third rank, in Kiang-nan. 45 miles NW. Pefu.

Fong, a town of China, of the third rank, in Quang-tong. 30 miles N. Oei.

Fong, a city of China, of the second rank, in Hou-quang. 675 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 111. 22. E. *Lat.* 29. 38. N.

Fong-chan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the island of Formosa. 25 miles S. Tay-oan.

Fong-chang, a town of the kingdom of Corea. 11 miles S. Hoang-tcheou.

Fong-hoa, a town of China, of the third rank, in Tche-kiang. 11 m. SSW. Ning-po.

Fong-hoa-tching, a town of Chinese Tartary, on the borders of Corea; large and commercial. The chief manufacture is making paper of cotton, white and transparent, which is used for windows instead of glass. *Long.* 123. 42. E. *Lat.* 40. 31. N.

Fong-kieou, a town of China, of the third rank, in Honan. 26 miles SSE. Ouc-kiun.

Fong-sin, a town of China, of third rank, in Kiang-si. 26 miles W. Nan-tchang.

Fong-tching, a town of China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li. 12 miles N. Kiang.

Fong-tchuen, a town in the kingdom of Corea. 57 miles WSW. Hoang-tcheou.

Fong-tchuen, a town of China, of third rank, in Quang-tong. 17 m. NW. Te-king.

Fong-ten, a town of the kingdom of Corea. 24 miles NNW. King-ki-tao.

Fong-tsang, a city of China, of the first rank, in Chen-si, which takes its name from an imaginary bird, the figure of which the Chinese are fond of wearing in their dresses. 558 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 107. E. *Lat.* 34. 36. N.

Fong-yang, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiang-nan, situated on a mountain near the Yellow River: the birth-place of the Emperor Hong-you; who gave it its name, which, in the language of the country, signifies the *Place of the Eagle's splendour*. He would, but from the unevenness of the ground, and the want of good water, have made it his constant residence; but on that account changed his design, and removed his court to Kiang-ning, or Nan-king. 340 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 117. E. *Lat.* 32. 52. N.

Fonga, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 65 miles SE. Meaco.

Fonia, a kingdom of Africa, on the borders of the river Gambia, near the sea.

Fon-jun, a town of China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li. 20 miles SSE. Tfun-hoa.

Fons, a town of France, in the department of the Lot. 12 miles S. St. Céré, 4 NW. Figeac. *Long.* 2. 2. E. *Lat.* 44. 40. N.

Fonseca Bay, see *Amapalla*.

Fonseca, a river of Mexico, which runs into Amapalla bay, about 15 m. below Chuluteca.

Fonsomme, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne, situated near the source of the Somme. 5 m. NE. St. Quentin.

Fonssay, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée. 6 miles NE. Fontenay le Comte.

Fontabelle Fort, a fort on the west coast of Barbadoes. 1 mile NNW. Bridgetown.

Fontaine, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée. 3 miles S. Fontenay le Comte.

Fontaine le Bourg, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine. 9 miles N. Rouen, 19 miles W. Gournay.

Fontaine le Dun, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine. 9 m. E. Caux, 12 SW. Dieppe.

Fontaine l'Evêque, a town of France, in the department of the Jemappe, between the Sambre and the Meuse, formerly belonging to the bishopric of Liege, but ceded to France in the year 1667. In June 1794, the French were defeated near this town by the Allies under the Prince of Orange. 10 miles E. Mons, 3 W. Charleroy.

Fontaine François, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or, where Henry IV. gained a victory over the Duke of Mayenne, in the year 1595. 10 miles E. Is sur Tille, 10 WNW. Gray.

Fontaine Guerin, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. 4 miles SSW. Bauge, 13 E. Angers.

Fontaine sous Jouy, a town of France, in the department of the Eure. 60 miles NE. Evreux.

Fontaine sur Somme, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 5 miles SE. Abbeville.

Fontaine, a town of Canada, on the south-east bank of lake St Pierre. *Long.* 72. 40. W. *Lat.* 46. N.

Fontaine de Vaucluse, a town of France, in the department of the Vaucluse, once the residence of Petrarch and Laura. 15 miles E. Avignon.

Fontainebleau, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne, celebrated for its magnificent palace, the general autumnal residence of the kings of France, thus described by Cardinal Bentivoglio:—"Fontainebleau is a vast palace, worthy of a great prince as the king of France; and though there are many piles, joined to each other at different times, without order or symmetry, forming a confused mass of build-

ings of different architecture, the confusion has nevertheless an air of surprising majesty and grandeur. It stands in a bottom, and has nothing pleasant when the country and trees are deprived of their verdure; surrounded by a vast forest, in the midst of small hills crowned with rocks, which produce nothing to support life, or please the eye. As there is a great number of deer, the king comes to take the diversion of the chase, and affords by his presence a relief which it has not of itself. The gardens are neat and very extensive, and besides the grand fountain, which, from the excellency of the water, gave name to the place, there is a great number of others to adorn this charming residence." The forest of Fontainebleau was anciently called *the Forest of Bierre*, and is said to contain 26,480 acres; the figure is round, and the town and château are in the centre. The town of Fontainebleau, consists of one principal street of considerable length, and several smaller. The principal trade depended on the palace, and its situation in the high road from Paris to Lyons, with a manufacture of thread lace; the number of inhabitants about 3000. $7\frac{1}{4}$ posts SSE. Paris, 2 N. Melun.

Fontana, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Uri. 18 miles N. Altdorf.

Fontana Fora, a town of Naples, in the province of Capitanata. 14 m. SW. Salpe.

Fontanamora, a town of France, in the department of the Dora. 18 m. ESE. Aosta.

Fontanarossa, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra. 14 miles NW. Conza.

Fontanelata, a town of the dutchy of Parma. 10 miles NW. Parma.

Fontanella, a town of Italy, in the department of the Upper Po. 8 m. NE. Crema.

Fontanetto, a town of France, in the department of the Selia. 7 miles E. Crescentino, 4 W. Trino.

Fontanges, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal. 10 miles NW. Murat.

Fontarabia, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuscoa, on the frontiers of France, from which it is separated only by the river Bidasoa, which forms a harbour at its mouth; built in the form of an amphitheatre, at the foot of the Pyrenées. It opened its gates to a detachment of the French republican troops, on the 1st of August 1794. 15 miles SSE. Bayonne, 35 S. Pamplona. Long. 1. 55. W. Lat. 43. 23. N.

Fontello, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 4 miles NE. Lamego.

Fontenay, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne. 4 miles NW. Rosoy, 28 SE. Paris.

Fontenay le Comte, a town of France, and capital of the department of La Vendée;

containing about 7000 souls; situated in a fertile valley, on the Ventée: the principal commerce of the inhabitants is in cloth, woollen stuffs, and cattle, of which they sell a great number at their three annual fairs. It was taken from the English in 1242. 3 posts and a half NE. Niort, 13 SSE. Nantes, 56 $\frac{1}{4}$ SSW. Paris. Long. o. 24. W. Lat. 46. 30. N.

Fontenay St. Père, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oise. 7 miles S. Magny.

Fontenais le Château, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges. 9 miles SE. Darney, 9 W. Plombières.

Fontenoy, a village of France, in the department of Jemappe, near which a battle was fought between the French and the allies in May 1745; the English and allies were commanded by the Duke of Cumberland, and the French by Marshal Saxe, natural son to the King of Poland. The English were in the beginning successful, and confident of victory; but Saxe, who was then ill, was, at his particular desire, carried about in a litter, and assured his attendants that, notwithstanding all unfavourable appearances, their army would certainly prove victorious. The allied army left 12,000 on the field of battle, and the loss of the French was not much less. 4 miles SE. Tournay.

Fontenoy, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte. 4 miles NE. Toul.

Fontenoy, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne, on the Aisne. 5 miles W. Soissons.

Fontes, a town of France, in the department of the Hérault. 6 miles NW. Montagnac, 13 NE. Beziers.

Fontevraud, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne: here was a celebrated abbey, in the church of which several of the kings and queens of England lie buried. 6 miles E. Saumur, 10 N. Loudon.

Fontinelle, a town of Walachia, on the Danube. 18 miles E. Nicopoli.

Fontiveros, or *Hontiveros*, a town of Spain, in Old Castile. 10 miles NNW. Avila.

Fontiville, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône. 4 miles NE. Arles.

Foutaloo, a kingdom of Africa, on the banks of the Senegal river, between the 5th and 9th degrees of west longitude, and the 12th and 14th of north latitude. This is said to be the original country of the Foulahs, but they possess many other kingdoms at a great distance from each other. The Foulahs, (or Pholeys,) such of them at least as reside near the Gambia, are chiefly of a tawny complexion, with soft silky hair, and pleasing features. They are much attached to a pastoral life, and have introduced themselves into all the kingdoms on the windward

coast, as herdsmen, and husbandmen, paying a tribute to the sovereign of the country for the lands which they hold. Their complexion, however, is not exactly the same in the different districts; in Bondou, and the other kingdoms which are situated in the vicinity of the Moorish territories, they are of a more yellow complexion than in the southern states. The Foulahs of Bondou are naturally of a mild and gentle disposition, but the uncharitable maxims of the Koran have made them less hospitable to strangers, and more reserved in their behaviour than the Mandingoes. They evidently consider all the negro natives as their inferiors; and when talking of different nations, always rank themselves among the white people. With the Mahometan faith is also introduced the Arabic language, with which most of the Foulahs have a slight acquaintance. Their native tongue abounds very much in liquids, but there is something unpleasant in the manner of pronouncing it: a stranger, on hearing the common conversation of two Foulahs, would imagine that they were scolding each other. The industry of the Foulahs, in the occupations of the pasturage and agriculture, is every where remarkable; even on the banks of the Gambia, the greater part of the corn is raised by them, and their herds and flocks are more numerous and in better condition than those of the Mandingoes; but in Bondou, they are opulent in a high degree, and enjoy all the necessaries of life in the greatest profusion. They display great skill in the management of their cattle, making them extremely gentle by kindness and familiarity. On the approach of night, they are collected from the woods, and secured in folds, called korrees, which are constructed in the neighbourhood of the different villages. In the middle of each korree is erected a small hut, wherein one or two of the herdsmen keep watch during the night, to prevent the cattle from being stolen, and to keep up the fires which are kindled round the korree to frighten away the wild beasts. The cattle are milked in the mornings and evenings; the milk is excellent, but the quantity obtained from any one cow, is by no means so great as in Europe. The Foulahs use the milk chiefly as an article of diet, and that not until it is quite sour. The cream which it affords is very thick, and is converted into butter by stirring it violently in a large calabash. This butter, when melted over a fire and freed from impurities, is preserved in small pots, and forms a part in most of their dishes; it serves to anoint their heads, and is bestowed very liberally on their faces and arms. But although milk is plentiful, it is somewhat remarkable that the Foulahs, and indeed all inhabitants of this part of Africa, are totally unacquainted with

the art of making cheese. Besides the cattle, which constitute the chief wealth of the Foulahs, they possess some excellent horses, the breed of which seems to be a mixture of the Arabian with the original African. *Long.* 6. to 9. W. *Lat.* 12. 40. to 14. N.

Foolchoky, a town of Bengal. 15 miles NE. Maslida.

Fooliconda, a town of Africa, in Yani, on the north side of the Gambia. 60 miles NW. Pisania. *Long.* 14. 25. W. *Lat.* 14. 3. N.

Foolamansa, a town of Africa, in Foolado. *Long.* 6. 2. W. *Lat.* 13. 10. N.

Foolparas, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 35 miles ENE. Durbangah. *Long.* 86. 41. E. *Lat.* 26. 19. N.

Foolpour, a town of Hindoostan. 16 miles NW. Benares.

Foota, a country of Africa, near the source of the Gambia. *Long.* 10. to 11. W. *Lat.* 10. to 11. N.

Foota Torra, a country of Africa, between the rivers Senegal and Gambia, north of Woolly, and north-west of Bondou.

Foolootia, one of the smaller Friendly Islands. 24 miles N. Annamooka.

Fora, a river of Naples, which runs into the Adriatic. *Long.* 14. E. *Lat.* 42. 26. N.

Foradada, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the island of Majorca, where the son of the King of Aragon, built a college for the purpose of instructing some Franciscan monks in the Arabic language, to convert the Moors.

Forba, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 4 m. NE. Munchberg.

Forbach, a town of France, in the department of the Moselle. 7 miles NW. Sarguemines, 9 SE. Sar Louis.

Forbes, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin. 8 miles SE. Budweis.

Forbes's Islands, three islands in the South Pacific Ocean, about 15 miles from Bolt Head, a cape on the north-east coast of New Holland. *Lat.* 12. 25. S.

Forcade, or *Rio de Forcados*, a river of Africa, which rises far inland to the north-north-east, with many windings; it is in most places two miles over, but only deep enough for vessels which draw seven or eight feet water. It runs into the Atlantic, 45 m. SSE. from the river Formosa, *Lat.* 6. N.

Forcalquier, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Lower Alps, on the Laye; formerly the capital of a considerable county, united to Provence in 1193. 21 miles SW. Digne, 16 S. Sisteron. *Long.* 5. 51. E. *Lat.* 43. 57. N.

Forcalqueiret, a town of France, in the department of the Var. 5 miles S. Brignoll.

Forcas, a town of Walachia. 3 miles N. Caracalla.

Force, (*La*), a town of France, in the de-

partment of the Dordogne, on the Dordogne: the chief trade is in cattle, grain, and wine. 6 miles W. Bergerac, 10 S. Mucidan.

Forcellar, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 3 miles E. Teramo.

Forcheim, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Bamberg, on the Wisent. It is a strong place, and usually was made the residence of the Bishop of Bamberg in time of war. In 1623, it was taken by the Swedes; and in 1796, by the French. 12 miles S. Bamberg, 18 N. Nuremberg. *Long.* 11. E. *Lat.* 49. 43. N.

Forcheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Erzgebürg. 4 miles NNE. Lauterstein.

Forchensee, a lake of Bavaria. 10 miles S. Trautstein.

Forchtenberg, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hohenlohe, situated on the Kocher. 6 miles NNE. Ohringen.

Forchtenstein, a town of the duchy of Stiria. 3 miles S. Windisch Gratz.

Forckendorp, a town of Germany, in the principality of Bayreuth. 4 miles SSW. Bayreuth.

Ford, a town of South-Carolina. 6 miles NNW. George-Town.

Ford's Island, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of South-Carolina. *Long.* 79. 5. W. *Lat.* 33. 14. N.

Forden, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Bamberg. 7 miles ESE. Weischensfeld.

Fordergersdorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Erzgebürg. 9 m. NNE. Freyberg.

Fordingbridge, a town of England, in the county of Hants, with a weekly market on Friday: the chief manufacture is ticking. 12 miles S. Salisbury, 87 WSW. London.

Fordingian, a town of the island of Sardinia. 22 miles SE. Bosa.

Fordsand, a small island of Denmark, near the coast of Sleswick, in the German Ocean. *Long.* 8. 35. E. *Lat.* 55. 1. N.

Fordwich, a town of England, in the county of Kent, on the Stour; in appearance, a mean village, but governed by a mayor and jurats. It is a member of the town and port of Sandwich, and enjoys the same privileges as the Cinque Ports: the river is navigable for small vessels. 4 miles NE. Canterbury, 60 E. London.

Foreland, (*North*), a promontory of England, on the north-east extremity of the coast of Kent, on which a sea-mark has been erected by the corporation of the Trinity House, in which lights are kept burning every night. 3 miles N. Ramsgate, 3 SE. Margate. *Long.* 1. 17. E. *Lat.* 51. 23. N.

Foreland, (*South*), a cape of England, on the east coast of the county of Kent, between Dover and Deal, with a light-house. *Long.* 1. 22. E. *Lat.* 51. 8. N.

Foreland, (*East*), a cape on the west coast

of North-America, the east side of Cook's inlet. *Long.* 209. 19. E. *Lat.* 60. 43. N.

Foreland, (*North*), a cape on the west coast of North-America, and west side of Cook's inlet, where the Russians have a factory, with one large house, about 50 feet long, and 24 wide, in which about 19 Russians reside. *Long.* 209. 37. E. *Lat.* 61. 4. N.

Foreland, (*South*), a cape on the west coast of North-America, in Cook's river. *Long.* 151. 20. W. *Lat.* 60. 50. N.

Foreland, (*West*), a cape on the west coast of North-America, on the west side of Cook's inlet. *Long.* 209. E. *Lat.* 60. 42. N.

Forenza, a town of Naples, in Basilicata. 8 miles S. Venosa, 5 N. Acerenza.

Forest, (*Black*), or *Schwartz-wald*, a large forest of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, on the right side of the Rhine. This forest consists chiefly of mountains, which traverse the greatest part of Swabia from north to south and from east to west, and from them issue most of the rivers, which, after watering the country, lose themselves in the Rhine or the Danube. The name is now principally confined to that part which is situated between the Rhine, Switzerland, and Wurtemberg, round the Forest Towns.

Forest Towns, a name given to four towns in the Schwartz-wald, or Black Forest, on the frontiers of Switzerland, viz. Rheinfeld, Seckingen, Laufenburg, and Waldshut. They are ancient domains of the house of Austria.

Forests sur Sevre, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, on the Sevre-Nantaise. 8 miles SW. Bressuire.

Forests, department of the, one of the divisions of France, newly acquired, comprising the greater part of the duchy of Luxemburg.

Forez, before the revolution a country of France: it was a large and fertile valley, intersected with small rivers, which run into the Loire. The principal towns were Montbrison and Roanne. The soil is fertile, but the air not reckoned wholesome: it produces corn, hemp, excellent wine, chestnuts, and other fruits. In several places are mines of coal and iron, and medicinal springs.

Fore, see *Fourre*.

Forfar, a county of Scotland, see *Angus*.

Forfar, a town of Scotland, a royal burgh, and capital of the county of Angus; with a considerable linen manufacture. Near it is a hollow, where formerly witches were burned on being found guilty. United with Perth, St. Andrew's, Cupar, and Dundee, Forfar returns one member to parliament. In 1801, the population was 5165, of which 1281 were employed in trade and manufactures. 23 miles NE. Perth, 40 SW. Aberdeen. *Long.* 2. 55. W. *Lat.* 56. 37. N.

Forges, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, celebrated for its medicinal springs. 5½ posts NE. Rouen.

Forhad, a town of Persia, in Chorasan. 40 miles ESE. Neifabour.

Fori, a town of Japan, in the island of Niphon. 10 miles E. Seoda.

Foriani, a town of Corfica. 4 m. S. Bastia.

Forked Head, a cape on the south coast of the island of Cape Breton. *Long.* 60. 4. W. *Lat.* 45. 42. N.

Forked Deer River, a river of America, which runs into the Mississippi, *Long.* 90. 24. W. *Lat.* 35. 22. N.

Forken, a town of Prussia, in the province of Samland. 4 miles NE. Fischhausen.

Forlazzo, a town of Naples, in the province of Bari. 11 miles SE. Teramo.

Forli, a town of Italy, in the department of the Amona, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Ravenna; with ten churches, and many convents. It was anciently called *Forum Julii*. Forli having been under the government of the Romans for several ages, she shook off her yoke during the time of the Exarchs, and entirely recovered her liberty. She became even powerful enough to make war upon her neighbours, and made herself mistress of Forlimpopoli, of Bentinero, and of Cervia. The inhabitants of Bologna, who were then very powerful, took this city, after a long siege, in 1248. In the year 1296, she found means to shake off their subjection, by choosing for her head one of the powerful family of Ordelossi. At last, after a civil war, which ruined her, she was reduced to submit to the Popes. Forli is surrounded with strong walls and solid towers, the flanks of which are tolerably good; the ditches are large, and defended with low works. 14 miles SSW. Ravenna, 33 SE. Bologna. *Long.* 12. 1. E. *Lat.* 44. 13. N.

Forlimpopoli, a town of Italy, in the department of the Amona. This town was anciently called *Forum Populi*, and was one of the *fora* on the Via Emilia, where the Roman magistrates kept their courts. In the year 700, it was ruined by Grimbold king of the Lombards; and afterwards rebuilt by the people of Forli. Its inhabitants having offended Pope Gregory XI. who resided at Avignon, it was razed by order of Cardinal d'Avila, his legate-general in Italy. This prelate pushed his resentment so far, that he sowed it with salt, and ordered a harrow to pass over the ruins of this unhappy city. This cruel vengeance was executed in the year 1370; and to render it still more complicit, the same pope transferred the episcopal see from this town to Bertinero, which lies about a mile and a half distant from it. But twenty years after this poor city was again re-established by Sinibald Ordelossi prince of Forli, who fortified it with a good citadel. It afterwards fell once more under the dominion of the popes, and consequently into a state of desolation.

Formby, a township of Lancashire, with about 1050 inhabitants. 6 m. SW. Ormskirk.

Formello, a town of the Papedom, in the patrimony of St. Peter. 10 m. NW. Rome.

Formentara, a small island in the Mediterranean; deserted on account of the number of serpents on it; separated from Ivica by a narrow sea of only four miles. *Long.* 1. 25. E. *Lat.* 38. 43. N.

Formerie, a town of France, in the department of the Oise. 9 m. NW. Gerberoy.

Formichi, a cluster of small islands and rocks in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Italy, between Monte Christo and Pianosa, *Long.* 10. 25. E. *Lat.* 42. 40. N.

Formicola, a town of Naples, in Lavora. 6 miles E. Capua.

Formigales, a town of Spain, in Aragon. 10 miles SE. Ainsa.

Formigi, a town of Italy, in the department of the Panaro. 4 miles S. Modena.

Formignano, a town of the duchy of Urbino. 7 miles Fossombrone.

Formigni, or *Fourmigni*, a village of France, in the department of the Calvados; near which the English were defeated, in the year 1450. 7 miles W. Bayeux.

Formigue, a small rocky island, near the French coast, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 6. 18. E. *Lat.* 43. 8. N.

Formigue, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the south coast of the Morea. *Long.* 21. 49. E. *Lat.* 36. 46. N.

Formiche, a small island in the Grecian Archipelago. 9 miles N. Patmos.

Formosa, an island in the Chinese sea, separated from the province of Fo-kien, in China, by a strait about 60 miles where narrowest. The island is about 240 miles in length from north to south, and 60 from east to west, in its broadest part; but greatly contracted at each extremity. It does not seem to have been known to the Chinese before the year 1436, nor was it then settled by them, being considered as a barren uncultivated country. The Dutch formed an establishment in the western part in 1634, and built the fort of Zealand, which secured to them the principal port of this island; but they were driven from thence in 1659, or 1661, by a celebrated Chinese pirate, who made himself master of all the western part, which afterwards submitted, in 1682, to the authority of Kang-hi emperor of China. A long chain of mountains from north to south divides it into two parts. That part only which is situated to the west of the mountains belongs to China. The eastern part is but little known. The coasts are rocky and high, without any harbours or creeks; there being but one bay, at the mouth of a river, and this is so narrow, and so well defended by forts and high rocks on each side, that there is no entering it by surprise;

though when the ships are once got in, they are safe, and sheltered from all winds. That part of Formosa which the Chinese possess, presents extensive and fertile plains, watered by a great number of rivulets that fall from the eastern mountains. Its air is pure and wholesome, and the earth produces in abundance corn, rice, and the greater part of other grains. Most of the Indian fruits are found here, such as oranges, bananas, pine-apples, guavas, cocoa-nuts; and part of those of Europe, particularly peaches, apricots, figs, raisins, chestnuts, pomegranates, water-melons, &c. Tobacco, sugar, pepper, camphor, and cinnamon, are also common. Horses, sheep, and goats, are very rare in this island; there are even few hogs, altho' these animals abound in China: domestic poultry, such as fowls, geese, and ducks, are exceedingly plentiful; pheasants also are sometimes seen; and monkeys and stags have multiplied so much, that they wander through the country in large flocks. The inhabitants of Formosa rear a great number of oxen, which they use for riding, from a want of horses and mules; they accustom them early to this kind of service, and by daily exercise train them to go as well as horses: these oxen are furnished with a bridle, saddle, and crupper. Wholesome water fit for drinking is the only thing wanted in the island of Formosa: it is very extraordinary, that every kind of water in it is deadly poison to strangers, for which no remedy has hitherto been found. They are few mulberry trees in Formosa, consequently little silk is made in the country; numerous manufactures, however, would soon be introduced into it, were the Chinese permitted indiscriminately to transport themselves thither, and to form establishments in the island. Those who go to it must be protected by passports from the Chinese mandarins, and these passports are sold at a dear rate; securities are besides required. They fear, and with great reason, especially since the Tartar emperors have been on the throne, that if any revolt should happen in Formosa, its influence might spread, and occasion great disturbance in the whole empire; on this account a garrison is kept there of 10,000 men, which they take care to change every three years, or oftener if they judge necessary. Besides the capital, Tai-ouan, the Chinese have also two other cities, and some villages, which they inhabit alone; for they do not permit the Indians, who are their subjects, to live among them: they suffer none to remain but those who are either their slaves or domestics. These Indians are united into 45 villages, 36 of which lie to the north, and nine towards the south. The northern villages are very populous, and the houses are built almost after the

Chinese manner. The habitations of the southern islanders are only heaps of huts or cottages of earth. Their ordinary food is rice, other small grain, and the game which they catch by courting, or kill with their arms. Their favourite arms are lances, which they dart to the distance of sixty or eighty feet, with the greatest dexterity and precision. They use bows and arrows, and can kill a bird on the wing with as much certainty as an European sportsman could with a fusée. The eastern part of the island is mountainous, and inhabited by a people courteous and honest, ready to assist each other, careless of gold and silver, which they consider of no value; never giving offence, and never forgiving an injury; as the Chinese have found to their cost, to whom they are irreconcilable enemies, for having formerly massacred the inhabitants of a small town, for the sake of some ingots of gold which they saw there. They subsist chiefly on the cattle which they breed, and fish which they catch in the rivers and on the coasts. Their mountains are said to contain mines of gold and silver. In the year 1782, a terrible earthquake almost destroyed the island; the account from Tai-ouan says, that of 27 ships that were in the harbour, twelve disappeared, two were dashed to pieces, and ten so damaged as to be unfit for service; besides upwards of 100 smaller vessels swallowed up or dashed to pieces with their cargoes, among which were 100,000 bushels of rice. The inundation of the sea was so great, as almost to cover the whole island; the provisions were either swept away or spoiled, and the crops entirely lost. The capital of Formosa is Tai-ouan, a name which the Chinese give to the whole island. Between Formosa and the continent are a number of small islands, called *Pong-hou* by the Chinese, and *Piscadores* by the Europeans; they form a small archipelago; the principal of which only is inhabited by a Chinese garrison, under the command of a mandarin. *Long.* 120. to 122. *E. Lat.* 22. 5. to 25. 20. N.

Formosa, an island of the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa, about six miles long, and one wide. The soil is fertile, and well covered with trees; but wants springs of good water. *Long.* 14. 20. *W. Lat.* 11. 29. N.

Formosa, or *Benin*, or *Argon*, a river of Africa, which rises in the interior parts of Benin, and runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 4. 20. *W. Lat.* 5. 40. N. For several leagues up the river the land is low and marshy, but the banks are adorned with lofty trees, and divided by branches of the river into a number of islands, which renders it pleasant; but the air is unwholesome, and the musketoes innumerable.

Fornesa, a river of Africa, which runs into the Indian sea, *Lat.* 34. 18. S.

Fornesa, a river of Brasil, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 3. 10. S.

Fornesa, a river of Brasil, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 22. 25. S.

Fornesa, see *Warang*.

Fornesa Bay, a bay of the Indian sea, on the coast of Africa, *Lat.* 2. 45. S.

Fornazzano, a town of Italy, in department of the Amona. 15 m. SSW. Faenza.

Fornello, a town of Naples, in the Molise. 17 miles W. Molise.

Fornello, a river which runs through the city of Naples into the sea.

Foronovo, a town of the duchy of Parma, near which Charles VIII. king of France, obtained a victory over the princes of Italy, in the year 1495. 8 miles WSW. Parma.

Foroman, a town of the island of Sumatra, near the west coast. 150 miles S. Acheen.

Forrenbach, a town of Germany, in the territory of Nuremberg. 5 m. ESE. Hersbach.

Forres, a town of Scotland, in the county of Murray; near which is an ancient pillar, 25 feet in height, carved with soldiers on horseback and on foot, &c. called the *Danish Pillar*, supposed to have been erected in memory of the defeat of the Danes near this spot, in the year 1008, by Malcolm II. On a moor near this town is placed by Shakespeare Macbeth's conversation with the witches. Forres is a royal burgh, and unites with Fortrose, Inverness, and Nairne, to send one member to parliament. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 3114, of whom 380 were employed in trade and manufactures. 11 miles W. Elgin, 8 E. Nairn. *Long.* 8. 22. W. *Lat.* 57. 36. N.

Forrester's Island, a small island in the North Pacific Ocean, about 14 miles NW. from the south-west coast of the Prince of Wales's Archipelago, so called by Mr. Dixon. *Long.* 226. 38. E. *Lat.* 54. 50. N.

Fors, a town of Sweden, in West Gothland, 17 miles SSE. Uddevalla.

Fors, a town of Sweden, in Jamtland. 44 miles N. Sundsvall.

Forsf, a river of Scotland, in Caithness; it runs into the North sea, 6 miles W. Thurso.

Forsl, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 4 m. NNE. Neustadt.

Forsla, a town of Lusatia, on the river Neisse. The chief trade of the inhabitants is in manufacturing fine woollen and linen cloths and carpets, and brewing beer. 13 miles E. Corbus, 54 NNE. Dresden. *Long.* 14. 40. E. *Lat.* 51. 43. N.

Forsleck, see *Sax*.

Forslenze, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Osnabruck. 15 m. Osnabruck.

Forsler's Bay, a bay of the South Atlantic Ocean, on the coast of Sandwich Land, between South-Thule and Cape Bristol.

Forsler's Harbour, a bay in Hudson's Strait, Hudson's Bay. *Long.* 73. 30. W. *Lat.* 62. 18. N.

Fort Amsterdams, a fortress on the gold coast, near Little Cormantin, where the English were expelled by the Dutch in 1665.

Fort Ann, a fort of New-York, at the extremity of New-Creek. 36 m. N. Albany.

Fort Augustus, a fort of Scotland, in the county of Inverness, situated at the western extremity of Loch Ness. It consists of two bastions, with a governor's house, and barracks for 400 men. In 1746, it was taken by the rebels, who quitted it as soon as they had done what mischief they could. 146 miles N. Edinburgh. *Long.* 4. 37. W. *Lat.* 57. 8. N.

Fort des Autels, a fort of France, in the department of the Channel. 4 miles NW. Cherbourg.

Fort Badenfein, a fort belonging to the Dutch, on the gold coast.

Fort Barnevelt, a fort on the south coast of the island of Bachian, where the Dutch have a garrison.

Fort Barrington, a town of Georgia, on the coast of the Atlantic. 50 miles SSW. Savannah. *Long.* 81. 55. W. *Lat.* 31. 30. N.

Fort La Bay, a fort on the southern extremity of a bay in lake Michigan, termed by the French the *Bay of Puants*, but which, since the English have gained possession of all the settlements on this part of the continent, is called by them the *Green Bay*, from its appearance. This fort is surrounded by a stockade: it was built by the French for the protection of their trade, some time before they were forced to relinquish it; and when Canada and its dependencies were surrendered to the English, it was immediately garrisoned with an officer and 30 men. These were made prisoners by the Menomonies, soon after the surprise of Michillimackinac, and the fort has neither been garrisoned nor kept in repair since.

Fort Bourbon, a town of the island of Martinico, taken by the British on the 23d of March, 1794.

Fort de Broto, a fort on the north coast of Sicily. 9 miles WNW. Patì.

Fort Charlotte, a fort on the island of Shetland or Mainland, first built by Oliver Cromwell, to defend the town and harbour of Lerwick. In 1781, it was repaired, a garrison placed in it, and its present name given it. 1 mile NW. Lerwick.

Fort Chamblee, or *Chambly*, a fort of Canada, on the river Chamblee. In the beginning of the American war, it was taken by Gen. Montgomery. 100 m. N. Ticonderoga. *Long.* 72. 59. W. *Lat.* 45. 48. N.

Fort Chipeway, a fort of America, on the river Niagara, in which is a small garrison. 10 miles above Niagara or Newark.

Fort Clinton, a fortification of America, on the North river, so named in honour of the American general Clinton. In 1777, it was taken and destroyed by the British under Sir Henry Clinton, as he was advancing up the river to meet General Burgoyne. 15 miles N. Philipsburg.

Fort Christiansburg, a fort of Africa, belonging to the Danes, on the gold coast.

Fort Churchill, a fort and settlement on the south coast of Hudson's Bay. *Long.* 94. W. *Lat.* 58. 52. N.

Fort Comde de la Mobile, a fort of West-Florida, at the north extremity of Mobile Bay. *Long.* 88. 2. W. *Lat.* 30. 34. N.

Fort Constitution, a fort of New-York, on the North river, taken by the British in 1777.

Fort Crevecoeur, a fort of Africa, on the gold coast.

Fort Crevecoeur, a fort on the coast of West-Florida, in St. Joseph's Bay. *Long.* 85. 30. W. *Lat.* 29. 51. N.

Fort Culonge, a fort of Lower Canada, on the Utawas. 170 miles W. Montreal.

Fort Cumberland, a town and fort of Maryland, on the Potomak. 95 miles N. Baltimore. *Long.* 78. 48. W. *Lat.* 39. 38. N.

Fort Cumberland, a fort of Nova Scotia, at the bottom of the Bay of Fundy, built by the French in 1753, and by them called *Beau Sejour*. In 1755, it was taken by the English under Gen. Monkton, and the name changed. 20 miles N. Halifax.

Fort Dauphin, a seaport of the island of Hispaniola, in the West-Indies, situated on the north side of the island, with a spacious harbour. *Long.* 72. 40. W. *Lat.* 19. 42. N.

Fort Dauphin, a fortress on the SE. coast of Madagascar. *Long.* 47. E. *Lat.* 25. S.

Fort Delagarta, a fort on the coast of Portugal. 7 miles NNW. Viana.

Fort Detroit, see *Detroit*.

Fort Edward, a town of New-York, so called from its fortifications, now dismantled. 33 miles N. Albany.

Fort Erie, a fort at the north-east extremity of lake Erie.

Fort de Estrica, a fort of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho. 20 m. N. Braga.

Fort di Faro, a fort and lighthouse, on the north-east coast of Sicily. *Long.* 16. E. *Lat.* 38. 15. N.

Fort de Ferrières, a fortress of France, in the department of the Tarn. 10 miles W. La Caune, 10 E. Castres.

Fort Franklin, a fort of Pennsylvania, erected in the year 1787, in a place formerly called *Venango*, on the Allegany river. 46 miles S. lake Erie, 56 N. Pittsburg. *Long.* 79. 50. W. *Lat.* 41. 23. N.

Fort Frederick Henry, a fort of Brabant, at the mouth of the Scheldt. 10 miles NW. Antwerp.

Fort Frontenac, a fort of North-America, in lake George, taken from the French by Lieut.-Colonel Bradtheet, in August 1756. The fort was defended by 60 pieces of cannon, and 110 men, besides Indians.

Fort de Fuentes, a fortress of Italy, at the place where the Adda enters the lake of Como. In 1796, it was destroyed by the French. 21 miles N. Lecco, 30 N. Como.

Fort Galet, a fortress on the coast of France. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N. Cherburg.

Fort George, a regular fortification of Scotland, in the county of Inverness, built since the year 1746, on a point of land which projects into the frith of Murray. It is capable of containing 10,000 men, with barracks for 6000. It mounts 100 cannon, most of them 42-pounders. 10 m. NE. Inverness.

Fort George, a fort of New-York, at the south extremity of lake George. 42 miles N. Albany.

Fort Hamilton, a fort of the western territory of America, on the Meami. *Long.* 84. 50. W. *Lat.* 39. 18. N.

Fort Hardy, a fort of the state of New-York. 25 miles N. Albany.

Fort de Hue, a fort of France, in the department of the Channel. 3 m. E. Cherburg.

Fort Hommet, a fort of France, in the department of the Channel. 2 miles NW. Cherburg.

Fort James, a fort of Africa, on the gold coast.

Fort Jefferson, a fort of Kentucky, on the Mississippi. *Long.* 89. 46. W. *Lat.* 36. 36. N.

Fort Jefferson, a fort in the western territory of America, on White river. *Long.* 85. 25. W. *Lat.* 39. 58. N.

Fort Knox, a fort in the western territory of America, on White river. *Long.* 85. 10. W. *Lat.* 39. 37. N.

Fort Leon, a fort of Louisiana, on the Mississippi. 5 miles S. New Orleans.

Fort Lessa, a fort on the west coast of Portugal. 5 miles NW. Oporto.

Fort Leydsambeyde, a fort belonging to the Dutch, on the gold coast.

Fort Ligonier, a fort of Pennsylvania. 36 miles E. Pittsburg. *Long.* 79. 15. W. *Lat.* 40. 16. N.

Fort Longlet, a fort on the coast of France, near Cherburg.

Fort Louis, or *Fort Vauban*, a town and fortress of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, built by Louis XIV. on an island formed by the Rhine. It was taken by the Austrians in November 1793, who evacuated it on their defeat near Weissemburg; but not before they had blown up great part of the fortifications. It is now called *Fort Vauban*. 18 m. NNE. Straßburg, 12 E. Haguenau.

Fort Louis, a fort of Senegal, built by the French. In 1758, it was taken by the English.

Fort Louis, a fort on the south coast of Hispaniola. In 1748, it was taken and dismantled by the British under Adm. Knowles.

Fort Marlborough, see *Bencoolen*.

Fort Mackintosh, a fort of Pennsylvania, on the Ohio. 22 m. NW. Pittsburg. *Long.* 80. 21. W. *Lat.* 40. 42. N.

Fort Meami, a fort of North-America, on the Meami. *Long.* 84. 56. W. *Lat.* 41. 20. N.

Fort Martino, see *Fort de St. Martino*.

Fort Medoc, a fort of France, on the river Garonne, opposite Blaye.

Fort Mirabouc, a fort of France, in the department of the Po. 10 m. W. Pinerolo.

Fort Mosse, a fort situated at the south end of St. James's Bay, in Hudson's Bay, at the mouth of Moose river.

Fort Nassau, a fortress of Brabant, on the Scheldt, between Tolen and Berg op Zoom.

Fort Nassau, a fortress of Africa, on the coast of Guinea, with a good harbour; built by the Dutch in the year 1612.

Fort Nassau, a fort on the north coast of the island of Timor.

Fort Nassau, a fort on the island of Cadland.

Fort Nieulet, a fortress of France, near Calais and the sea, to guard the sluices.

Fort Omonville, a fort of France, on the north coast of the department of the Channel. 8 miles WNW. Cherbourg. *Long.* 1. 44. W. *Lat.* 49. 43. N.

Fort Oswegatchy, a fort of Upper Canada, on the south side of the river St. Laurence. 60 miles NE. lake Ontario.

Fort Pannure, a fort of America, in the country of the Natches, taken by the Spaniards in 1779.

Fort Patience, a fortress of Flanders, on the coast opposite Zealand, between Sas de Ghent and Yfendick.

Fort Penthièvre, a fort of France, in the department of the Morbihan, situated on the peninsula of Quiberon. This fort was taken by the French emigrants, assisted by the British troops, on the 28th July 1795, but retaken by the republicans on August 3d. 9 miles SW. Auray, 15 SE. L'Orient. *Long.* 3. 3. E. *Lat.* 47. 33. N.

Fort Philippe, a fortress of France, in the department of the North. 2 m. Gravelines.

Fort Portage, a fort of Upper Canada, on the river Utawas. 120 m. W. Montreal.

Fort do Porto de Cam, a fort on the west coast of Portugal, on the coast of the Atlantic. 6 miles NNW. Viana.

Fort da Ponta, a fort on the west coast of Portugal, near the Atlantic. 5 m. N. Viana.

Fort de Poova, a fort of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho. 1 mile N. Villa de Conde.

Fort Queen, a fort of Barbadoes. 1 m. N. Hole Town.

Fort du Quesne, see *Pittsburg*.

Fort Querqueville, a fort of France, in the department of the Channel. 3 miles NW. Cherbourg.

Fort do Rego de Foz, a fort on the west coast of Portugal, near the Atlantic. 2 m. NW. Viana.

Fort Royal, a fort of Africa, originally built by the Danes, and called *Frederickburg*. It now belongs to the English, and changed its name with its owners.

Fort Royal, a town of the island of Martinico, situated on the south coast. *Long.* 61. W. *Lat.* 14. 34. N.

Fort Royal, a fort, built by the French, in the island of Martinico, on the west coast of the island. It was attacked by De Ruyter, admiral of the Dutch fleet, in 1674, without success.

Fort Royal, or *St. George*, a town on the west coast of the island of Grenada, and capital of the island. *Long.* 61. 32. W. *Lat.* 12. 4. N.

Fort St. Anthony, a fort of Africa, on the gold coast, in the country of Axim, belonging to the Dutch.

Fort St. Catalina, a fort of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 2 miles S. Villa Nova de Moncarras.

Fort St. David, or *Tegapatam*, a fortress of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel, situated on a branch of the river Panaur, in a small tract of country bought of a Mah-ratta prince for 30,000l. and first built in the year 1686, for the use of the English East-India Company; and much strengthened about the year 1750, by Mr. Robins. It is the staple of this country for fine dimities and painted cottons. In the year 1758, it was besieged by the French under Count d'Estaigne, and the garrison, being ill provided for a siege, surrendered prisoners of war: a fruitless attempt was made by Commodore James for its relief. The fortifications were destroyed by the French; but when the fortress was restored at the peace, it was thoroughly repaired. About four miles from the fort is a celebrated Indian fig tree, under the shadow of which it is supposed 10,000 persons may stand without inconvenience. 1 mile N. Cuddalore.

Fort St. Donas, a fortress of Flanders, built by the Spaniards, between Dam & Sluys.

Fort St. George, see *Madras*.

Fort St. Joseph, see *Gallam*.

Fort St. Julian, a fort of Portugal, situated on the north side of the mouth of the Tagus. 9 miles below Lisbon.

Fort St. Julien, a fort of Egypt, on the left branch of the Nile, between Rosetta and the sea. In April 1800, the British took it from the French.

Fort St. Lucar, a fort of Brasil, at the mouth of the river Jaguaripe. *Lat.* 4. 2. S.

Fort de St. Martino, a fortress of Etruria, built by Cosmo the Great, on a mountain near the river Sieve. 10 miles N. Florence.

Fort St. Martin de Ré, a fortress of France, in the island of Ré, near the town of St. Martin, where the English were defeated, under the command of the Duke of Buckingham, in the year 1627.

Fort St. Mary, a fortress on the east coast of the island of Guadaloupe.

Fort St. Mary, a fortress of Genoa, on a rock nearly surrounded by the sea.

Fort St. Mary, a fort of West-Florida, on the east side of the river Mississippi. 6 miles SE. New Orleans.

Fort St. Michel, a fortress of Spain, in Estramadura, near the town of Badajoz, taken by the Portuguese in the year 1658, but abandoned a few weeks after.

Fort St. Michel, a fort of France, on the Meuse, opposite Venlo.

Fort St. Nicolas, a fortress of Dalmatia, near the town of Sebenico.

Fort St. Philip, a fortress of the island of Minorca, situated on a rock near the coast, to defend Port Mahon.

Fort St. Philip, a fortress of the island of Tercera, near the town of Angra, where Alonso VI. was imprisoned some years before his death.

Fort de St. Tiago, a fort of Portugal, on the coast of the Atlantic, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho. 7 m. NNW. Viana.

Fort St. Yago, a town of South-America. 10 miles N. Cumana.

Fort Saslingue, a fortress of Flanders, on the Scheldt, between Hulst and Berg op Zoom.

Fort Schloper, a fort of Upper Canada, near the falls of Niagara.

Fort Sinclair, a fort of America, on the right bank of the river Hudson. Long. 82. 21. W. Lat. 43. 15. N.

Fort Stanwix, a small square log fort, in the state of New-York, defended with four bastions, and a stockaded covered way without any other outworks. In the year 1778, this fort was besieged by Colonel St. Leger. It was defended by Colonels Gansevoert and Willet, with 700 men. The commencement of the siege was attended with very favourable circumstances. On the 5th of August, Col. St. Leger received intelligence that 1000 provincials, under the command of General Harkemar, were advancing to the relief of the fort; Sir John Johnson therefore, with a party of regulars, and a number of savages, were dispatched into the woods, where he placed his men in ambush, and the enemy advancing incautiously, the savages rushed from their concealment and make a dreadful slaughter with their spears and tomahawks. The enemy, though surprized and somewhat dismayed, did not retreat precipitately, but

recovered a rising ground, which enabled them by a kind of running fight to preserve about one-third of their detachment. The number of killed and wounded on the part of the enemy, amounted to near 400. The besieged being informed of the approach of General Harkemar, made a sally under Col. Willet, which was attended with some success: having received, however, intelligence of the defeat of the provincials, he and another officer undertook a very perilous expedition; they penetrated in the dead of night through the camp of the besiegers, and traversed a space of 50 miles through deserts, woods, and morasses, in order to bring relief to the fort. The enemy perceiving that the artillery of the besiegers was too light and insufficient to make any impression on the defence of the fort, treated every proposal for a surrender with derision and contempt. On the 22d of August, a man belonging to the fort purposely conveyed himself into the British camp, and declared that he had escaped from the enemy at the hazard of his life in order to inform the British commander, that General Arnold with 2000 men and ten pieces of cannon was advancing rapidly to raise the siege. He also acquainted him, that General Burgoyne had been defeated and his army cut to pieces. Col. St. Leger was not intimidated by this information, nor did he give much credit to it, but it produced an immediate effect on the savages. The British commander called a council of their chiefs, and by the influence of Sir John Johnson, and the other superintendants, Cols. Claus and Butler, tried to induce them not to withdraw their assistance. Every effort however was ineffectual; a large party of the savages departed while the council was sitting, and the rest threatened to follow, unless the British commander would immediately make a retreat. To this mortifying proposition he was under the necessity of acceding; the tents were left standing, and the artillery and stores fell into the possession of the garrison.

Fort Tete, a fort and town of Africa, in Mocaranga, on the Zambese. Long. 33. 3. E. Lat. 16. 5. S.

Fort Trinité, a fort on the west coast of the island of Martinico.

Fort Vauban, see *Fort Louis*.

Fort de Vercheres, a fort of Canada. In 1690, this fort was attacked by the Iroquois Indians, and principally defended by a French lady, of the name of Vercheres.

Fort Victoria, see *Baucaut*.

Fort Urbino, a fortress of Italy, in the department of the Amona. In 1797, this place was garrisoned by the French; and in July 1799, the garrison surrendered prisoners of war to the allies. 13 m. E. Bologna.

Fort Wallis, a fortification of United

America, on the North-river, connected with West Point.

Fort Washington, a fort on the island of New-York, on the east side of Hudson's river. In November 1776, this fort was attacked by a large detachment of the British army, and was bravely defended by the American general Magaw, and a garrison of 3000 men, who were however compelled to surrender prisoners of war: the royalists lost about 800 men.

Fort Washington, a fort in the western territory of United America, on the right bank of the Ohio. 10 miles W. Columbia. *Long.* 84. 45. *W. Lat.* 38. 57. N.

Fort Wedenburg, a town of Africa, on the gold coast.

Fort Wentworth, a fort of New Hampshire, on the Connecticut. *Long.* 71. 30. *W. Lat.* 44. 32. N.

Fort William, a fort of Scotland, in the county of Inverness. It is situated on the south side of Loch Eil, in a plain almost level with the sea, surrounded with mountains which were once covered with woods, and from which many streams run into the lake: those near the foot are the Lochy and the Nevis. The fort was first built at the instigation of General Monk, during the protectorship of Cromwell; it at that time occupied more ground than it now does, and was capable of containing 2000 men. It was then called the fort or garrison of Inverlochy, from the river so called. King William rebuilt it on a smaller scale with stone and lime, and called it, from his own name, *Fort William*. In the year 1746, it stood a siege against the rebels of three weeks, with the loss of only six men killed, and 24 wounded. The fort is by no means a place of strength, and is only supplied with a company of invalids; a few years ago the river Nevis undermined a part of the wall, and swept it away, since which it has been going fast to ruin, and no steps are taken to repair it. A post-office was established at Fort-William in 1764. 130 miles N. Edinburgh. *Long.* 5. 6. *W. Lat.* 56. 48. N.

Fort William, see *Calcutta*.

Fort William Henry, a fort of Pennsylvania, at the foot of the Blue Mountains. In the year 1759, this fort was taken by the French troops from the British under Col. Munro, after a brave defence. In consideration of their gallant behaviour, the garrison, consisting of about 2000 men, were allowed to march out with all the honours of war, and covered waggons to transport their effects to Fort Edward, and a guard to protect them from the Indians. Notwithstanding this, before they could depart they were plundered, scalped, and killed by the savages, and but few escaped. Colonel Munro was so much affected by the massacre, that he is

said to have died of a broken heart three weeks after. 20 miles NW. Reading.

Fortaventura, or *Fuerte-Ventura*, one of the Canary islands, about 50 miles in length, and from 8 to 24 broad. The soil is in general fertile in corn, roots, and fruits, and beautifully diversified with hills and vallies, well watered and supplied with a variety of timber. This island produces, besides the other fruits common to the Canaries, a prodigious abundance of dates, mastic, and olives, with orchel for dying, and a species of fig-tree that yields a medicinal balm, as white as milk, but the virtues of it are wholly unknown in Europe. An incredible quantity of goat-milk cheese is made in Fortaventura, as may be easily conceived from that island's breeding upwards of 50,000 kids every year. The flesh is fat, better coloured, and sweeter than in any other country, each of them weighing between 40 and 50 pounds. The principal towns are La Villa, in the centre of the island, and Olivia, near the northern extremity; besides which, there are on the east coast three seaports, called Langla, Tarrafata, and Pozzo Negro; and there are several villages. The number of inhabitants is about 10,000. The climate of this island and Lancerotta is exceedingly wholesome. *Long.* 14. 32. *W. Lat.* 28. 4. N.

Fortescue Bay, a bay of South-America, in the Straits of Magellan. *Long.* 73. 22. *W. Lat.* 53. 39. S.

Fortessa, an island in the gulf of Venice. *Long.* 14. 48. E. *Lat.* 44. 40. N.

Forteviot, a parish of Scotland, in the county of Perth, on the right bank of the river Erne; once the residence of the kings: the supposed spot is now called Haly-hill; however little vestiges remain. 5 miles S. Perth.

Forth, a river of Scotland, which rises in the north-west part of the county of Stirling, and runs into the German Ocean by a broad mouth, called the frith of Forth, about 20 miles below Edinburgh.

Forth, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Wexford. In 1798, the royal troops were defeated here. 2 miles N. Wexford.

Fortified Island, an island in the Indian sea, about a mile in circumference. It is stony by nature, and was fortified by art at a great expence: the only landing-place is at the gateway, which is defended by strong works. It was taken from Tippoo Sultan by the British, under Captain Sutton of the *Minerva* man of war, Capt. Trowbridge of the *Thames*, and Capt. Osborn of the *Vesta* frigates: the garrison consisted of 200 men, well supplied with ammunition and provisions, and 34 pieces of cannon. It is about a mile from the coast of Malabar, opposite Onore. *Long.* 74. 4. E. *Lat.* 14. 15. N.

Fortora, a river of Naples, which runs into the Adriatic, 2 miles E. Civita a Mare.

Fortrose, a town of Scotland, in the county of Ross, on the frith of Murray, which is here only a mile broad. It is a royal burgh, and unites with Inverness, Nairn, and Forres, to return one member to the Imperial parliament. Fortrose is composed of two towns, Chanonry and Rosemarkie, which were united by royal charter of James II. in 1444. There is a regular ferry from Fortrose to Fort George. 6 miles SW. Cromarty, 10 NE. Inverness. *Long.* 4. 5. W. *Lat.* 57 34. N.

Fortune Island, or *Good Fortune Island*, a small island in the Indian sea, near the south-west coast of the island of Sumatra. *Long.* 90. 25. E. *Lat.* 1. 35. S.

Fortune Bay, a bay on the south coast of Newfoundland. 20 m. NW. Placentia Bay.

Fortune Island, a small island in the Eastern Indian sea, near the north coast of the island of Celebes. *Long.* 123. 48. E. *Lat.* 0. 50. N.

Fortune Islands, of two small islands and rocks, near the west coast of Kerguelen's Land. *Long.* 68. 15. E. *Lat.* 49. 21. S.

Forza de Agro, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Demona. 20 miles S. Messina.

Forza St. Leonardo, a town of Naples, in the Abruzzo Citra. 6 miles ESE. Valva.

Forzheim, see *Pforzheim*.

Fos di Novo, a town of Etruria, and capital of a marquisate, to which it gives name. 4 miles E. Sarzana.

Foscagno, a town of Italy, in the county of Bormio. 8 miles NNW. Bormio.

Foscoli, see *Monte Foscoli*.

Foseno, a small island in the North sea, near the coast of Norway. *Lat.* 60. 45. N.

Fosey, a town of Bengal. 20 miles SSE. Mahmudpour.

Foss, or *Fosse*, a river of England, which runs into the Ouse, near York.

Fossa, a town of Italy, in the department of the Panaro. 3 miles N. Mirandola.

Fossa Nuova, a village of the Popedom, on the ruins of the ancient Appii Forum; with a Cistercian abbey. In this abbey died the celebrated Thomas Aquinas, as he was on his journey to Lyons, to lay his complaints against Charles of Anjou before the second council held in that city, not without suspicion of poison administered by order of Charles. 2 miles S. Piperno.

Fossaglio, a town of Italy, in the department of the Upper Po. 5 miles N. Cremona.

Fossano, a town of France, in the department of the Stura, on the Stura, celebrated for its springs, and on that account called *Fons Sanus*, corrupted into Fossano; surrounded with walls in the year 1236, and erected into a bishopric, under the archbishop of Turin, in the year 1592. Besides the

cathedral, it contains three parish churches, three convents, and about 9000 inhabitants. In April 1796, this town was taken by the French. 5 miles E. Savigliano, 7 SW. Cherasco.

Fossat, Le, a town of France, in the department of the Arriege. 21 miles W. Mi-repoix, 21 N. Tarascon.

Fosse, a town of France, in the department of the Sambre and Meuse, situated between the Sambre and the Meuse; first surrounded with walls and towers in the year 974, by Notger's bishop of Liege. 7 miles W. Namur.

Fosseret, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne. 7 miles W. Rieux.

Fosseta, a town of Italy, in the Trevigan. 12 miles ESE. Trevigio.

Fossombrone, a town of the Popedom, in the duchy of Urbino, on the Metro; the see of a bishop, suffragan of Urbino. It was built out of the ruins of the ancient Forum Sempronii, which was destroyed by the Goths and Lombards: it was afterwards sold to the Duke of Urbino for 13,000 florins of gold, in the pontificate of Sixtus IV. 10 miles SE. Urbino, 110 N. Rome. *Long.* 12. 44: E. *Lat.* 43. 42. N.

Fossum, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Aggerhuus. 23 miles W. Christiania.

Fosta, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland. 21 miles E. Upsal.

Fostat, a town of Egypt, built on the site of the ancient Mefr, and so named because Amru Beri Hi pitched his tent here when he besieged Babylon, the word in Arabic signifying a tent. Between Cairo and the Nile.

Foster, a town of Rhode Island.

Fotheringay, a village of England, in the county of Northampton, where is an ancient castle. In 1218, it was seized by William de Albemarle, who had been deprived by Henry III. of the castle of Rockingham; and strongly fortifying it, he obliged all merchants and travellers who passed by to pay him for passports. King Richard III. was born in this castle; and Mary queen of Scots, after being imprisoned, was beheaded here in 1586. It was afterwards destroyed by order of James I. 2 miles N. Oundle, 85 N. London.

Fotipet, a town of Hindoostan, in Bednore. 5 miles ENE. Bednore.

Fou, a town of China, of the second rank, in the province of Cheng-si. 420 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 108. 44. E. *Lat.* 26. 5. N.

Foua, see *Faoua*.

Fou-an, a town of the kingdom of Corea. 35 miles WNW. Coufou.

Fou-chan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chang-tong. 25 miles SE. Teng-tcheou.

Foucarmont, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine. 19 miles SE. Dieppe, 9 NE. Neufchâtel.

Fouchengde, or *Foufengde*, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorasan. In 1380, it was strongly fortified, when it was taken and plundered by Timur Bec. 25 miles N. Herat. *Long.* 76. 29. E. *Lat.* 34. 50. N.

Fouchun, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen. 30 miles NW. Tche-li-leou.

Fouesnant, a town of France, in the department of Finistère. 7 miles S. Quimper, 7 SW. Rospenden.

Fou-fong, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong. 22 miles ESE. Fong-tiang.

Foug, a town of France, in the department of the Meurthe, fortified in the year 1218. 4 m. W. Toul, 6 NNE. Vaucouliers.

Fougeray, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine. 6 miles S. Bain, 13 E. Redon.

Fougeres, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, containing about 4000 inhabitants, whose principal trade is in leather. In the year 1202, this town was taken by John king of England. 24 miles NE. Rennes. *Long.* 1. 8. W. *Lat.* 48. 21. N.

Fougerolle l'Eglise, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône. 4 miles N. Jauxueil, 4 S. Pionbieres.

Fougerolles, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne. 15 miles NW. Mayenne, 10 N. Ernée.

Fouillouse, La, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 5 miles NW. St. Etienne.

Fouin, a country of Africa, north of Ardra.

Fou-keou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Honan. 30 miles ENE. Hiu.

Fou-kiang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong. 20 miles WNW. Tsin.

Fou-ko, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong. 65 miles NNE. Kia.

Foul Bay, a bay on the north-east coast of the island of Barbadoes.

Foul Bay, a bay on the south coast, near near the eastern extremity of the island of Jamaica. *Long.* 75. 56. W. *Lat.* 17. 54. N.

Foul Bay, a bay on the south coast of the island of Java. *Long.* 113. 45. E. *Lat.* 8. 38. S.

Foul Island, a small island in the Chinese sea, near the coast of Cochinchina. *Long.* 108. 53. E. *Lat.* 11. 37. N.

Foul Island, a small island in the bay of Bengal, near the coast of Ava. *Long.* 94. 11. E. *Lat.* 18. 12. N.

Foul Island, see *Foula*.

Foul Islands, a cluster of small islands in the Eastern Indian sea, near the north coast of the island of Flores. *Long.* 121. 22. E. *Lat.* 8. 9. S.

Foul Point, a cape on the east coast of Madagascar. *Long.* 49. 50. E. *Lat.* 17. 40. S.

Foul Point, a cape on the north coast of New Guinea. *Long.* 132. 36. E. *Lat.* 6. 46. S.

Foul Sound, a strait between the islands of Inishere and Inishain, on the west coast of Ireland.

Foula, or *Fowla*, one of the Shetland islands, about six miles in circumference; supposed to be the *Ultima Thule* of the ancients. 18 miles WSW. Shetland. *Long.* 2. 17. W. *Lat.* 60. 6. N.

Foulange sur Yonne, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne. 15 miles S. Auxerre, 6 N. Clamecy.

Foulaon, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Ardoai.

Fouli, or *Fuily*, or *Pholey*, a country of Africa, situated on the sides of the river Senegal, extending 480 miles from east to west; the boundaries from north to south are unknown. The country is populous, the soil fertile, and capable of furnishing an advantageous commerce, if the inhabitants were industrious. They are in general of a tawney complexion, though many of them are completely black: it is supposed that their alliances with the Moors have given them that mixed colour, between the true olive and the black. However indolent they may be in pushing the trade of their country; they are diligent as farmers and graziers; and raise millet, rice, tobacco, cotton, pease, roots, and fruits with abundance of care; nor are they less expert in rearing cattle, in which consists great part of their traffic with the neighbouring countries. As their chief wealth consists in their cattle, some of them lead a wandering life, and roam about from field to field, from country to country, with large droves of cows, sheep, goats, and horses; for although they have some fixed habitations, yet they use them but little, removing them as the dry and wet seasons require, from the low to the high lands, residing in no one place longer than the pasture for their cattle will admit. This hard laborious life is greatly increased by the continual necessity they are under of defending themselves and their cattle against the depredations of those fierce animals with which the country abounds; lions, tigers, and elephants, assailing them from the land, and crocodiles from the rivers. At night they collect their flocks within a circle of tents and huts, in which they live, and where they light fires to terrify those animals from approaching

them. The king of this country is called Siratic; and though he seldom appears with the badges of majesty, he is a prince of great authority over his subjects, and as much respected by his neighbours as any one on the coast. Although none but princes of the blood can be called to the throne, yet the crown descends not from father to son, but from brother to brother, or nephew to nephew. The people of Fouli are celebrated by travellers as an extremely hospitable nation; all persons, without distinction of country, being freely admitted into their huts, and treated with the best accommodations they can afford; nor is their humanity in any other particular less commendable; for as soon as any of them has the misfortune to fall into slavery, all the rest join stock to redeem him. Their arms are composed of bows and arrows, lances, swords, daggers, and occasionally a kind of small fusée, all of which they use with great dexterity and address, superior to most negro nations, particularly in hunting, a diversion in great esteem among them. Elephants, lions, tigers, and the fiercest animals, are the game they pursue. Twenty or thirty of them, some on foot, some on horseback, follow the chase, and seldom return but laden with the spoils of some of these desperate animals. The elephants' teeth, the lions', leopards', and tigers' skins they sell, and the flesh is smoked and dried for use and winter store. In such numbers are the elephants bred here, that they are seen in droves of 200 together, plucking up the small trees, and destroying whole fields of corn; pleasure, therefore, alone is not the object of their hunting, but necessity and self-preservation.

Foulness, an island, with a church village, separated by a narrow channel, or arm of the German Ocean, from the main land of England, and south-east part of the county of Essex, about 12 miles in circumference. 6 miles E. Rochford.

Foulou-soufou, a town of Chinese Tartary, on the Saghalien. 9 miles NW. Telden.

Foulsham, a town of England, in the county of Norfolk, with a weekly market on Tuesday. 11 m. N. Dereham, 111 NNE. London. *Long.* 1. E. *Lat.* 52. 47. N.

Fou-ming, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Yun-nan. 15 miles NNW. Yun-nan.

Fou-nhing, a town of China, of the second rank, in the province of Fo-kien. 175 miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 119. 49. E. *Lat.* 26. 54. N.

Fou-nin, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li. 20 miles E. Yong-ping.

Fou-pin, a town of China, in the province of Pe-tche-li. 63 miles W. Paoting.

Fou-pin, a town of China, of the third

rank, in the province of Quang-tong. 12 miles SE. Yao.

Four, a rock in the English Channel, near the fourth coast of the island of Jersey.

Four Brothers, four small islands in the Eastern Indian sea. *Long.* 115. 22. E. *Lat.* 6. 55. S.

Four Evangelists, see *Evangelists*.

Four Islands, a cluster of small islands in the Pacific Ocean, so called by Lieutenant Shortland. *Long.* 155. 36. E. *Lat.* 4. 50. S.

Four Keys, small islands in the bay of Honduras. *Long.* 87. 55. W. *Lat.* 17. 12. N.

Four Keys Reef, rocks in the bay of Honduras. *Long.* 87. 55. W. *Lat.* 17. 30. N.

Four Mile Water, a river of Ireland, which runs into Dunmannus Bay, 5 miles SW. Bantry.

Four Mile Creek, a river of Kentucky, which runs into the Ohio, *Long.* 89. 30. W. *Lat.* 36. 50. N.

Four Mile Creek, a river of Virginia, which runs into the Potomack, *Long.* 77. 13. W. *Lat.* 38. 56. N.

Four Saddle Island, an island in the Merqui Archipelago, about six miles in circumference, separated by Aldersey's Straits from the southern extremity of the island of St. Sufanna. *Lat.* 10. 27. N.

Fourca, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Hoval. 35 miles W. Ender.

Fources, a town of France, in the department of the Gers. 6 miles WNW. Condom, 13 N. Montreal.

Fourches, a chain of mountains in Switzerland, at the eastern extremity of the Valais; here the Rhône rises.

Fourche, a river of North-America, which runs into lake Michigan, *Long.* 86. 38. W. *Lat.* 44. 31. N.

Fourdan Hotun, a town of Corea. 653 miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 131. 20. E. *Lat.* 42. 51. N.

Fournels, a town of France, in the department of the Lozere. 7 m. W. St. Chely d'Apcher.

Fournis, a town of the island of Samos. 2 miles NE. Carlovassi.

Fournio, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 104 miles WSW. Satalia.

Fourquevaux, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne. 10 miles S. Toulouse.

Fousseret, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne. 27 miles SW. Toulouse, 6 W. Rieux.

Fou-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Fo-kien, and one of the most considerable in the province, on account of its trade, the number of learned men, and the convenience of its rivers and harbour. It is the residence of a viceroy. 870 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 119. 4. E. *Lat.* 26. 4. N.

Fou-tchesu, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiang-si, formerly one of the most beautiful cities of China, but almost ruined by the invasion of the Tartars. 735 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 116. 0. E. *Lat.* 27. 55. N.

Fou-tching-y, a town of China, in the province of Kiang-nan. 17 miles NE. Liu-tcheou.

Fou-tchuen, a town of China, in the province of Chan-si. 35 miles ENE. Ping-lo.

Fou-tsing, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo-kien. 17 miles SSE. Fou-tcheou.

Fouvent la Ville, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône. 6 miles NE. Champplitte, 13 SW. Jussey.

Fou-yang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang. 31 miles NNE. Yen-tcheou.

Fouyu, a town of the kingdom of Corea. 16 miles N. Hefin.

Fowey, or *Fawey*, or *Foy*, a seaport town of England, in the county of Cornwall, situated at the mouth of a river of the same name, near the English Channel, with a commodious and safe harbour, capable of receiving large vessels, defended with three batteries; the town is populous and flourishing; and besides the pilchard fishery, which is very considerable, the inhabitants carry on some foreign trade. It is a corporation, governed by a mayor, aldermen, recorder, &c. and one of the feudal tenures of the Duke of Cornwall. It is likewise a borough town, and sends two members to parliament. Edward IV. favoured this town so much, that when the French attempted to burn it, he ordered two towers to be built for its defence, with a chain thrown across the river; but afterwards the inhabitants falling on some French vessels in time of peace, he took the chain, all their ships and naval stores, and removed them to Dartmouth. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1155. 32 miles ENE. Falmouth, 26 W. Plymouth, 240 WSW. London. *Long.* 4. 38. W. *Lat.* 50. 19. N.

Fowey, or *Fawey*, a river of England, in the county of Cornwall, which rises about four miles SE. Camelford, and runs into the English Channel, a little below the town of Fowey.

Fowre, or *Fore*, a village of Ireland, in the county of Westmeath: it was once a place of note, and continued to send members to the Irish parliament till the union between the two kingdoms. 10 miles N. Mullingar, 40 NW. Dublin.

Fox Island, an island near the west coast of Ireland. 7 miles E. Slyme Head.

Fox Island, an American island near the coast of Main. *Long.* 68. 40. W. *Lat.* 44. 2. N.

Fox Islands, see *Aleutian Islands*.

Fox Islands, a cluster of small islands on the south side of the gulf of St. Laurence. *Long.* 59. 10. W. *Lat.* 51. N.

Fox River, a river of Canada, which runs into the gulf of St. Laurence, 9 miles NNW. Cape Rosieres.

Fox River, a river of North-America, which forms a communication between Green Bay in lake Michigan and lake Winnebago. The river for about four or five miles from the bay has a gentle current; after that space, till you arrive at the Winnebago lake, it is full of rocks and very rapid; at many places it is necessary to land the canoes, and carry them a considerable way. Its breadth in general from the Green lake to Winnebago lake is between 70 and 100 yards; the land on its borders very good and thinly wooded with hickory, oak, and hazel. On this river were once the habitations of the Attigamies and the Saules. *Long.* of the mouth 87. 53. W. *Lat.* 43. 48. N.

Fox River, a river of Canada, which runs into lake Michigan, *Long.* 87. 20. W. *Lat.* 48. 30. N.

Fox River, a river of the western territory of America, which runs into the Theakiki, *Long.* 87. 58. W. *Lat.* 41. 28. N.

Fox River, a river of the western territory of America, which runs into the Wabash, *Long.* 88. 31. W. *Lat.* 38. N.

Foxerna, a town of Sweden, in West Gothland. 24 miles N. Gothenburg.

Foxford, a town of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, on the Moy. 12 miles NNE. Castlebar.

Fox, a town of Peru. 9 miles E. Lipas.

Foxtown, a town of the state of North-Carolina. 30 miles S. Newbern.

Foxtown, a town of the state of New York. 24 miles W. New-York.

Foyle, a river of Ireland, which passes by Londonderry, and four miles below expands itself into a large bay, called *Lough Foyle*, 12 miles long and 7 broad, and land-locked on all sides, the entrance not being above half a mile wide, having only one deep channel in the middle, between sands and shallows.

Foy's Island, an island of Ireland, in the Shannon. 21 miles below Limerick.

Foz, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, at the conflux of the Zatas and the Tagus. 24 miles NE. Lisbon.

Foz, a town of France, in the department of the Var. 4 miles NE. Barjols.

Foz, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, corrupted probably from Fossa Mariana, a new canal made from the Rhône, by Marius the Roman consul. 5 miles WNW. Martigues.

Foze Rock, a rock in the Atlantic, at the

entrance of Dingle Bay, on the west coast of Ireland. *Long.* 10. 32. W. *Lat.* 52. 1. N.

Fozzano, a town of the island of Corfica. 4 miles N. Sarfano.

Frades, *Dôz*, a river of Brasil, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 17. S.

Fraga, a town of Spain, in Aragon, on the frontiers of Catalonia, situated on a sharp rock near the Cinca; near which Alphonso I. king of Aragon, lost a battle and his life, in the year 1134. It contains two parish churches, and two convents. This town was called by the Romans *Flavia Gallica*. 30 miles S. Balbastro. 53 ESE. Saragossa. *Long.* 0. 17. E. *Lat.* 41. 27. N.

Fragnino, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra. 8 miles N. Benevento.

Fragnitello, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra. 6 miles N. Benevento.

Fragoa de St. Pedro, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 13 miles SSW. Lamego.

Fragoas, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura. 6 miles NW. Santaren.

Frails, rocks on the south coast of the county of Wexford, in Ireland. 12 miles SW. Carnfore Point. *Long.* 6. 34. W. *Lat.* 52. 6. N.

Fralem Muerto, a town of South-America, in the government of Buenos Ayres. 300 miles NNW. Buenos Ayres.

Frain, or *Wranze*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Znaym, with a citadel. 12 miles WNW. Znaym.

Fraise, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges. 10 miles E. Bruyeres, 6 S. St. Diey.

Frakmont, a mountain of Switzerland, in the canton of Uri.

Frambant sur Pisse, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne. 9 miles WNW. Lassay.

Framcourt, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. 4 miles S. St. Pol.

Framlingham, a town of England, in the county of Suffolk, where the Princess Mary retired before she came to the crown, after the death of her brother Edward VI. It has a weekly market. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1854, of whom 704 were employed in trade and manufactures. 18 miles NE. Ipswich, 87 NNE. London.

Framont, a mountain of France, one of the highest parts of the Vosges, about 15 m. Molsheim.

Frampen, a town of Pomerelia. 12 miles S. Dantzic.

Framton, or *Fremeton*, a town of England, in the county of Dorset, on the river Frome. 6 miles WNW. Dorchester, 126 WSW. London.

Francaſtel, a town of France, in the department of the Oise. 5 miles SW. Breteuil.

Francaſtella, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto. It is large, and regularly built; the streets wide and straight; the houses shewy, though in a heavy style of architecture. Since the year 1734, when a considerable part of the town was thrown down by an earthquake, the inhabitants are so afraid of another visitation, that they dare not raise their dwellings more than one story above the ground-floor. The main street would be thought handsome even in a capital city. The avenues to the gates are well planted, and afford a pleasant shade. The inhabitants, in number 12,000, subsist by the sale of oil and cotton, of which last they make very fine stockings. A great quantity of tobacco is raised in the lordship, which by a composition entered into with the farmers of the revenue, is allowed to be cured and manufactured here into a species of snuff, in colour, flavour, and softness, like the Spanish. In the year 1310, as Philip of Anjou, prince of Tarento, was hunting in the forest, which then covered the face of the country, a stag was driven into a grotto, where the hunters discovered the portrait of a Madona. It was removed with great solemnity to a chapel, and in order to encourage people to settle round it for its defence, Philip granted lands to all comers, with ten years exemption from taxes; and as a pledge of the sincerity of his intentions, named the colony *Francaſtella*, or *Freetown*; and gave it an olive-tree, the emblem of peace and fertility, for its armorial seal. The prince's mansion is a quadrangular castle, surrounded by a dry ditch. This and the adjoining manors were purchased, about the middle of the 16th century, by the Imperials of Genoa, from St. Charles Borromeo archbishop of Milan, who is said to have distributed in one day the whole purchase money to the poor of his diocese, at that time afflicted with pestilence and famine. 15 m. ENE. Tarento, 20 W. Brindisi.

Francaſtella, a town of Naples, in the Basilicata. 15 miles SW. Turfi.

Francaſtella, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 13 miles WSW. Squillace.

Francaſtella, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 4 miles NE. Cassano.

Francaſtella, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra. 9 m. NE. Civita di Chieti.

Francaſtella, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Demona. 12 miles WNW. Taormina.

Long. 15. 20. E. *Lat.* 17. 54. N.

Francaſtella, a town of Genoa. 6 miles S. Novi.

France, a country of Europe, bounded on the north by the English channel and the Rhine; on the east by Germany, Switzerland, and Italy; on the south by the Mediterranean Sea and Spain; and on the west by the Atlantic; about 200 leagues long,

and 188 wide. At the decline of the Roman power, this country, then called Gaul, was invaded by the Franks, a people who inhabited the borders of the Rhine, and entirely subdued by them, under the conduct of their leader, or king, Clovis. These Franks were tall of stature, their hair light, and eyes blue; adroit, active, and courageous, they rushed forwards on their enemies, swift as an arrow; they put to death for the most part those whom they conquered; the spoils of the vanquished were their harvest; they dwelt in forests and in marshes, where their women resided; their cabins were of wood, constructed without art, and formed into scattered villages without order. These savages, united together, under the command of a prince, went with him to war, without being under his subjection in time of peace: their princes were rather the chiefs of the soldiers than kings of the people; they paid him no tribute, they divided the spoils, and they made him presents. Such were the conquerors of Gaul; such were the founders of the French monarchy. This nation afterwards became Christians, at least in name, if such can be called so, who submit to ceremonies of which they neither know the design nor end; however, they insensibly lost their ancient manners. Their democracy was effaced, and a military aristocracy succeeded. Their kings were always taken from the same family, which was that of Clovis. It produced but few great men. Theodebert is perhaps the only one who truly deserved the name. The generals were elected by the grandees, and these generals, under the name of mayors, became insensibly, the chiefs of the state, made their kings to be forgotten, governed instead of them, and sat in their place. They could indeed perform nothing without the general assembly of the nation, which restrained their power. These assemblies were composed of the clergy and the nobility, whose consent was necessary both for war and peace, and the ordonnances of the prince, or rather of the mayor, could only be ratified or made into laws by them. But the mayors, by their great virtues, or by the splendour of their actions, generally influenced their decisions. This office in time became hereditary; Pepin Heristel governed all France for twenty-seven years; his widow and his grandson governed after him. This grandson was Charles Martel, a man worthy the power which he claimed, and who deserved to give kings to France, since he was governor and defender, defeating the Mahometans, who meant to invade France, as they had already invaded Spain. He might have taken the title of king, but was contented with that of duke. Pepin,

his son, proposed to the Pope to decide which ought to bear the name of king; a prince without capacity, or a minister who governed with glory. The Pope had need of Pepin; he decided that the minister ought to be king, and Pepin usurped the crown. He rendered himself agreeable to the clergy, by restoring to them the estates which his father had taken from them; he made himself respected by the nobility, by his genius and his power; the nation knew nothing of their ancient kings but their name, and the decision of the Pope was sufficient to influence them. Not only the mayors of the palace usurped this power, but the governors of distant provinces, under weak princes, became likewise absolute on their estates. The principal commanders of the provinces were called *ducs*, or *dukes*, that is to say, generals; those of towns or counties less extensive, had the title of *comte*, a word invented in the Lower Roman empire, the use of which was adopted by the Franks. The titles or offices of duke and comte were neither hereditary nor for life, but merely depended on the will of the sovereign. The irruption of the Normans into the maritime parts of France induced Charles the Simple to grant to Rollo, their chief, that country, which has been since called Normandy, in *alloden sempiternum*. This word *allode*, or *alleu*, marks full property; and is distinguished from *fudum*, or *feodem*, *fief*, which at its origin was a kind of commandery, granted for service in war; and which did not pass from father to son without a particular grant from the king. After the death of Charles the Simple, and Rodolph, other dukes and comtes, who had grants of land in *fief*, rendered themselves absolute proprietors. According to the ancient institutions, the comtes should have been subordinate to the dukes, but they, in places where they found themselves possessed of strength or power, acknowledged the supremacy of neither dukes nor kings. It would be impossible to give the true bounds of the different estates, on account of the different changes which these usurpers introduced. All of them held their estates without any other title than that of power; but after they had rejected the princes who remained of the race of Charlemagne, (whose name has not been mentioned, because France formed only a part of his vast dominions,) and had elected themselves Hugh Capet, mayor of the palace, duke of France, and comte of Paris, to be king, they became peaceable possessors. The new king was obliged to support and maintain those who had supported himself. On the other hand, these lords were under the necessity of leaving their vassals in possession of their *fiefs*, which were considered

as patrimonial property. These vassals, for the most part, owed liege homage to their lords; and in some countries where the lords had better preserved their rights, the vassals were supported in possession of their lands, on paying a certain sum at each alteration or exchange of the owners. This they called redeeming the fief, or the right of redemption; and from that time all kinds of fiefs in France became patrimonial, like other goods. Hugh Capet was no more an absolute sovereign in France than the Emperor of Germany formerly was. The dukes and comtes were sovereigns, as absolute in their estates, and as considerable in the scale of princes, as the princes of the empire. The kingdom continued in this state until the time of Philip Augustus, who by his great victories re-united most of the large provinces to his dominions; since which, his successors, either by arms, by succession, by donation, or other titles of acquisition, have annexed all the dismembered parts into one estate. The kingly government of France had continued from Clovis, who established himself at Soissons, in the year 486. Others call Pharamond the first king of France, who began to reign in the year 420. Hugh Capet obtained the crown of France in the year 987; and in the year 1793, on the 21st of January, Louis XVI. one of his descendants, was executed on a public scaffold at Paris, and with him ended the monarchy of France. His son, a minor, remained in prison to his death, which happened in June 1795. Thus France, after continuing a monarchy for upwards of twelve hundred years, was by the national assembly declared a republic. After the death of the king, different parties prevailed at different times, and seldom without supporting their authority by a deluge of blood. In 1802, a new constitution was declared, and the executive power invested in three consuls, of whom General Buonaparte, a native of Corsica, who had conducted a victorious army almost to the gates of Vienna, was elected chief, at first only for a time, afterwards for life; with the further privilege of naming his successor; and on Nov. 9th, 1804, he was crowned Emperor of the French, by the name of Napoleon. On this occasion the Pope, who had been lately raised to the papal dignity by the influence of Buonaparte, made a journey from Rome, in order to officiate at the ceremony. With the fall of monarchy, or indeed before, all titles of nobility were abolished; and all ecclesiastical domains, such as abbeys, monasteries, convents, &c. were decreed national property; all titles were abolished; the revenues of the higher orders of the clergy reduced, and the number lessened; annuities were granted to the professed; and

to the parochial clergy a provision was granted, moderate, but perhaps superior to what they had before received as vicars. The ancient division into provinces, or governments, was also, by a solemn decree of the nation, changed into that of departments, districts, and cantons. Since the revolution, the French have added to their dominions, the Austrian Netherlands, all the circle of Westphalia; as likewise the circles of the Upper and Lower Rhine, left of the river Rhine; the bishopric of Bâle, on the left bank of the Rhine, the republic of Geneva; with the whole of Savoy, and Piedmont. All these states are incorporated into France, and divided into departments: and indemnities are provided, out of the ecclesiastical foundations of Germany, for those princes who have lost their estates by this union. In the year 1793, a new calendar was formed, dividing the year into twelve months, of 30 days each, with five intercalary days, dedicated to national festivals, and called *sans culotides*. Each month was divided into decades, and the day of rest every tenth, instead of every seventh. The religion of the French was the catholic of the church of Rome. In 1469, Louis XI. was honoured with the title of the most christian king, and the eldest son of the church, by Pope Paul II.; which title was continued to his successors. Henry IV. by what was called the edict of Nantes, granted the protestants a free exercise of their religion, in 1590. This edict was revoked by Louis XIV. in 1685. By a concordate published in 1802, it was decreed that no bull, brief, &c. of the court of Rome, shall have any effect in France, without the consent of the government. No individual, apostolic nuncio, legate, &c. shall be permitted to exercise their functions in France, but with the consent of the government, and in a manner conformable to the liberties of the Gallican church. No man can be named a bishop but a Frenchman, aged at least 30 years, having an attestation of his morals delivered by a bishop, and after an examination of his doctrine by a bishop and two priests. Bishops may not quit their sees without the permission of the first consul. There shall be a liturgy, and a catechism for the French church; the new calendar, which begins at the autumnal equinox is preserved; the name of the days shall be as in the ancient calendar; Sunday shall be the day of rest for the public functionaries. The allowance of the archbishops shall be 15,000 livres annually; of the bishops 10,000. No clergyman shall be ordained as priest, who is not 25 years of age, and possessed of 300 livres annual revenue. The cures shall reside in their parishes; priests that do not regularly belong to any diocese, shall not officiate; no other holidays, except Sunday, shall be

kept without the consent of the government; the bells shall only be rung for divine service. The bishops shall visit every year a part of their diocese, the whole every five years. No religious ceremony shall take place out of the temples, in those towns where there are temples dedicated to the different forms of worship; the same temple shall be consecrated only to one form of worship. The nuptial benedictions shall be only given by the clergy to those who have been married by the civil officers. France is divided into ten archbishoprics; that of Paris containing eight bishoprics; that of Malines, containing seven; Besançon, five; Lyons, four; Aix, four; Toulouse, five; Bourdeaux, three; Bourges, three; Tours, seven; and Rouen, four; making in the whole ten archbishoprics, and fifty bishoprics. No person shall exercise the ministerial functions but a Frenchman. The Protestant churches and their Ministers shall have no connection with any foreign power: the maintenance of the ministers shall be provided for wherever the property and oblations of the community fall short. There are to be two seminaries, one in the east of France for the instruction of ministers of the confession of Augsberg; and the other at Geneva, for the reformed churches. The professors are to be named by the first consul; and no minister to be appointed without a certificate of his having studied in the seminary of his religion; the rules for the government of these seminaries to be also settled by the government. The reformed churches of France, shall have pastors local consistories, and synods. There shall be a consistorial church for every 6000 souls of the same communion. Five consistorial churches shall form the district of a synod. The number of the ministers or pastors, in the same consistorial church cannot be increased without the authority of government. The pastors cannot resign without stating their motives to government, which shall approve or reject them. All the pastors now in exercise are provisionally confirmed: the churches of the confession of Augsberg shall be subordinate to the inspections; five consistorial churches shall form an inspection, which is to assemble only by permission of government; each inspection to chuse an inspector, and two laymen; such choice to be confirmed by the first consul. There are to be three general consistories one at Strasburg; for the protestants of Augsberg, of the department of the Upper and Lower Rhine; a second at Mentz, for those of the departments of the Sarre and Mont Tonnerre; and the third at Cologne, for those of the departments of the Rhine, Moselle, and Roer. This great revolution of France was not brought about without alarming the neighbouring powers of Europe, who entered into a formidable

alliance; to what purpose has not been clearly or accurately explained, and perhaps not known to each other; but whatever the private views of each might be, their united aim appeared to have been the destruction of the democratic party, and the restoration of monarchy. Dreadful and bloody has been the contest. France has hitherto been successful. Austria continued its unavailing and unsuccessful endeavours, till after losing the Netherlands, and its dominions in Italy, it was compelled to treat, and a peace was signed at Luneville on the 9th of Feb. 1801. England continued some months longer; at length however hostilities ceased between these mighty powers, and peace was concluded at Amiens in March 1802. This agreement was but of short duration, and the horrors of war were soon renewed. In this coalition, Russia took an active part: each army took the field, but the French marched out with uninterrupted success beyond Vienna, of which, they took possession, into Moravia, and by a decisive victory gained at Austerlitz over the united forces of Russia and Austria, finished the war with the campaign: this begun in the autumn of 1804, and ended in the spring of 1805. In 1806, the King of Prussia took the field against France, at the head of a very formidable power, accompanied by the Duke of Brunswick, and most of his chief officers: the opposing armies met near Jena, in 1806, and after a dreadful slaughter, the French were victorious. A Russian army advanced to assist the Prussians, but at the battle of Friedland their united forces were defeated: this was decisive, and a peace was soon after signed at Tilsit. There is no country of Europe more beautiful or more agreeable to live in than France; the air in general is pure and wholesome, and the change of seasons is less inconvenient than in almost any other. It is not subject to such severe cold as Germany, nor to the violent heat of Italy and Spain. In the southern parts the winters are indeed sharp, but of short duration. The seasons are more regular than in England. The soil, diversified by mountains and plains, is watered by a great number of large and small rivers, which serve at once to fertilize the country, and convey merchandise from one extremity of the nation to the other. The industry of the inhabitants, joined to its natural advantages, renders it one of the most fertile countries in Europe. It abounds in corn, legumes, fruit, wines, oil, pasture, hemp, and flax, sufficient for its own inhabitants, and for exportation. Here are mines of iron, lead, and copper, there are likewise some of silver and gold, but the last are not rich enough to defray the expences of working. The chief productions of France, for exportation, are wines, as Cham-

pagne, Burgundy, claret, &c. brandy, vinegar, fruit, corn, salt, hemp, flax, silk, resin, oil, soap, cork, kid-skins, perfumes, drugs, &c. The manufactures are silks, such as lustrings, modes, brocades, velvets, &c. woollen cloth, linen, coarse and fine lace, paper, china of exquisite beauty and fineness, soap, &c. The French have for some years past obtained the secret from Spain of making Castile soap, as it is called, and have very large manufactures both at Marseilles and Toulon, and have thereby deprived the Spaniards of that valuable branch of trade. Nor is this the only benefit the French receive by this manufacture; for as one of the chief ingredients of making this soap is Levantine olive oil, their large sale for their soap gives them the advantage of constant back-freights from the Levant with these oils; which, it seems, has proved one means of the French advancing the Turkey trade upon the ruin of the English. As France is certainly the most populous and extensive country of Europe, so its inland traffic is proportionate, and in many particulars far beyond any country in Europe; being carried on with great ease and little expence, by means of many large navigable rivers and canals. The arts and sciences have always been encouraged in France. The art of engraving has attained great excellence; architecture, civil and military, has attained a high degree of perfection; and the construction of their ships has not been outdone even by the English themselves. Under Louis XIV. academies were erected, with very liberal establishments, for the promotion of arts, sciences, and the *belles-lettres*: since the revolution, the separate institutions have been united under the title of the *National Institute*, with salaries to the members which are paid by the public; and apartments in the *ci-devant* palace of the Louvre have been appropriated to the reception of those exquisite specimens of sculpture and painting, which fell into the hands of the French, in consequence of their victories in Italy. The principal rivers are the Seine, the Loire, the Garonne, and Rhône. France, before the revolution, was said to contain 400 cities or walled towns, 43,000 small towns or villages, and 25,000,000 inhabitants. A late writer, speaking of France, says, it is situated in a temperate zone, between the 42d and 51st degree of northern latitude, contains from north to south 240 leagues, and 222 leagues from east to west. Its superficies consists of 32,000 square leagues, and its population of 32,621,265 inhabitants, equal to 1000 individuals upon each league. It is divided into 103 departments, 108 prefectures, 417 districts, and 47,468 communes. Its military state contains 27 divisions, commanded by 10 many generals of divisions.

Its ecclesiastical establishment consists of 11 archbishops, 58 bishops, 4603 curacies, 31,800 under-curacies, and 80 consistorial or protestant churches. The war establishment of the army consists of 554,407 men, viz. of the infantry of the line 341,411, light-infantry 100,130, cavalry of the line 14,120, light cavalry 68,988, artillery on foot 20,656, artillery on horseback 3,229, pioneers, miners, engineers 6873. The yearly conscription alone gives a mass of near a million of soldiers. M. Daru has observed, in a work lately published upon the recruiting of the army, that France, in danger, can choose defenders among six millions of men able to carry arms. Her maritime power is far from what it was under Louis XIV. and what it will one day be probably under Bonaparte. The clear revenue of France, during the year 11, was 589,500,000 livres. Her public debts amount to 1,260,000,000 livres, of which 84,000,000 interest is paid. Paris is the capital.

France, (Ile of,) a part of France, so called before the revolution, being bounded by the rivers Seine, Marne, Oise, Aisne, and Ourque. Paris was the capital and situated in the centre.

France, (Ile of,) see *Mauritius*.

Francejas, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. 6 miles SE Nerac, 9 SW. Agen. Long. o. 30. E. Lat. 44. 3. N.

Franceja, a small island near the coast of Brasil. Lat. 20. 12. S.

Francfort on the Maine, an imperial city of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, situated in a pleasant, fertile, and healthy country, on the river Maine, by which it is divided into two parts; that on the north, which is the largest, and is properly called *Francfort*, the other on the south side of the Maine is called *Saxenhausen*, the whole divided into fourteen wards, two only of which are situated in Saxenhausen. *Francfort* is an ancient city. Some authors ascribe its origin to Marcomire duke of Franconia, father to Pharamond; others to one of his predecessors named Francus, who lived 100 years before him, and say it was anciently called *Trajectum Francorum*: but there is no certainty in all this. What is more certain is, that it was called *Helenopolis*, from Helen, mother to Constantine the Great; now it is called *Francfort on the Maine*, to distinguish it from *Francfort on the Oder*, in the marquisate of Brandenburg. It is one of the Hanse and Imperial towns in Germany, and though it be in the circle of Franconia, it is properly in Veteravia; of which it is the capital. It stands on the Maine, in a wide champaign country; and is very well situated for bringing corn and wine in abundance,

from the Palatinate and Franconia. The kings of the Franks resided here, as likewise the immediate successors of Charlemagne: the emperors of Germany have been elected and generally crowned here. Francfort is about a league and a half in circumference. The inner wall is lined with towers; beyond are ditches filled with water, ramparts, bastions, &c. The garrison consists of thirteen companies of soldiers. The principal streets are handsome, the others are narrow. The Roman Catholics have three churches, and the Lutherans six. The Jews are confined to a narrow street, where they are shut up every night; they have a synagogue, a seminary, and an hospital; but they are excluded from the public walks, suffer great indignities, yet still find it their interest to reside here. Among the archives of the town-house is kept, in a casket of gold, the golden bull of the Emperor Charles IV. which is a parchment book of 43 quarto leaves, containing the fundamental institutes of the empire, written in Latin, in capital letters. Francfort is a place of considerable trade, which is assisted by two annual fairs. The magistrates are divided into three benches; the first is composed of fourteen echevins, the second of fourteen counsellors, the third is composed chiefly of tradesmen and artificers. All affairs of importance are decided by the two former; out of whom two burgomasters are annually chosen; the third bench executes offices relating to the police. Francfort was assessed 500 florins for the Roman month, and is taxed to the Imperial chamber 676 rix-dollars, 26 kruitzers. The territory of Francfort contains a great number of country houses, and several villages. The citizens of Francfort having had some quarrel with the magistrates, on account of privileges, matters went to such a height, that the ancient senators, after having been beset by the mob in the council chamber for four days, were forced to lay down their offices and retire to another place. The emperor sent thither an imperial mandate, ordering the ancient magistrates to be re-established, but to no effect: they found reason and pretences for not regarding it, which they sent him in writing: upon this another order was dispatched, to which they paid as little respect as to the first, protesting that they would suffer the utmost extremities in their persons and fortunes, rather than restore the ancient magistrates. During this squabble, the principal authors of the sedition raised, by means of their domestics, a great commotion in the city on the 24th of August. In the morning the mob was seen in bands through the town, and some dreadful scheme was apprehended, of massacre or plunder, things which commonly go together in popular insurrections. But after

dinner they went in a body to wreak their fury upon the quarter of the Jews; who at first contented themselves with barricading the gates of their streets, as well as they could; and some of the inhabitants came to their assistance: but the mob thickened from all corners of the city; and neither the consuls, nor the citizens, who came in arms to prevent the tumult, could hinder it. The gates were broken open, and the Jews, putting themselves in a posture of defence, killed and wounded several of the ring-leaders of the mob: this inflamed the fury of the populace, and the Jews were obliged at last to retire within their houses, to save if they could their wives and infants. But being driven from thence, they made their escape into the burying-place, where they fortified themselves in the best manner that they were able, abandoning their houses and all they had in the world, which they could not carry with them, to the plunderers. Next day early the greatest part of the citizens on foot or on horseback, came well armed to the quarter of the Jews, where the riot was not yet over: they began by posting strong guards at all the entries, and then seized the plunderers, and took from them what they were carrying off, and put such effects in a secure place, in order to restore them to the proprietors, and so at last put an end to the insurrection. The Jews, seeing the burghesses in arms to defend them, and fearing that the populace might force their burying-place, in which they had entrenched themselves, begged leave to retire out of the town, which was immediately granted to them. The citizens in arms escorted them to the river, where they embarked with their wives and children, and all the effects which they had saved, or that had been recovered by the citizens from the plunderers. In the year 1758, the French seized it in the following manner. The regiment of Nassau, presenting themselves, as if they wanted only to pass through the city, a detachment of the garrison went to meet them by way of ceremony, as is usual, and conducted them as far as Sachsenhausen gate; but instead of proceeding further, the said regiment took post there, seized the grand guard, and likewise mastered the gunner's guard. Soon after the regiments of Beauvoisins, Rohan, Rochefort, Bentheim, and Roy Deux Ponts, came and occupied the principal places: and thus while the inhabitants least suspected it, the French troops made this Imperial city the head-quarters of the Prince of Soubise. In 1792, it was again taken by the French, but resigned soon after to the Prussians. Francfort surrendered to the French on the 4th of July 1796, and was taxed to pay six millions of livres in specie, and two millions

in provisions. The French were obliged to evacuate it the following month, on the defeat of Jourdan, at Wurzburg. A council was held here in 794, against the heresy of Felix bishop of Urgel, who taught that Christ was the son of God only by adoption; and another in 1006, to erect the city of Bamberg into a bishopric. 20 miles E. Mentz. *Long.* 8. 37. E. *Lat.* 50. 7. N.

Francfort on the Oder, a town of Germany, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, with an university, founded in the year 1506, by the elector Joachim, and his brother Albert; composed of Calvinist professors. It has, besides a noble academy, a society for the promoting of arts and sciences, two colleges, two faubourgs, and several churches. In 1631, Francfort was taken by the Swedes, who held it till it was retaken in 1633. In 1759, this city was taken and laid under contribution by the Russians: at the same time the Austrians took possession of the suburbs, and committed great disorders: the troops entered on the 30th of July, and did not evacuate it till the 27th of August. In 1806, it fell into the hands of the French, 12 miles SSW. Custrin, 48 E. Berlin. *Long.* 14. 45. E. *Lat.* 52. 22. N.

Franche-Comté, before the revolution, a province of France, and anciently a part of the kingdom of Burgundy. Almost one half of the country is level, abounding in grain, wine, pasture, hemp, &c. the rest is mountainous, but breeds excellent cattle, and produces some corn and wine. There are mines of copper, iron, lead, and silver, and some mineral springs, with quarries of alabaster and marble. The principal rivers were the Saône, the Ougnon, and the Doubs. It is now divided into the three departments of Mount Jura, the Doubs, and Upper Saône.

Franchimont, a town of France, in the department of the Ourthe, with a small country, to which the title of marquis was annexed. 13 miles SE. Liege.

Francia, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 8 miles NE. Nicotera.

Francisco de Prado, a town of Brasil. 80 miles SE. Pauxis.

Franckenau, &c. see *Frankenau*, &c.

Francucci, a town of the duchy of Spoleto. 7 miles WNW. Spoleto.

François, a town of Canada, on the east coast of lake St. Pierre. *Long.* 72. 36. W. *Lat.* 46. 5. N.

Françoise, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa. *Lat.* 20. 15. N.

Françoise, (*La*) a town of France, in the department of the Lot. 7 miles NW. Montauban, 19 SSW. Cahors. *Long.* 1. 20. E. *Lat.* 44. 7. N.

Francoli, a river of Spain, which runs into the sea near Tarragon in Catalonia.

Francolino, a town of Italy, in the department of the Lower Po. 8 miles NE. Ferrara.

Franconia, a circle of Germany, bounded on the north by Meissen and Thuringia; on the east by Bohemia, and the Upper Palatinate, on the south by Bavaria and Swabia, and on the west by the Lower Palatinate and the electorate of Mentz. It is situated near the centre of Germany, the form inclined to a circle, whose diameter is about 150 miles. In the centre the land is fertile in corn, wine, fruit, &c.; but the frontiers are full of forests and mountains, and little cultivated. The principal river is the Main. The inhabitants of many towns are Roman Catholics, though the principal part are Lutherans. The Calvinists have some churches, and the Jews some synagogues. The states which compose the circle of Franconia are either ecclesiastical or civil. The ecclesiastical princes are the Bishops of Bamberg, Wurzburg, and Aichstett, and the Grand Master of the Teutonic order. The secular princes are, the Prince of Culmbach; the Margrave of Anspach; the Counts of Henneberg, Schwarzenberg; the Princes of Lowenstein, Wertheim, Hohenlohe-Waldenburg, Hohenlohe-Neuenstein, Castell, Wertheim, Rieneck, Erbach, Limburg-Geildorf, Limburg-Speckfeld, Seinsheim, Reigelsburg, Weigentheld, Welzheim, and Haulen; with the Imperial towns of Nuremberg, Rothenburg, Windsheim, Schweinfurt, and Weissenburg. In the military arrangement of the empire, being in time of peace fixed at 40,000 men, Franconia furnishes 980 horse, and 1902 foot; and at the division of 300,000 florins to the chest of the empire, this circle was rated at 22,696 florins 47 kruitzers.

Franconville, a town of France. 10 m. N. Paris.

Francozo, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 22 miles E. Viseu.

Francremont, a town of France, in the department of the Ourthe. 4 miles N. Spa.

Frane, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs. 7 m. SW. Pontarlier.

Franeker, a town of Holland, in Friesland, situated in the district of Westergoo, in the canton of Franekeradeel, to which it gives name; it is watered by two canals, navigable for barges, and has a castle, built in the 15th century, where the governors of the country sometimes resided. It is said that the city was built in the year 1191, in the reign of the emperor Henry VI. the son of Frederick Barbarossa. It has a celebrated university, established by the States, and William Louis comte of Nassau, in the year 1585. Adrian Metius, professor of mathematics; Pierius Winsemus, lawyer and historiographer of Friesland; George Pafor, professor of the Greek language; Sixtus

Amama, &c. have done honour to this university by their learning and writings. It is one of the nearest towns in Friesland, and the ordinary residence of the noblesse of the country. 9 miles W. Lewarden, 5 E. Harlingen. *Long.* 5. 28. *E. Lat.* 53. 11. N.

Frank, a town of Italy, in the department of the Adda and Oglio. 8 miles SW. Breno.

Frank, a town of South-Carolina. 11 miles E. Kingston.

Frankenau, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hohenlohe. 12 miles N. Dinkelsbühl.

Frankenau, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hesse. 24 m. SW. Cassel, 80 SSW. Waldeck.

Frankenburg, a town of Austria. 6 m. WNW. Voglsbrunn.

Frankenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Erzgebürg, on the Tichopa. This is a place of great antiquity, and was fortified against the Saxons by Charlemagne. 9 miles W. Freyberg, 7 NNE. Chemnitz. *Long.* 12. 59. *E. Lat.* 50. 50. N.

Frankendal, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, late in the Lower Palatinate, situated in a fertile plain, on a navigable canal, which communicates with the Rhine. It owes its rise to two convents, one of men, and the other of women. Some Flemings, who fled from persecution, settled here, and it became a flourishing town; when with the rest of the Palatinate, it felt the miseries of war, and was destroyed by the French, in the 17th century: but by the care of the prince, soon after rebuilt in a regular and handsome manner. The inhabitants are engaged in manufactures of porcelain, cloth, serges, silk, stuffs, stockings, soap, &c. It was taken by the French again in 1793, and laid under contribution. The inhabitants of Frankendal, among other privileges, are exempted from the military press, which is to supply the contingency to the army of the empire. It contains three churches, and a handsome hospital. 8 m. NNW. Mannheim, 8 S. Worms.

Frankensels, a town of Austria, situated on the river Naderspach. 20 miles WSW. Hainfelden, 36 W. Vienna.

Frankenhausen, a town of Germany, in the principality of Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt, divided into Old and New Town, situated on a branch of the Wipper. It contains a chateau, three churches, and a school, formerly a Cistercian convent; with rich salt works, which are very profitable, and belong to the citizens. 10 miles E. Sonderhausen, 26 N. Erfurt. *Long.* 11. 10. *E. Lat.* 51. 16. N.

Frankenhausen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Erzgebürg. 8 miles NNW. Zwickau.

Frankenheim, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 14 miles W. Meinungen.

Frankenstein, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Munsterburg, on the river Bautze. 9 miles W. Munsterburg, 12 SSW. Glatz. *Long.* 16. 42. *E. Lat.* 51. 25. N.

Frankenstein, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine. 5 miles SE. Darmstadt.

Frankenstein, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre. 20 miles SE. Deux Ponts.

Frankenweinheim, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wurzburg. 4 miles SW. Geroltszhausen.

Frankenau, a town of Prussia, in the province of Ermeland. 10 m. S. Heilsberg.

Frankfort, a town of United America, in the state of Kentucky, situated on the Kentucky river. *Long.* 85. 12. *W. Lat.* 38. 3. N.

Frankfort, a town of Virginia, in Patterson's Creek. 7 miles S. Fort Cumberland.

Frankland's Islands, a cluster of islands on the north-east coast of New Holland, in the South Pacific Ocean, about 6 miles from the land. *Long.* 146. *E. Lat.* 17. 12. S.

Franklin, a county of Pennsylvania.

Franklin, a county of Georgia.

Franklinville, a town of the state of Kentucky. 77 miles ESE. Frankfort. *Long.* 83. 44. *W. Lat.* 37. 27. N.

Franks, a town of Pennsylvania. 20 m. W. Huntingdon.

Frankstadt, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau. 4 miles S. Freyberg, 35 E. Prerau. *Long.* 18. 17. *E. Lat.* 49. 29. N.

Frankwald, or *Puskowitz*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oels. 4 miles NW. Festenberg.

Franken, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 7 miles W. Abbeville.

Franquemont, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bale, on the Doubs, often besieged and taken in the Swiss wars. 23 miles W. Soleure, 16 N. Neuchâtel.

Franqueville, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine. 6 miles SE. Rouen.

Franque, a town on the east coast of Madagascar. *Long.* 49. 20. *E. Lat.* 18. 40. N.

Frantsila, a town of Sweden, in the government of Uleå. 30 miles SE. Brahested.

Franktsdorf, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse. 4 miles N. Neisse.

Franksburg, a town of Swedish Pomerania, founded, in 1587, on the place where stood a rich abbey. Duke Bogislas XIII. wished to make it a town only for arts and manufactures; and 100 noblemen engaged to build it: they chose the magistrates to the number of seven among themselves, but it has not flourished. 14 miles SSW.

Strallund, 27 ENE. Rostock. *Long.* 12. 56. *E. Lat.* 54. 10. N.

Frascaruola, a town of Italy, in the department of the Gogna. 3 miles NE. Valenza, 8 SW. Lumello.

Frascati, or *Frescati*, a town of the Popedom, in the Campagna di Roma; the see of a bishop, who is a cardinal, and depends immediately on the Pope; celebrated for the number of palaces and country seats of Italian princes and cardinals, in which are found most beautiful paintings and sculptures. Here are seven convents. It was the ancient Tufculum, destroyed by the Romans in the year 1191. 10 miles SE. Rome.

Fraserburgh, a seaport town of Scotland, in the north-east part of the county of Aberdeen, on the south side of Kinnaid's Head, in the frith of Murray; built in the middle of the 14th century, by Sir Alexander Fraser. The harbour is small but good, with from 11 to 16 feet of water, and 20 immediately out of the harbour. Seven vessels, from 50 to 100 tons, belong to the port. It is a burgh of regality; and in 1801, contained 2215 inhabitants. 42 miles N. Aberdeen, 157 N. Edinburgh. *Long.* 1. 55. W. *Lat.* 57. 33. N.

Frasigione, a town of Etruria. 7 miles N. Pittoia.

Frasla, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 10 miles W. Cilly.

Frassiniet, a town of France, in the department of the Lot. 15 m. NW. Cahors.

Frassineto, a town of Naples, in the province of Bari. 9 miles SSW. Conversano.

Frassineto, a town of Italy, in the Paduan. 2 miles N. Montagnana.

Frastentz, a town of Germany, in the county of Feldkirch. 2 miles E. Feldkirch.

Fratelli, two small islands in the Mediterranean. 25 miles W. from Scarpanto. *Long.* 26. 22. E. *Lat.* 35. 45. N.

Frating, or *Wrateni*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Znaym. 22 miles WNW. Znaym.

Fratingo, a town of Italy, in Friuli. 25 miles SW. Udina.

Fratta, a town of the Popedom, in the dutchy of Urbino. 32 miles S. Urbino, 12 N. Perugia. *Long.* 12. 18. E. *Lat.* 43. 18. N.

Fratta, a town of Italy, in Friuli. 18 miles SSW. Udina.

Fratta, (*La*), a town of Italy, in the Polesino de Rovigo, on the Scortico, containing about 6000 souls.

Fraubrunnen, or *Frauenbrun*, a town of Switzerland, and seat of a bailiwick, in the canton of Berne, which takes its name from a celebrated monastery, founded in the year 1246. A battle was fought here between the Bernois, and an army led by Sire de Courcy, composed of Normans, English,

French, &c. in which the former were victorious. In 1797, the troops of Berne were defeated near this town by the French. 7 miles N. Berne.

Frauenaurach, see *Aurach*.

Frauenbach, a river of Thuringia, which runs into the Löss, 2 miles SW. Colleda.

Frauenberg, or *Przinda*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen. 5 miles SW. Hayd.

Frauenberg, or *Hluboka*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachatitz. 12 miles SE. Woodnian.

Frauenbreitungen, see *Breitungen*.

Frauenburg, a town of Prussia, in the province of Ermeland, situated on the Frisch-Haff, built in the year 1279. Copernicus, the celebrated astronomer, was a canon of this church, and died here in 1543. 16 miles NE. Elbing. *Long.* 19. 10. E. *Lat.* 54. 20. N.

Frauenburg, a town of the dutchy of Courland. 20 miles SSE. Goldingen, 30 W. Mittau.

Frauentorf, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Bamberg. 14 miles NNE. Bamberg.

Frauentorf, a town of the New Mark of Brandenburg. 10 miles S. Custrin.

Frauenfeld, a town of Switzerland, and capital of Thurgow; taken from the house of Austria, in the year 1460, by the Swiss, who left the town in possession of its own laws. It is the residence of a bailiff, who has no authority in the town. The Protestants and Roman Catholics have each a church; and the magistracy is composed of the professors of both religions. A great part of the town was burned down in the year 1771. 20 miles NE. Zurich, 14 SW. Constance.

Frauenmarck, a town of Hungary. 6 m. NE. Levens.

Frauenpriesnitz, a town of Germany, in Thuringia. 15 miles W. Weimar.

Frauenstadt, see *Freudenstadt*.

Frauenstein, a citadel of Carniola. 5 miles N. Crainburg.

Frauenstein, a town of Germany, in the circle of Erzgebürg, on the Mulda. 11 m. SSE. Freyberg, 18 SSW. Dresden. *Long.* 13. 31. E. *Lat.* 50. 43. N.

Frauenthal, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 10 miles S. Voitzberg.

Frauenthal, a town of the principality of Anspach. 5 miles NE. Creglingen.

Frauenwald, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 4 m. NE. Schleusingen.

Fraueheim, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 4 miles N. Windisch Weistritz.

Frauhofen, a town of Bavaria. 3 miles S. Landshut.

Fraunberg, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 7 miles ESE. Oberwoltz.

Fraureuth, a town of Germany, in the county of Reus. 6 miles NE. Greitz.

Fraustadt, or *Frauenstadt*, a town of the dutchy of Warsaw, on the frontiers of Silesia, remarkable for a battle fought here in the year 1706, in which the Saxons were defeated by the Swedes. It contains three Protestant churches, and is chiefly inhabited by Germans, who trade principally in cattle and wool. 70 miles NNW. Breslau, 20 NE. Glogau.

Frayles, (*Los*), a cluster of small islands in the West-Indies, about 6 miles NE. from the island of Margarita. *Long.* 63. 46. W. *Lat.* 11. 15. N.

Fraypont, a town of France, in the department of the Ourthe, on the river Weze. 8 miles SE. Liege.

Frazé, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire. 12 miles E. Nogent le Rotrou.

Frazersburgh, see *Frasersburgh*.

Frechilla, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. 17 miles NW. Palencia.

Freckelben, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anhalt Dessau. 30 miles WSW. Dessau.

Freckenhorst, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Munster. 1 m. SW. Warendorff.

Freddo, a river of Sicily, in the valley of Demona, which runs into the sea.

Freddo, a river of Calabria, which runs into the sea, *Long.* 16. 15. E. *Lat.* 39. 18. N.

Fredelburg, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Westphalia. 14 miles S. Brilon, 52 E. Cologne.

Fredeland, a town of Prussia, in Pomerelia. 60 miles SSW. Dantzic.

Fredensborg, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand. 18 miles N. Copenhagen. *Long.* 12. 25. E. *Lat.* 55. 59. N.

Fredenwalde, a town of Brandenburg, in the Ucker Mark. 11 miles S. Prenzlau, 40 N. Berlin. *Long.* 13. 50. E. *Lat.* 53. 7. N.

Frederica, a town of the state of Georgia, on the island of St. Simon, at the mouth of the Altamaha. This town was founded by General Oglethorpe, and is one of the oldest in the state. It had a regular fortress of brick, which is now suffered to decay. The river Altamaha forms a bay before the town, which affords a good and safe harbour for the largest vessels. 60 miles S. Savannah. *Long.* 81. 25. W. *Lat.* 31. 13. N.

Frederichrode, a town of Saxony, in the principality of Gotha. 6 miles S. Gotha.

Frederichshule, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Crossen. 5 m. SE. Zulichau.

Frederichsthal, a town of Saxony, in the marggravate of Meissen. 6 miles W. Senftenberg.

Frederichswalde, a town of Germany, in

the dutchy of Pomerania, on the Ihna. 3 miles NW. Stargard.

Fredericia, a strong seaport town of Denmark, in North Jutland, and diocese of Ripen; it is situated on the Little Belt, with a custom-house, where all vessels pay a toll. The circumference is extensive, but not filled with houses or people. It was first begun in 1651, by Frederic III. but the fortifications were scarcely completed, and the town built and properly inhabited, when the Swedes, in the year 1657, took it by storm, and burnt a great part of it. At the conclusion of the war, both the fortifications and the town were repaired; and in order to increase the number of its inhabitants, Christian V. in 1682, granted a charter, which rendered Fredericia an asylum for all bankrupts, whether natives or foreigners, and allowed the Calvinists, Papists, and Jews, free exercise of their religion. This town was formerly exempt from the excise, which it now pays. The fortifications, though in good condition, are of so large compass that they would require a numerous garrison to defend them. Fredericia has also several commercial privileges; but as it wants a good harbour, it cannot improve them to the best advantage. Here are two Lutheran churches, (in one of which the service is alternately performed in the Danish and German languages) a Calvinist church, a Popish church, a synagogue, a grammar-school, and good arsenal. A considerable quantity of tobacco is planted both within and without the walls. *Long.* 9. 44. E. *Lat.* 55. 35. N.

Frederick, a county of Maryland.

Frederick's Town, a town of America, capital of New Brunswick, on the right bank of St. John's river. *Long.* 66. 45. W. *Lat.* 46. 3. N.

Frederick Town, a town of the state of Maryland. 33 miles WNW. Baltimore. *Long.* 77. 28. W. *Lat.* 39. 31. N.

Frederick's Town, a town of the state of Maryland. 16 miles S. Elkton.

Frederickenburg, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anhalt Zerbst. 1 mile SW. Zerbst.

Fredericksburg, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Pomerania, formerly called Quarekenburg. 30 miles SSW. Colberg, 25 NNE. Stargard.

Fredericksburgh, a town of Virginia, situated on the south side of the Rappahanock, opposite Falmouth. 40 m. S. Washington.

Fredericksborg, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand. 18 miles NNW. Copenhagen. *Long.* 12. 20. E. *Lat.* 55. 56. N.

Fredericksburg, a town of New-York, in Dutchess county. 50 miles NNE. New-York. *Long.* 73. 38. W. *Lat.* 41. 31. N.

Fredericksburg, a town of Africa, on the gold coast. *Lat.* 6. 40. N.

Frederick Hendrick, a shoal in the Eastern Indian sea, between Banca and Sumatra.

Frederick Henry's Bay, a bay on the coast of New Holland, discovered by Tasman in 1642; the master of the ship, with four musqueteers, and six rowers, went ashore on the 11th of December. *Lat.* 43. 10. S.

Frederickshall, a seaport town of Norway, on the frontiers of Sweden, situated at the mouth of the river Tiste, in a bay called the Swinesund; the harbour would be safe and commodious, but from the quantity of sawdust brought down the river from the saw-mills up the country, which it is necessary to remove at least yearly. The town contains about 3000 inhabitants. Near it is the fortress of Oever-Bierget, or Frederikstein, in the siege of which the heroic Charles XII. lost his life. The principal commerce is in timber. 50 miles N. Uddevalla, 52 S. Christiania.

Frederickshamn, a town and fortress of Russia, in the government of Viborg, formerly belonging to Sweden, in the province of Finland, but ceded to Russia by the peace of Abo; built on the spot where the town of Wekelas stood, which, in the year 1712, was burned by the Russians. In 1783, an interview was held here between the Emperors of Russia and the King of Sweden. In 1789, the King of Sweden attempted to make himself master of it, but failed in the attempt. 50 miles W. Viborg. *Long.* 28. 18. E. *Lat.* 60. 36. N.

Frederick's House, a station or settlement in Canada. *Long.* 82. 6. W. *Lat.* 48. 34. N.

Frederick's Werder, see *Berlin*.

Fredericksholm, a fortress of Norway. 3 miles S. Christiania.

Frederick's Ode, see *Fredericia*.

Frederickstadt, a fortress and seaport town of Norway, situated on the river Glomme, containing a well-supplied arsenal; built in 1567, and since strengthened and fortified, till it is now the most regular fortress in the southern part of Norway. The number of inhabitants is less than 1000, who carry on some trade in planks, masts, and timber. 43 miles S. Christiania. *Long.* 11. 1. E. *Lat.* 59. 2. N.

Frederickstadt, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, situated on the north coast of the Eider; founded by some Dutch Arminian emigrants immediately after the synod of Dort. The inhabitants are composed of Arminians, Lutherans, Calvinists, Anabaptists, Quakers, and Jews. They are principally employed in manufactures of silk and woollen, navigation, and commerce. 18 miles WSW. Sleswick. *Long.* 9. 11. E. *Lat.* 54. 28. N.

Frederickstadt, see *Berlin*.

Fredericksvorn, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus, 3 miles S. Laurvig.

Frederickswerk, a seaport town of Denmark, situated in a bay on the north coast of the island of Zealand; where are a cannon-foundry, and manufactures of military articles, established in the year 1756.

Frederickswerth, a town of Germany, in the principality of Gotha. 5 m. NW. Gotha.

Fredericksfund, a seaport town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand, situated in the gulf of Roefchild. The chief trade is in corn. 19 miles NW. Copenhagen. *Long.* 12. 5. E. *Lat.* 55. 50. N.

Frederica, a small island on the east side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 20. 59. E. *Lat.* 63. 1. N.

Freebooter's Point, a cape at the western extremity of the island of Anagada, in the West-Indies.

Freehold, a town of United America, in the state of Jersey. In June 1778, General Washington attacked the royal army under the command of General Sir Henry Clinton near this town, in their retreat from Philadelphia; the attack could hardly be called successful, though the British troops lost 300 men. 44 miles NE. Philadelphia. *Long.* 74. 20. W. *Lat.* 40. 19. N.

Freehold, a town of New-York. 14 m. NW. Hudson.

Freemont, a cape on the north coast of the island of Jersey. 5 miles N. St. Helier.

Freeport, a town of the state of Massachusetts. 35 miles S. Boston.

Freeport, a seaport town of Africa, in the colony of Sierra-Leone, containing about 300 houses, three wharfs and several public buildings, among which is one for the governor; the harbour is protected by six pieces of cannon.

Freewill's Islands, or *Joseph Freewill's Islands*, three small islands, in the Eastern Indian sea, discovered by Captain Carteret, in the year 1767: they are severally called by the natives Pegan, Onata, and Onello. A reef of rocks surrounds them entirely, except towards the east, where there is a passage for a canoe. Pegan is situated about two miles north from the other two, which lie near together in a direction east and west. The inhabitants were friendly, and readily exchanged some cocoa-nuts for small pieces of iron. These people, says Capt. Carteret, appeared to be more fond of iron than any we had seen before, and I am sure that for iron tools we might have purchased every thing upon the islands which we could have brought away. They are of the Indian copper colour, the first of that complexion that we have seen in these parts, with fine long black hair, and little beards, for we observed them continually plucking the hair from their chin and upper lip by

the roots; their features are pleasing, and their teeth remarkably white and even; they were of the common stature, but nimble, vigorous, and active in a surprising degree, running up to the mast-head much faster than any of our own people. Their disposition was free and open, they ate and drank whatever was given them, went without hesitation into every part of the ship, and were as familiar and merry with the crew, as if they had been of long and intimate acquaintance. They were not like the people on all the other islands that we had visited, quite naked, though they had only a slight covering for the waist, which consisted of a piece of fine matting. Their canoes were very well and neatly made, having a hollow tree for the bottom, and planks for the sides, with a sail of fine matting, and an outrigger; their ropes and netting were all very good. One of them insisted upon going with us, and notwithstanding all that I and his companions could say or do, obstinately refused to go on shore. As I thought this man might be the means of our making some useful discovery, I did not put him on shore by force, but indulged him in his desire. We learnt from him, that there were other islands to the northward, the inhabitants of which he said had iron, and always killed his countrymen when they could catch them out at sea. It was with great concern that I perceived this poor fellow, whom I called Joseph Freewill, from his readiness to go with us, become gradually sickly, after he had been some time at sea: he lived till I got to the island of Celebes, and there died. The islands were very small and low, the largest not being more than five miles in compass; and to this I gave the name of Freewill Island. *Long.* 137. 51. E. *Lat.* 0. 50. S.

Freeze-land Peak, a small island in the South Atlantic ocean, near the coast of Sandwich Land, so called from one of Capt. Cooke's crew, who discovered it in the year 1775. *Long.* 27. W. *Lat.* 59. S.

Fregolo, a village of France, in the department of Marengo, near Alexandria, where Suwarrow had his head-quarters in the year 1799.

Freiburg, a town of the dutchy of Brementen. 16 miles N. Stade.

Friedegg, a town of Austria. 7 miles SSW. Ips.

Friedman, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 6 miles W. Rakelfsburg.

Frejenal, or *Frexenel*, a town of Spain, in the country of Seville. 47 m. N. Seville.

Freienstein, a town of Germany, in the county of Erbach. 10 miles S. Erbach.

Freienhagen, a town of Germany, in the principality of Waldeck, on the Wetter. 7 miles N. Waldeck, 18 W. Cassel.

Freienstein, a town of Brandenburg, in the Mark of Prignitz. 20 miles NE. Perleberg, 60 NW. Berlin. *Long.* 12. 27. E. *Lat.* 53. 17. N.

Freienwalde, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Pomerania. 15 miles NE. Stargard, 34 SSE. Cammin. *Long.* 15. 23. E. *Lat.* 53. 36. N.

Freigné, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. 20 miles W. Angers.

Freimersheim, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, taken by the French in 1794. 4 miles NNE. Landau, 12 SW. Spire.

Freindorff, a town of Austria. 4 miles SE. Tulln.

Frein, or *Wranow*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Znaym. 8 m. W. Znaym.

Freinsheim, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. 10 miles WNW. Mannheim, 20 WNW. Heidelberg.

Freisack, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Carinthia, belonging to the archbishopric of Salzburg, situated on the Metnitz. It has a castle, college, a convent of Dominicans, and the commandery of the Teutonic order. In 1797, this town was taken by the French. 4 miles NNE. Gurck, 8 N. St. Veit.

Freischbach, a town of France, in the department of Mount Tonnerre, lately belonging to the palatinate of the Rhine. In 1794, it was taken by the French. 6 miles ENE. Landau.

Freisingen, see *Freyfingen*.

Freislein, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Znaym. 20 miles WNW. Znaym, 10 SW. Budweis.

Frejus, or *Freejuls*, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Var, formerly a seaport, but now at two miles from the sea. It was flourishing as early as the time of Julius Cæsar, being called *Forum Julij*, and is supposed to have been founded by a colony from Marseilles; and many monuments of its ancient grandeur still remain, such as an aqueduct, an amphitheatre, statues, inscriptions, &c. Before the revolution, it was the see of a bishop, suffragan of Aix. 10 posts SW. Nice, 115 SSE. Paris. *Long.* 6. 48. E. *Lat.* 43. 25. N.

Freixiera, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho. 7 miles NE. Amarante.

Freixel, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra los Montes. 15 miles S. Mirandela.

Fremna, a town of Abyssinia, in the kingdom of Tigré, where the Portuguese missionaries took up their first residence. 50 miles NE. Siré. *Long.* 38. 18. E. *Lat.* 14. 40. N.

Fremur, Le, a river of France, which runs into the English channel, *Long.* 2. 12. W. *Lat.* 48. 35. N.

Frenay le Vicomte, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Sarthe. 9 miles SSW. Alençon, 12 N. le Mans. *Long.* 0. 6. E. *Lat.* 48. 17. N.

Frenaye, (La) a town of France, in the department of the Sarthe. 6 m. E. Alençon.

French Bay, or *Baie Françoisse*, a bay in the Straits of Magellan, on the coast of Patagonia. *Long.* 72. 24. W. *Lat.* 53. 51. S.

French Broad River, one of the branches of the Tennessee river, which joins the Halifax branch, 8 miles E. Knoxville, in the Tennessee government. *Long.* 83. 30. W. *Lat.* 35. 50. N.

French Harbour, a port on the south coast of the island of Ruatan.

French Creek, a river of Kentucky, which runs into the Ohio, *Long.* 86. 40. W. *Lat.* 37. 47. N.

French Creek, a river of Pennsylvania, which runs into the Allegany, *Long.* 79. 50. W. *Lat.* 41. 24. N.

French Key, a small island in the Spanish Main, near the Mosquito shore. *Long.* 82. 50. W. *Lat.* 11. 12. N.

French Keys, two small islands among the Bahamas, south of Mayaguana. *Long.* 73. 36. W. *Lat.* 22. 35. N.

French River, a river of Upper Canada, which runs from lake Huron to lake Nipissing.

Frenchman's Bay, a bay of United America, in the district of Maine, situated between Mount Desert Island and Scottock Point. *Long.* 68. 1. W. *Lat.* 44. 20. N.

Frenchman's Bay, a bay on the south coast of the island of Jamaica, between Great Pedro Bay and Starvegut Bay.

Frenchman's Key, a small island in the Spanish Main. *Long.* 82. 51. W. *Lat.* 12. 16. N.

Frencke, a river of Germany, which runs into the Ergetz near Lichtall, in the bishopric of Bâle.

Fréne sur Avance, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne. 4 m. ESE. Bourbonne.

Frenoy-le-Grand, a town of France, in the department of the Oise. 7 miles SW. Compiègne.

Frensfwegen, a town of Germany, in the county of Bentheim. 3 m. NNW. Northorn.

Frenzano, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mela. 8 miles WSW. Brescia.

Frenen, or *Vrenen*, a town of Germany, in the county of Lingen. 6 m. SE. Lingen.

Frescati, see *Frascati*.

Freselme, a town of Naples, in the Molise. 2 miles SW. Mollie.

Freschwater, a river of Wales, in the county of Pembroke, which runs into the

sea, 6 miles SE. Pembroke haven, forming a bay at its mouth, to which it gives name. *Long.* 5. W. *Lat.* 51. 42. N.

Freshford, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kilkenny. 7 miles SW. Kilkenny.

Freshwater Bay, a bay in the Straits of Magellan. *Long.* 72. 13. W. *Lat.* 53. 27. N.

Freshwater Bay, a bay on the south-west coast of the Isle of Wight. It takes its name from a village. *Long.* 1. 31. W. *Lat.* 50. 37. N.

Freshwater Bay, a bay on the east coast of Newfoundland. *Long.* 53. 30. W. *Lat.* 49. 10. N.

Freshwater Island, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of South-Carolina. *Long.* 79. 15. W. *Lat.* 33. 5. N.

Freshwater Key, a small island in the Spanish Main, near the Mosquito shore. *Long.* 82. 25. W. *Lat.* 14. 23. N.

Fresueda, (La) a town of Spain, in the province of Aragon, once strongly fortified. In the year 1706, it was burned and dismantled by the troops of Philip V. 12 miles SSE. Alcaniz.

Fresne, a town of France, in the department of the Meuse. 10 miles SE. Verdun, 4 NNE. St. Mihiel.

Fresne St. Mametz, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône. 12 miles NE. Gray, 12 SW. Vesoul.

Fresneau, a town of France, in the department of the Oise. 10 miles S. Beauvais, 5 E. Chaumont.

Fresnes, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. 7 miles NE. Arras.

Fresnes, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados. 12 miles S. Vire.

Fresnillo, a town of Mexico, in the province of Zacatecas. 40 m. N. Zacatecas.

Fresno, a town of Spain, in Old Castile. 5 miles S. Borgo d'Osma.

Fresno, a town of Spain, in Andalusia. 20 miles N. Cordova.

Frespach, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. 9 miles NNE. Agen.

Fresquel, a river of France, which runs into the Aude, near Carcassonne.

Fresselines, a town of France, in the department of the Creuse, on the Creuse. 15 miles NNW. Gueret.

Fressenville, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 10 m. W. Abbeville.

Fressin, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. 4 miles N. Hesdin.

Fressla, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland. 21 miles SE. Upsal.

Freswick Water, a small river of Scotland, which runs into the sea, near Wick, in the county of Caithness.

Freteval, see *Frettraval*.

Frethun, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. 3 m. S. Calais.

Fretoy, (*Le*), a town of France, in the department of the Oise. 5 m. NW. Noyon.

Fretteval, a town of France, in the department of the Loire and Cher. In 1194, a battle was fought here between some English and French troops, in which the former obtained the victory, and took the cartulary and records of the King of France, who was in the neighbourhood. 6 miles NE. Vendôme, 18 N. Blois.

Fretzenhof, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Bamberg. 7 miles NW. Burg Eberach.

Freudab, a town of Algiers. 10 miles S. Mascara.

Freudenberg, a town of Prussia, in Natangen. 12 miles N. Rastenburg.

Freudenberg, a town of Germany, in the principality of Nassau Siegen. 5 m. WNW. Siegen.

Freudenberg, a town of Bavaria. 4 miles E. Amberg.

Freudenberg, a town of Germany, in the county of Wertheim, on the Main. 8 miles N. Wertheim, 28 NE. Heidelberg.

Freudenberg, a town of Prussia, in Ermland. 7 miles S. Heilsberg.

Freudenstadt, a town of Wurtemberg, founded in the year 1600, as an asylum for the Protestants, who were persecuted in Germany; it is situated in the Black Forest, fortified in the modern manner, and defended by a citadel. In 1796, this town was taken by the French. 36 miles SW. Stuttgart, 24 ESE. Straßburg. *Long.* 8. 25. E. *Lat.* 48. 28. N.

Freudenthal, or *Brunnthal*, a town of Silesia, and lordship, in the principality of Troppau; celebrated for its breed of horses, and manufacture of fine linen. It was taken by the Prussians in the years 1741 and 1743, and afterwards restored to the house of Austria. 17 miles W. Troppau, 11 SW. Jagendorf. *Long.* 17. 21. E. *Lat.* 49. 50. N.

Freudenthal, or *Bistria*, a village of Carniola, with a Carthusian monastery, situated near the rise of the Feistritz. 5 miles N. Cirknitz.

Freudenthal, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wurzburg. 5 miles WNW. Volkach.

Frevenstein, a town of the duchy of Stiria. 3 miles NE. Windisch Weistritz.

Frevent, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. 7 miles S. St. Pol, 6 W. Arras.

Freuille, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine. 5 m. NE. Caudebec.

Freundsburg, a town of the county of Tyrol. 2 miles E. Schwatz.

Freundshelm, a town of the county of Tyrol. 24 miles W. Innsbruck.

Freusburg, a town of Germany, in the county of Sayn. 7 miles SE. Siegen.

Frexenal, see *Frejenal*.

Freyberg, or *Przibor*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau. 28 miles ENE. Prerau, 36 E. Olmutz. *Long.* 18. 15. E. *Lat.* 49. 34. N.

Freyberg, or *Friedberg*, a town of Germany, and capital of the circle of Erzgebirg, situated on a branch of the Muldaw, near some mountains which separate the country from Bohemia. It contains six churches, 2000 houses, and 60,000 souls. In the environs are mines of copper, tin, lead, and silver, which employ a great many hands, and produce about 10,000 rix-dollars a year. The soil, though mountainous, is fertile. Here is the general sepulture of the princes of the electoral house of Saxony. It was taken by the Imperial troops in the year 1632; and in 1762, the Prussians obtained an advantage over the Austrians. 19 miles WSW. Dresden, 18 SSW. Meissen. *Long.* 13. 18. E. *Lat.* 50. 53. N.

Freyberg, a town of Switzerland. 7 miles S. Glarus.

Freyburg, see *Friburg*.

Freyburg, or *Freyberg*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Schweidnitz, near the river Polnitz. 7 miles W. Schweidnitz, 14 S. Jauer. *Long.* 16. 16. E. *Lat.* 50. 42. N.

Freyburg, a town of Germany, in Thuringia, on the Unstrutt. In 1631, this town was taken by the Imperialists. 16 miles S. Halle, 4 NNW. Naumburg. *Long.* 11. 54. E. *Lat.* 51. 14. N.

Freydenbach, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anspach. 5 miles ENE. Creglingen.

Freye Aemter, a country of Switzerland, surrounded by the cantons of Zurich, Berne, Lucerne, and Zug, and the county of Baden. It was anciently called the *County of Rori*, or *Waggenthal*; and belonged to the counts of Habsburg, from whom the Swiss conquered it in the year 1415, and kept it. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics; their chief employment is the cultivation of their fields and vineyards. The country is about seven or eight leagues in length and, three or four in breadth. The number of inhabitants is about 20,000.

Freyen, a small island in the North Sea, near the coast of Norway. *Lat.* 63. 42. N.

Freyenstein, a town of Germany, in the principality of Solms; formerly an Imperial town.

Freyenstadt, a town of Germany, in the lordship of Breitenneck, situate on the Schwarzbach. 20 miles SE. Nuremberg, 31 NW. Raubon. *Long.* 11. 15. E. *Lat.* 49. 9. N.

Freyenstein, see *Frienstein*.

Freyenthurn, a town of Middle Carniola, on the Kulp. 7 miles S. Rudolfswerth.

Freyenwalde, a town of Germany, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, on the Oder; the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in fish, corn, beer, linen, medicinal waters, and alum. 32 miles NE. Berlin, 24 NW. Custrin. *Long.* 14. 5. E. *Lat.* 52. 51. N.

Freyhan, a town and lordship of Silesia, in the principality of Oels, on the borders of Poland. 30 miles NE. Wöhlau, 24 N. Oels. *Long.* 17. 20. E. *Lat.* 38. 12. N.

Freyheil, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Königgrätz; in the neighbourhood are some warm baths. 6 miles NW. Trautenau.

Freyhoff, a town of Carniola, situated on the Kulp. 7 miles SW. Landstrass.

Freyhung, a town of Germany, in the principality of Sulzbach. 11 miles N. Amberg, 10 NE. Sulzbach.

Freyja, a town of Spain, in the country of Grenada. 18 miles NNE. Guadix.

Freyling, a town of Austria. 4 miles ESE. Efferding.

Freyfingen, or *Friefingen*, or *Frisingen*, (*Bishopric of*,) an ecclesiastical principality of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, situated between the cities of Munich and Landshut, founded by St. Corbinien, who was consecrated bishop by Pope Constantius III. about the year 710. As a prince of the empire, his assessment amounts to 464 florins, and his tax to the Imperial chamber 152 rix-dollars, 19 kruitzers. The territories include the town of Freysingen, the county of Ismaning, the lordship of Burgkrain, and the county of Werdenfels. In 1801, this principality was secularised, and given to the Elector of Bavaria.

Freyfingen, a town of Bavaria, late the residence of the Bishop of Freysingen, situated on the Mosach, not far from the Isar, one part at the foot of a mountain, and the other on its summit. The episcopal palace and cathedral church are beautiful edifices, and both situated in the upper part of the town. When the bishopric was first founded, this town appears to have been the capital of Upper Bavaria. In the year 1116, it was destroyed by Guelpho II. duke of Bavaria; and in 1796, it was taken by the French. 17 miles NNE. Munich, 18 SW. Landshut. *Long.* 11. 44. E. *Lat.* 48. 20. N.

Freystadt, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland. 80 m. SW. Königsberg.

Freystadt, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau, containing a Roman Catholic church, a convent, and a Lutheran church and school; the privilege for the two latter was purchased for 90,000 florins. Here is a manufacture of good cloth. 24 miles WNW. Gros-Glogau, 12 NE. Sagan. *Long.* 15. 25. E. *Lat.* 51. 44. N.

Freystadt, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Teschen. 7 miles NNW. Teschen. *Long.* 18. 34. E. *Lat.* 49. 49. N.

Freystatt, or *Freustadt*, a town of Austria. 13 miles N. Enns, 82 W. Vienna. *Long.* 14. 25. E. *Lat.* 48. 30. N.

Freystattel, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Hradisch. 20 miles NE. Hradisch.

Freystattl, a town and castle of Hungary, on the Waag. 2 miles NE. Leopoldstadt.

Freystatt, or *Freystaett*, a town of Germany, in the county of Catzenelnbogen, on the Main; where Roman Catholics, Lutherans, and Calvinists, are allowed the free exercise of their religion. 12 miles NW. Darmstadt.

Freyung, a town of the bishopric of Passau. 14 miles N. Passau.

Freywalde, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse, reserved by the house of Austria in 1742. 15 miles S. Neisse, 21 W. Jägerndorf. *Long.* 17. 5. E. *Lat.* 50. 5. N.

Freywalde, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Sagan. 12 miles SW. Sagan.

Friangombi, a town of Africa, in Congo, on the Zaire, near Lembo.

Friars, a cluster of rocks, about a mile S. from Tasman's Head, on the coast of New Holland.

Friar's Head, a cape on the east coast of Antigua. *Long.* 61. 22. W. *Lat.* 17. 11. N.

Friar's Hood, a mountain of Ceylon, near the east coast. 68 miles E. Candi.

Friar's Island, an island near the west coast of Ireland. 3 miles S. Inis Baffin.

Frias, a town of Spain, in Old Castile; situated on an eminence near the Ebro. 20 miles NNE. Burgos, 138 N. Madrid. *Long.* 3. 2. W. *Lat.* 42. 40. N.

Friauville, a town of France, in the department of the Moselle. 6 miles S. Briey, 12 W. Metz.

Friburg, or *Freyburg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and capital of the Austrian Brisgau, situated at the foot of a stony mountain, on the river Traisam; founded in 1118, by Berthold III. duke of Zähringen, from whom it came to the counts of Furstenberg, with whom it had many disputes on account of its privileges, and at last purchased its freedom for 20,000 marks of silver. This sum was advanced by the House of Austria, by which means the town became subject to that family. It was formerly an important fortress, but being taken several times by the Swedes and the French, it was dismantled by the latter in 1744. The French took it in 1796, as they made their retreat out of Bavaria under General Moreau; but soon quitted it to the Archduke. The streets are broad and well paved; the principal church is a superb edifice. Here is an university, founded in 1457, by Albert IV. duke of Austria, with an academy and five colleges depending on it. Here are besides ten convents, a commandery of the Teutonic order, and 13 churches. It is generally

provided with an Austrian garrison. The principal business carried on is polishing crystals and precious stones. 34 miles SSE. Straßburg, 30 NNE. Bâle. *Long.* 7. 54. E. *Lat.* 48. 2. N.

Friburg, or *Freyburg*, called *Friburg in Uchland*, to distinguish it from *Friburg in the Brisgau*, a town of Switzerland, and capital of a canton to which it gives name; built in 1179, by Berthold IV. duke of Zähringen, whose uncle Berthold III. had built a town of the same name in the Brisgau, and whose son Berthold V. was the founder of Berne. These princes, who were vicars of the empire in the provinces of the ancient kingdom of Burgundy, had great difficulty to support an authority always disputed by the grand vassals. In fact, they possessed only that part of the kingdom which lay to the west of Mount Jura, and the circumstance of their being strangers made the nobility obey them with regret. It was therefore political wisdom in them to strengthen the part of the common people, to serve as a counterpoise to the unruly ambition of the nobility. These dukes gave their new towns charters, or bulls, on the model of the city of Cologne. Thus a great number of families of the inferior nobility and neighbouring inhabitants, went with joy to establish themselves in an asylum, which protected them against the tyranny of the greater barons. Berthold IV. granted to this Friburg the same privileges that his uncle had granted to Friburg in Brisgau. After the house of Zähringen became extinct, by the death of Berthold V. in 1218, the two towns of Berne and Friburg met with a different fate. Berne made an important step towards independence, in putting itself under the immediate protection of the empire. Friburg came under the power of Count Ulrich, of Kiburg, who had married the sister of the last duke of Zähringen, without impeachment or derogation of their privileges. From the family of Kiburg it came into the possession of the Count of Habsburg, who was called to the empire, and became chief of the House of Austria; to which family it continued its attachment till the year 1449, when it put itself under the protection of the Duke of Savoy, with a reservation of its privileges and immunities. In 1481, it joined the grand confederacy, and became one of the cantons of Switzerland. The length of the whole canton is about 40 miles, and its breadth about 20. It is almost surrounded by the canton of Berne, except a narrow part which touches the lake of Neuchâtel. The north-west part of the country is more level than the rest, and produces abundance of corn and fruit; the other parts are mountainous, but contain good pastures, which feed great herds of cattle. The cheese made

in this canton, particularly in the bailiwick of Gruyeres, is the best produced in Switzerland, and great quantities are exported to France and other countries. In some places they cultivate vineyards and make wine. There are several medicinal springs. The principal rivers are the Sanen, the Senfen, and the Broye, or Bruw. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics, under the bishop of Lausanne, in number 72,300, which are divided into seven towns, and 103 parishes. The language of the inhabitants in the town of Friburg is principally German; in the rest of the canton, partly German, and partly Patois, which is a mixture of German and French. The town of Friburg is situated on the Sanen, and almost surrounded by it. Part of it is built on an elevated rock, part of it in a deep valley, and towards the west it occupies a small plain. The streets are irregular, steep, clean, and tolerably wide; the houses are well built, and some of them handsome; there are several churches and convents. It is surrounded with walls, towers, and sharp rocks. Friburg contains some manufactures, but none that are important. In 1798, it was taken by the French. 16 miles SW. Berne, 27 NE. Lausanne. *Long.* 6. 48. E. *Lat.* 46. 50. N.

Friburg, a town of Bavaria. 18 miles ESE. Burkhaußen, 15 SSE. Braunau.

Friburg, or *Freyburg*, a town of Germany, in Thuringia. 5 miles N. Naumburg.

Friburg l'Eveque, a town of France, in the department of the Meurthe. 7 miles W. Sarburg, 6 E. Dieuze.

Fribur, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Elbogen. 9 miles W. Joachimthal.

Fricala, a town of European Turkey, in Thessaly. 35 miles W. Larissa.

Fricenti, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, the see of a bishop, united with Avellino. 12 miles NW. Conza, 18 SE. Benevento. *Long.* 15. 2. E. *Lat.* 40. 59. N.

Frickthal, a district on the left bank of the Rhine, which the Emperor of Germany surrendered to the French by the treaty of Campo Formio.

Fridau, a town of Austria. 4 miles S. St. Polten.

Fridau, a town of the duchy of Stiria. 9 miles ESE. Pettau, 104 S. Vienna. *Long.* 16. 10. E. *Lat.* 46. 28. N.

Fridberg, a town of the duchy of Stiria. 32 miles E. Pruck, 42 S. Vienna. *Long.* 15. 53. E. *Lat.* 47. 27. N.

Fridberg, or *Friedberg*, a town of Bavaria. This town was sacked by the Swedes in 1632; and taken by the Austrians in 1743. 4 miles SE. Augsburg, 28 WNW. Munich. *Long.* 10. 58. E. *Lat.* 48. 17. N.

Fridberg, or *Friedberg*, a town of Germany, in the Wetteraw, on the Erbach; formerly an Imperial town, till, in 1802, it was

given to the Landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt. It held the 12th seat on the bench of the Imperial towns of the Rhine, and sat and voted at the diets of the Upper Rhine. In the Matricula, it was charged 24 florins; and to the chamber of Wetzlar, 29 rix-dollars, 29 kruitzers. In 1762, near this town, the French were defeated by the Allies; and in 1796, the Austrians were defeated by the French. 12 miles N. Francfort on the Maine, 28 ENE. Mentz. *Long.* 8. 41. E. *Lat.* 50. 22. N.

Friedek, or *Wambrissa*, a town of Prussia, in the territory of Culm. 16 miles E. Culm.

Friedek, or *Friedek*, a town and lordship of Silesia, in the principality of Teschen. 10 miles SW. Teschen. *Long.* 18. 28. E. *Lat.* 49. 52. N.

Friderichsberg, a fort and settlement on the coast of Guinea. 70 miles Cape Coast Castle.

Friderichsfeld, or *Hundsfeld*, a town of Silesia, in the circle of Oels. 10 miles SW. Oels, 5 NE. Breslau. *Long.* 17. 9. E. *Lat.* 51. 7. N.

Friderichshall, see *Frederichshall*.

Friderichs-Ode, see *Fredericia*.

Friedewalde, a town of Germany, in the county of Sayn; endowed, in 1324, with the same privileges as Francfort; but not to so much advantage: it is a sief of Hesse Darmstadt. 9 miles S. Siegen.

Friedewalde, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hesse Cassel. 18 miles W. Eisenach, 35 SSE. Cassel.

Fridingen, a town of Austrian Swabia, on the Danube. 20 miles SE. Tubingen.

Fridland, or *Friedland*, a town of Prussia, in the province of Natangen, on the left bank of the Alle. In June 1807, a bloody battle was fought near this place between the main armies of the French and Russians, in which the former obtained a complete victory. 28 miles SE. Konigsberg. *Long.* 21. 10. E. *Lat.* 54. 24. N.

Fridman, a town of Hungary. 17 miles NNW. Palotza.

Frido, a town of Naples, in the Basilicata. 7 miles ESE. Potenza.

Friedrichstein, a town of the dutchy of Carniola. 1 mile NW. Gottschee.

Friedburg, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse, on the Neisse. 14 miles SSW. Neisse, 22 E. Glatz. *Long.* 16. 15. E. *Lat.* 50. 5. N.

Friedberg, or *Friedenberg am Queis*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Jauer, on the Queis. 30 miles W. Jauer, 11 SW. Lowenberg. *Long.* 15. 27. E. *Lat.* 50. 52. N.

Friedberg, *Hohen*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Schweidnitz; where the King of Prussia defeated the Austrians, on the 4th of June 1745. 5 miles SW. Striegau, 10 NW. Schweidnitz.

Friedeberg, a town of Germany, in the New Mark of Brandenburg. 45 miles NE. Francfort on the Oder, 82 ENE. Berlin. *Long.* 15. 40. E. *Lat.* 52. 56. N.

Friedeburg, a town of Germany, in the county of Mansfeld. 4 miles E. Gerbstadt.

Friedeberg, a town of East-Friesland. 22 miles ENE. Emden. *Long.* 7. 48. E. *Lat.* 53. 36. N.

Friedland, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Schweidnitz. 16 miles SW. Schweidnitz. *Long.* 16. 3. E. *Lat.* 50. 27. N.

Friedeland, or *Brilan*, a town of Lower Lusatia, on the Spree. 12 miles NW. Guben, 15 ENE. Lubben. *Long.* 14. 12. E. *Lat.* 52. 7. N.

Friedelshausen, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 7 miles NW. Meinungen.

Frederichsfielt, a town on the west coast of the island of Santa Cruz. *Long.* 93. 25. W. *Lat.* 17. 48. N.

Frederichstein, a castle of Germany, in the county of Weid, built on a rock near the Rhine. The boatzmen called it the *Devil's Castle*. 2 miles N. Neuwied.

Friedewalde, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse. 6 miles S. Grotkau.

Frederick's Fiord, a bay of West-Greenland. *Long.* 48. 20. W. *Lat.* 62. 12. N.

Friedersdorf, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Bamberg. 3 m. NW. Teuschnitz.

Friedland, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz. 18 miles NNE. Olmutz.

Friedland, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslaw. 9 miles NE. Krottaw.

Friedland, a town of the dutchy of Mecklenburg. 14 miles NE. New Brandenburg, 25 SE. Demmin. *Long.* 13. 30. E. *Lat.* 53. 39. N.

Friedland, or *Fridland*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppeln, on the Steinau. 20 miles SW. Oppeln. *Long.* 17. 30. E. *Lat.* 50. 25. N.

Friedlingen, or *Fridlingen*, a town and fort of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, near the Rhine, between Huningue and Bâle. In the year 1702, a battle was fought here between the Imperialists, under the command of Prince Louis of Baden, and the French, under the Marquis de Villars, in which the latter were victorious, and afterwards took the town.

Frieded, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland. 33 miles NW. Wexio.

Friera, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra los Montes. 12 m. SW. Outeiro.

Friendly Cove, a harbour in Nootka Sound, where a settlement was formed in 1788, by Mr. Meares, and some other Englishmen, for the sake of carrying on the fur trade. A war between Spain and England having nearly taken place on account of this settlement, it may not be improper to insert some

particulars from Mr. Duffin, supercargo on board the vessel, who, in the presence of Capt. Vancouver, in the year 1792, on his oath declared, "that towards the close of the year 1787, two vessels were equipped for the fur trade, on the north-west coast of America, by John Henry Cox and Co. merchants at Canton. That the command and conduct of the expedition was given to John Meares, esq; who was a joint proprietor also; that for the purpose of avoiding certain heavy dues, the vessels sailed under Portuguese colours, and in the name and under the firm of John Cavallo, esq; a Portuguese merchant at Macao; but who had not any property either in the vessels or their cargoes, which were entirely British property, and were wholly navigated by the subjects of his Britannic Majesty. That Mr. Duffin accompanied Mr. Meares in one of these vessels to Nootka, where they arrived in May 1788, when Mr. Meares, attended by himself and Mr. Robert Funter, on the 17th or 18th of the same month, went on shore, and bought of the two chiefs, Maquilla and Calicum, the whole of the land that forms Friendly Cove, Nootka Sound, in his Britannic Majesty's name, for eight or ten sheets of copper, and some trifling articles. That the natives were perfectly satisfied, and, with the chiefs, did homage to Mr. Meares as their sovereign, according to the custom of their country. That the British flag, and not the Portuguese flag, was displayed on shore, whilst these formalities took place between the parties: That Mr. Meares caused a house to be erected on the spot which was then occupied by the Chatham's tent, as being the most convenient place: That the chiefs and the people offered to quit their residence, and to retire to Tahsheis; that consequently the English were not confined to that spot, but could have erected houses, had they been so inclined, in any other part of the cove: That Mr. Meares appointed Mr. Robert Funter to reside in the house, which consisted of three bed-chambers, with a mess-room for the officers, and proper apartments for the men; these were elevated about five feet from the ground, the under part serving as warehouses: That exclusive of this house there were several outhouses and sheds, built for the convenience of the artificers to work in: That Mr. Meares left the houses in good repair, and enjoined Maquilla to take care of them, until he or some of his associates should return: That Mr. Robert Duffin was not at Nootka when Don Martinez arrived there; that he understood no vestige of the house remained at that time; but that on his return thither in July 1789, he found the cove occupied by subjects of his Catholic Majesty: That he then saw no remains of Mr. Meares's house; and

and that on the spot on which it had stood, were tents and houses of some people of the Columbia, commanded by Mr. John Kendrick, under the flag and protection of the United States of America: That his Catholic Majesty's ships *Princesa* and *San Carlos* were at this time at anchor in Friendly Cove, with the *Columbia* and *Washington* American traders: That the second day after their arrival they were captured by Don Martinez, and that the Americans were suffered to carry on their commerce with the natives unmolested." In 1791, Capt. Vancouver was sent out by the court of Great-Britain to take possession of Nootka Sound, according to an agreement with the court of Spain, and arrived at Friendly Cove in the latter end of August 1792. Signor Quadra, the commander of Nootka Sound, was willing only to surrender up Friendly Cove, but not the whole of the settlement, imagining by that means virtually to fulfil the agreement between the two crowns. Capt. Vancouver says, "being unprovided with any instructions but such as were contained in the convention, and the very general orders I had received, it appeared totally incompatible with the intention of the British court, with the spirit and words of the said convention, or with those of the letter of Count Florida Blanca, that the identical space only on which Mr. Meares's house and breast-work had been situated, in the northern corner of this small cove, and forming nearly an equilateral triangle, not extending an hundred yards on any one side, bounded in front by the sea, and on the other two sides by high craggy rocks, which continued some distance down the beach, and, excepting at low tide, completely separated this triangular space from that occupied by the Spaniards' houses and gardens, could possibly be considered as the object of a restitution expressed by the terms "tracts of land," according to the first article of the convention; the "districts or parcels of land," mentioned in the letter of Count Florida Blanca; or the "tracts of land, or parcels or districts of land," pointed out to me, and repeated in their lordship's instructions to me on that subject. On due consideration, therefore, I concluded that the cession proposed by Signor Quadra could never have been that intended; that at least the whole port of Nootka, of which his Majesty's subjects had been forcibly dispossessed, and at which themselves, their vessels and cargoes, had been captured, must have been the proposed object of restitution. Under these impressions, I felt that if I had acceded to the proposals of Signor Quadra, I should have betrayed the trust with which I was honoured; and I should have acted in direct opposition to my duty and allegiance, by receiving, without any authority, a terri-

tory for his Britannic Majesty, under the dominion of a foreign state. These principles uniformly governed the whole of my conduct throughout the negotiation, in which I acted to the best of my judgment; should I be so unfortunate, however, as to incur any just censure, I must rely on the candour of my country to do me the justice of attributing whatever improprieties I may appear to have committed, to the true and only cause; to a want of sufficient diplomatic skill, which a life wholly devoted to my profession denied me the opportunity of acquiring. After having so uniformly persisted in my determination of strictly adhering to the line of my duty, by an implicit obedience to the instructions I had received, in opposition to the judgment and opinion of Signor Quadra, and the evidences which he had proposed; I could not but consider the unexpected arrival of a gentleman who had personally attended Mr. Meares on his forming the establishment at Nootka, and who, it seems, had been present on most occasions when differences had arisen between Signor Martinez and Captain Colnett, as a very fortunate circumstance; since his report and affidavit cleared up every point, of which, from other testimonies, I could entertain any doubt, and confirmed me in the opinion, that the conduct I had pursued had not been incompatible with the trust committed to my charge and execution. On comparing his representation with that which had been communicated to me on the same subject by Signor Quadra, a very material difference appeared, which most probably operated to direct Signor Quadra's conduct in refusing me possession of the country agreeably to the terms of my instructions." *Long.* 233.

30. E. *Lat.* 49. 35. N.

Friendly Islands, a cluster of islands in the Southern Pacific Ocean, of great extent, and upwards of 150 in number; some of which are large, and some lofty, with volcanoes. They are in general fertile, and well planted with cocoa-nut and bread-fruit trees, plantains, sugar-canes, yams, &c.: fowls are large and good; parrots and paroquets are found of various kinds; pigeons, with plenty of wild ducks and other water-fowl. The inhabitants were hospitable and kind, on which account Captain Cook, who first discovered them in the year 1773, gave them the name they bear; their number is supposed to be about 200,000. The climate is healthy; they themselves are active and industrious, and acquainted with neither riches, want, nor oppression. The sea-coast abounds with fish, in catching which they are exceedingly expert, and on their coasts are found great numbers and variety of shell-fish. They are exceedingly fond of iron; and

will readily give the produce of the islands in exchange, such as hogs, fowls, fish, yams, bread-fruit, plantains, cocoa-nuts, sugar-canes, &c.: good water is scarce, or it is generally difficult for navigators to obtain it in sufficient quantity. *Long.* 184. 46. to 185. 45. E. *Lat.* 19. 40. to 21. 30. S.

Friar's Head, a cape on the east coast of the island of Antigua. *Long.* 61. 22. W. *Lat.* 17. 11. N.

Friesland, one of the states or departments of Holland, so called from the Friecons, a warlike people, whose country formerly extended from the Scheldt to the Weser. The country of which we are now speaking, is bounded on the north by the German Ocean, on the east by Groningen and Overijssel, on the south by Overijssel and the Zuyder sea, and on the west by the Elbe river. Friesland in its air and soil resembles Holland, especially in the north-west parts, which lie lower than the sea, and are particularly remarkable for fine pastures, in which, besides excellent oxen, cows, and sheep, a great number of large horses are bred for sale in Germany and other countries. In the more elevated parts is found good corn land, and the wheat is particularly esteemed for the fineness of the ears and whiteness of the flour. Peat forms one of the principal articles of fuel, and towards the south and south-east there are extensive heaths and woods. The inhabitants, for want of sandhills along the sea-coast, are under the necessity of securing themselves by means of dykes; which though absolutely necessary, yet are attended with vast expence. Formerly, when the care of these dykes was only the private concern of the proprietors of particular estates, they were very low, and frequently suffered to fall to decay, so as to be unable to withstand the impetuosity of the waves, especially when driven by a strong north-westerly wind; and by such breaches the country has been laid under water, and great numbers of persons perished, not to mention the loss of their cattle. In order as much as possible to preserve themselves when under these calamities, the inhabitants raised several eminences, from 20 to 25 feet high, and of considerable circumference; to which, unless the rapidity of the inundations intercepted, they betook themselves with their cattle and household furniture, and there remained till the flood subsided. In process of time, houses or rather whole villages and towns were built on these tumuli. In the year 1570, the dykes were ordered to be made higher and wider, at the charge of the public; and since this the irruptions of the sea have been less frequent. Friesland may vie with Holland in the number of canals with which it is in all parts intersected; and great is the convenience of these canals, both

for the carrying off the superfluous waters into the sea, and likewise for facilitating traffic and intercourse; the principal reaches from Harlingen through Franeker as far as Lewarden and Dokkum, and Groningen, and even to the frontiers of East Friesland. In the whole province are eleven towns, and 236 villages. The inhabitants still retain that strong passion for liberty which distinguished their ancestors, together with their old customs and manner of living, even to the ancient Friesen dialect and accent, which latter circumstance renders the language of the country people in particular unintelligible to the other Hollanders. Friesland is famous for its woollen stuffs, but more especially for its linen, which is the finest in Europe. Friesland had princes of its own, afterwards dukes, and then kings; among whom Radbold II. was particularly famous. These last were succeeded by podestats, elected from among the people. So early as the year 1436, part of Friesland devolved to the house of Burgundy. The greater part of it however still continued under podestats. In the year 1498, the emperor Maximilian I. created Duke Albert of Saxony, hereditary governor of Friesland; and though this was done on condition that he should maintain the people in their ancient liberties, yet would they never acknowledge him. In 1515, Charles V. purchased of George duke of Saxony his claim to this country, and reduced it under his own dominions; but in the days of his son Philip II. the Friesons recovered their liberty, and acceded to the alliance of Utrecht. Lewarden is the capital.

Friesland, (East,) a principality of Germany, bounded on the north by the sea, on the east by the county of Oldenburg, on the south by the bishopric of Munster, and on the west by Groningen; about 38 miles from north to south, and 36 from east to west. The air is moist and thick, but much purified by sea breezes; the spring and harvests are late; the land is flat, low, and defended by strong and lofty dykes against the waves of the sea. The land along the coast is rich and fertile, chiefly meadow land, with few corn fields. The cattle are of an extraordinary size and goodness, as are the sheep and horses. It is not uncommon for an ewe to yearn four lambs. The butter and cheese are abundant and rich. In the centre of the country the soil is for the most part sandy, interspersed with fens and moors, in which the inhabitants dig peat for fuel, a circumstance of the more importance as wood is scarce. Fowl and game are plentiful, and the geese in particular of an uncommon size, even to weigh as much as 24 pounds a-piece. One third of the principality is uncultivated. The chief river is the Ems, by means of

which the trade and navigation of the country is very considerable. The exportation principally consists in large horses, horned cattle, cheese, butter, oats, beans, rape-seed, and fine linen which they sell for Holland. Anciently, East Friesland was divided into a great number of lordships, the major part of which, in the year 1430, submitted to Edzard, surnamed Cyrkfena or Syrkfena, whose successors became princes of the empire in the year 1454, with the title of count. This family becoming extinct, in the year 1744, Frederick II. king of Prussia seized on it, in consequence of the expectancy granted to the house of Brandenburg by the emperor Leopold, in the year 1694. On the other hand, the house of Brunswick Lüneburg, in the person of George II. king of England, protested against it, and laid claim to the principality, on account of an hereditary union entered into in the year 1691, with Prince Christian Eberhard: making his pretensions known to the regency of East Friesland, and to the aulic chamber of the empire; but the King of Prussia denying the authority of the emperor or regency, and threatening to support his actions by force of arms, he was suffered to remain in possession. The inhabitants are partly Lutherans and partly Calvinists; the Catholics have a free toleration in many towns, and the Moravians at Emden, Leer, and Norden. The Jews are tolerated. The ancient language of the country is forgotten; High German and Dutch are pretty equally spoken. The nobility, the towns, and the peasants form the states, whose transactions with their princes, joined to the Imperial ordinances, serve for the laws of the country. The states consent to taxes, and raise them; the excise is in their hands, and they yet retain some privileges. The principal towns are Aurich, Norden, and Emden. The assessment for the Roman month is fixed at 192 florins, and the tax to each chamber term 160 rix-dollars, 86 kruitzers. The revenue to the sovereign is about 300,000 rix-dollars.

Friesach, a town of Germany, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, on the Rhine. 28 miles NW. Berlin. *Long.* 12. 41. E. *Lat.* 52. 48. N.

Friesen, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 9 miles NNE. Windischgratz.

Friesnitz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Neustadt. 2 miles E. Neustadt.

Frigate Bay, a bay on the south coast of the island of St. Christopher. 2 miles ESE. Basseterre.

Frigeno, a town of Italy, in department of the Adda and Oglio. 7 m. NNE. Breno.

Frigent, see *Fricento*.

Frigiliara, a town of Spain, in Grenada. 13 miles E. Velez Malaga.

Frignano, a town of Italy, in the department of the Panaro. It formerly gave name to a small principality in the duchy of Modena. 15 miles S. Modena.

Friken, a lake of Sweden, in Warmeland, 40 miles in length, but narrow.

Frillendorf, a town of Germany, in the county of Ziegenhayn. 5 miles NNE. Ziegenhayn.

Fringyazar, a town of Bengal. 11 miles SSE. Dacca.

Fringypt, a town of Hindooistan, in Canara. 6 miles E. Mangalore.

Frio, a river of Spain, which rises in Grenada, and runs into the sea at Toros.

Frisawa, a river of Moravia, which runs into the March, 5 miles N. Muglitz.

Frischbach Allen, a mountain of Stiria. 10 miles E. Pruck.

Frisch Haff, a gulf or arm of the sea, on the coast of Pomerania, south of the Baltic; about 25 miles in length from east to west, and eight from north to south. The Oder passes through it at the eastern extremity.

Frisch Haff, a bay or arm of the sea, between Konigsberg and Elbing, separated from the Baltic by a tongue of land, called Frisch Nerung; about 54 miles in length, and hardly six in breadth. It communicates with the Baltic by a narrow passage, near Pillau.

Frisch Nerung, a narrow slip of land, in Prussia, which lies between the Baltic and the Frisch Haff. 26 miles long, and hardly two wide.

Frischling, a river of Prussia, which rises about 10 miles N. Pruisch Eylau, and runs into the Frisch Haff, 2 miles SW. Brandenburg.

Frisnik, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Iglau. 4 miles SSE. Iglau.

Frisnit, see *Fryfort*.

Fritzlar, a town of Germany, in the principality of Lower Hesse, situated on the Eder. It contains two colleges and a convent. In the year 1232, Conrad landgrave of Thuringia, sacked it, slaughtered the inhabitants, set it on fire, and destroyed the walls. In the year 1631, it was taken by the landgrave of Hesse, and retaken soon after by General Tilly. In 1760, this town was taken by the French, and the year following the hereditary Prince of Brunswick was defeated; notwithstanding which he made himself master of the place. 13 miles SSW. Cassel. *Long.* 9. 13. *E. Lat.* 50. 8. N.

Friuli, a province of Italy, bounded on the north by Carinthia, on the east by the county of Goritz and the gulf of Trieste, on the south by the gulf of Venice, and on the west by the Trevisan, the Feltrin, and the Bellunese; about 52 miles from north to south, and 45 from east to west. This

country was taken from the Lombards by Charlemagne, and has belonged to the Venetians from the year 1420. The soil is partly flat and partly mountainous, and its hilly part, situated towards Germany, is the most sterile and uninhabited; forming a part of the Alps which separate Italy from Germany: and on the other side this country is also covered by another ridge of mountains. The roads and passes which conduct through these mountains to Germany are in part so very narrow, that it is extremely dangerous to travel on them either on foot or on horseback; and only the passes, Chiufa di Venzone, Tolmino, and Lubiana can be passed by waggons and artillery. The flat part of Friuli is very fertile; and the country produces in general a quantity of timber and firewood, game, all kinds of grain, fruit, particularly good wine, among which is the famous *piccoli*. The breeding of cattle is very flourishing, and the culture of silk so very extensive, that it produces yearly 1000 cwt. of silk, which is deemed some of the finest in Italy. The principal rivers are the Tagliamento, which runs through the middle of the country, the Meduna, Cellina, Stella, Torre, and the Natisone. The inhabitants, called Furlani, speak a dialect much resembling that of the ancient French language, widely differing from either the Italian or German idiom: they are considered as the most hot-headed, indolent, and wildest inhabitants of all Italy. The whole province, which is divided into the dioceses of Udina and Concordia, contained in the year 1581, no more than 196,510 inhabitants; but in the year 1755, their number amounted to 342,158; and in the year 1795, to 365,512, who live in four cities, 20 small towns and boroughs, and in 600 villages. By the peace of Lunéville, the whole of the country of Friuli was ceded to the Emperor of Austria; but afterwards, agreeably to the peace of Presburg, it was taken from Austria, and annexed to the new kingdom of Italy.

Friuli, or *Citta di Friuli*, a town of Italy, in a country of the same name; the see of a bishop, suffragan of Aquileia. It is situated at the foot of the mountains which separate Friuli from Carniola, on the river Natisone, and is the second capital of this province. Across the river which rises near the town, a bridge is constructed of two arches, 220 feet in length, and 75 high. The town is well built, and contains a collegiate church with a chapter, three monasteries, two nunneries, and 4000 inhabitants. 185 miles ENE. Milan, 32 NNW. Trieste. *Long.* 13. 21. *E. Lat.* 46. 10. N.

Frobisher's Straits, or *Forbisher's Straits*, a narrow sea on the west of Davis's Strait, to the south of Cape Wallingham of Fro-

bisher. *Long.* 65. to 70. *W. Lat.* 61. 50. to 63. 20. N.

Frodersdorf, a town of Saxony. 3 miles NE. Belzig.

Frodlingham, a town of England, in the county of York, with a weekly market on Thursday. 12 miles N. Beverly, 194 N. London.

Froßham, a town of England, in the county of Chester, situated at the conflux of the Wever and the Mersey, with a weekly market on Thursday. The principal trade is in salt, of which near 7000 tons are annually refined. A cotton manufacture has lately been established. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1551. 10 miles NE. Chester, 182 NNW. London. *Long.* 2. 57. *W. Lat.* 53. 21. N.

Frog, a town of United America, in the state of Georgia. 6 miles W. Tugeloo.

Frog Lake, a lake of North-America. *Long.* 91. 50. *W. Lat.* 53. 15. N.

Froger, a town of France, in the department of the Isere. 9 miles NNW. Grenoble.

Frogoze, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho. 3 miles N. Barcelos.

Froburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Leipzig, situated on the Wichra. The inhabitants have a manufacture of stuff and earthen-ware. 5 miles SSE. Borna, 15 SSE. Leipzig. *Long.* 12. 28. *E. Lat.* 51. 5. N.

Frobens-le-Grand, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 6 miles NW. Doullens.

Frohn Stöckheim, a town of Germany, in principality of Wurzburg. 3 miles E. Wurzburg.

Frohna, a town of Germany, in the circle of Erzgebürg. 8 miles NW. Chemnitz.

Frohnstorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Thuringia. 7 m. SE. Weissenfee.

Frohsprung, a town of Austria. 1 mile S. Hardeggen.

Frojan, a town of Spain, in Galicia. 22 miles NNE. Orense.

Frojerod, a town of Sweden, in West-Gothland. 70 miles E. Uddevalla.

Froissy, a town of France, in the department of the Oise. 5 miles SSW. Breteuil.

Frolois, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or. 21 m. NW. Dijon.

Fromail, a town of Walachia. 15 miles NE. Bucharest.

Frome, a river of England, in the county of Somerset, which joins the Avon, about 5 miles SE. Bath.

Frome, a river of England, which runs into the Tag, near Hereford.

Frome, a river of England, in the county of Dorset, which passes by Dorchester, &c. and runs into the sea in Poole harbour, a little below Wareham.

Frome, a river of England, in the county

of Gloucester, which joins the Avon at Bristol.

Frome, a river of England, which runs into the Severn, near Berkeley, in Gloucestershire.

Frome, or *Frome Selwood*, a town of England, in the county of Somerset, situated on the river Frome, near the forest of Selwood; long celebrated for its manufactures of woollen cloth, of which 160,000 yards are made annually; four-fifths of these are broad cloths, the rest narrow cloths and kerseymeres: in which 1450 packs of wool are consumed, of 240 pounds each. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 8748, of whom 2282 were employed in trade and manufactures. It has a weekly market on Wednesday. 13 miles S. Bath, 104 W. London. *Long.* 2. 18. *W. Lat.* 51. 13. N.

Fromeriet, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 7 m. SW. Poix.

Fromiguere, a town of France, in the department of the East Pyrenées. 7 miles N. Montlouis.

Fromista, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. 18 miles N. Palencia.

Fronenberg, a town of Germany, in the county of Mark. 2 miles W. Unna.

Fronsac, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, on the Ille. 2 miles NW. Libourne.

Frontana, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. 25 miles SE. Urgel.

Fronte, a town of France, in the department of the Po, on the Marlon. 5 miles NE. Lanzo, 11 N. Turin.

Fronteira, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, remarkable for a victory which the Portuguese, under the command of the Duke of Schomberg, obtained over the Spaniards, in the year 1663. 10 miles N. Estremoz.

Fronteitten, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 14 miles NNW. Gratz.

Frontenhausen, a town of Bavaria. 5 miles S. Dingelshingen, 14 E. Landshut.

Frontignan, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, celebrated for its wine, generally called Frontigniac. 12 miles SSW. Montpellier, 4 NE. Certe.

Fronton, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne. 15 miles N. Toulouse, 18 SE. Castle Sarasin.

Froszgarde, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Drontheim. 60 miles SSE. Drontheim.

Frookaboo, a town of Africa, in Bamarra. *Long.* 5. 20. *W. Lat.* 12. 45. N.

Frosasco, a town of Italy, in the department of the Po. 13 miles SW. Turin, 3 N. Pignerola.

Freschgrun, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 3 miles SE. Lichtenberg.

Frose, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Magdeburg. 10 miles S. Magdeburg.

Frofo, a small island on the east side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 22. 14. E. *Lat.* 63. 34. N.

Frofor, a town of Sweden, in Jamtland, situated on an island in lake Storfio. It contains a school and a post-office. 100 miles NW. Hernosand. *Long.* 15. E. *Lat.* 63. 10. N.

Frossuy, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire. 4 miles SE. Painbœuf.

Frouard, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, situated on the Moselle. 4 miles NNW. Nancy, 10 NE. Toul.

Froulay-Tessé, a town of France, in the department of the Orne. 7 m. SE. Domfront.

Frouquie, a small island in the English Channel, about one mile from the west coast of the island of Jersey.

Froyen, an island in the North sea, near the coast of Norway, about 35 miles in circumference. *Long.* 9. E. *Lat.* 63. 45. N.

Frozes, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne. 5 miles W. Poitiers.

Fruchilan, a small island near the west coast of Scotland. *Long.* 5. 10. W. *Lat.* 58. 3. N.

Frudenburg, see *Freudenburg*.

Fruga, a town of Africa. 20 miles SSE. Morocco.

Fruges, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. 9 miles N. Hedin, 12 SW. Arras.

Frubitan, an island near the west coast of Ireland. 3 miles W. Mafa Point.

Frumo, a small island on the west side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 21. 37. E. *Lat.* 65. 23. N.

Frur, or *Nobfleur*, or *Tavem*, a small island in the Persian gulf. *Long.* 54. 20. E. *Lat.* 26. 10. N.

Frusenhausen, a town of the bishopric of Wurzburg. 6 miles ESE. Lauringen.

Frusinone, a town of the Papedom, in the Campagna, anciently a town of the Volschi. 18 miles N. Terracina, 25 E. Veletri. *Long.* 13. 13. E. *Lat.* 41. 40. N.

Frutigen, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne, which gives name to a bailiwick that was formerly governed by lords of its own, and esteemed one of the most beautiful places in Switzerland. 8 miles S. Spiez, 30 SE. Friburg.

Fryberg, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin. 9 miles W. Rosenber.

Fry's Bay, a bay on the south-west coast of the island of Antigua. 2 miles S. Reed Point.

Fryingpan, a shoal on the Atlantic, near the coast of North-Carolina. *Long.* 75. W. *Lat.* 33. 32. N.

Frykeryd, a town of Sweden, in Warmeland. 10 miles NW. Philipstads.

Fryksande, a town of Sweden, in Warmeland. 35 miles NW. Philipstads.

Frysfyta, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Munster. 38 miles SSE. Emden, 64 N. Munster. *Long.* 7. 46. E. *Lat.* 52. 17. N.

Fuccage, a town of Japan, in the island of Ximo. 30 miles E. Nangasaki.

Fuchini, see *Idsumé*.

Fucechio, a town of Etruria, on a lake. 22 miles W. Florence, 18 SSW. Pistoia.

Fuchswinke, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse. 3 m. S. Patzschkau.

Fuco, a river of Canada, which runs into lake St. Clair, *Long.* 82. 30. W. *Lat.* 42. 42. N.

Fudal Baba, a mountain of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 10 miles Cogni.

Fuddah, a river of Algiers, which runs into the Shellif, 5 miles E. Sinaab.

Fudia, one of the Western islands of Scotland, small and mountainous. *Long.* 7. 23. W. *Lat.* 57. 2. N.

Fué, see *Faoua*.

Fuego, see *Terra del Fuego*.

Fuego, or *Fugo*, or *St. Philip*, one of the Cape Verd islands. The former name it received from a volcano, and the last from being discovered on St. Philip's day. The volcano issues from a lofty mountain, and throws out flames, which may be seen at a great distance in the night; clouds of ashes, which suffocate cattle; pumice-stones, which float on the sea; and torrents of sulphur. The island is without rivers, almost without fresh water; nevertheless, it is fertile in maize, gourds, water melons, wild figs, oranges, and apples. There is a great number of goats, which run wild upon the mountains; but the profit on their skins is a revenue of the crown. They export also the skins of cattle, horses, asses, and hogs. The island is about fifteen miles in length. *Long.* 24. 20. W. *Lat.* 15. 0. N.

Fuegos, one of the Philippine islands, about 36 miles in circumference: and pretty high land in the centre, running down from the centre to both ends. *Long.* 123. 26. E. *Lat.* 9. 20. N.

Fueloe, see *Foglee*.

Fuen, a river of China, which runs into the Hoang, in the province of Chan-si. *Long.* 110. 14. E. *Lat.* 35. 29. N.

Fuencaliente, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, near the source of the Xalon. 15 miles N. Siguença.

Fuensalida, a town of Spain, in New Castile. 18 miles NNW. Toledo.

Fuen-si, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-si. 12 miles WNW. Teho.

Fuen-tchesu, a city of China, of the first

rank, in the province of Chan-si, situated on the river Fuen; celebrated for its hot baths. 280 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 111. 20. E. *Lat.* 37. 20. N.

Fuente, (La), a town of Spain, in Asturia. 20 miles SW. Santillana.

Fuente Duenna, a town of Spain, in New Castile, situated on the Tagus. 24 miles SE. Madrid.

Fuente-Ginaldo, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, used in the war of succession by the Spaniards as a depôt of corn and cattle. In the year 1734, it was taken and plundered by the Portuguese, under the conduct of the Marquis das Minas. 16 miles NW. Coria.

Fuente de Nansu, a town of Spain, in Asturia. 23 miles SW. Santander.

Fuente el Olmo, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, between Segovia and Aranda de Duero.

Fuente Ovejuna, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova. 32 m. NW. Cordova.

Fuente de la Piedra, a village of Spain, in the province of Grenada, in which is a medicinal spring, whose virtues were known to the ancients, and celebrated for curing several disorders, particularly the gravel. 6 miles Antequera.

Fuente de la Reyna, a town of Spain, in Valencia. 15 miles N. Segorbe.

Fuente del Sabuco, or *Fuente de Sahitro,* a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon. 16 miles from Salamanca.

Fuente-fol, a town of Spain, in Old Castile. 32 miles N. Avila.

Fuenterabia, see *Fontarabia*.

Fuentes, a town of Spain, with a Carthusian monastery, in Aragon, on the Ebro. 20 miles SSE. Saragossa.

Fuentes, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. 13 miles NW. Placentia.

Fuentes de Onoro, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. 13 miles W. Ciudad Rodrigo.

Fuerbach, a village of Germany, in the Brisgaw; in 1796, the French were defeated here by the Austrians. 18 m. S. Friburg.

Fuersbrun, a town of Austria. 2 miles NE. Haderstorf.

Fuerte de St. Josef, a town of South-America, in the province of Tucuman. 95 miles NE. St. Miguel de Tucuman.

Fuerte de Valbena, a town of South-America, in the province of Tucuman, on the Sulado. 60 miles ENE. St. Miguel de Tucuman.

Fuortventura, see *Forteventura*.

Fussen, or *Fussen,* a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Augsburg, situated on the Lech; and a frontier town to Bavaria and Tyrol, with a Benedictine abbey and convent of Franciscans. In the year 1745, a peace between the Emperor of

Germany and the Elector of Bavaria was settled in this town. 47 miles S. Augsburg, 65 E. Constance. *Long.* 10. 43. E. *Lat.* 47. 34. N.

Fusa, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 140 miles WNW. Jedo.

Fuga, one of the islands called Babuaynes, about 22 m. in circumference. *Long.* 121. 27. E. *Lat.* 19. N.

Fugas, a river of Africa, which runs into the Indian sea, near Jubo, on the coast of Zanguebar.

Fugitiva, (La), a small island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Quiros, in 1606. *Long.* 151. 50. W. *Lat.* 14. 20. S.

Fugloe, see *Fogloe*.

Fulne, a river of Saxony, which runs into the Mulda, 2 miles S. Ragune.

Fub-sanah, a town of Africa, in the country of Tunis. 110 miles WSW. Tunis.

Fufse, a river of Germany, which runs into the Allier, near Zell.

Fuicht, or *Waldfuicht,* a town of France, in the department of the Roer. 3 miles E. Susteren.

Fuilles, (La), a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine. 9 miles W. Gournay.

Fula, see *Foulah*.

Fulda, a bishopric and principality of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine; bounded on the north by Hesse Cassel, on the east by the county of Henneberg, on the south by the bishopric of Wurzburg, and on the west by the principality of Hsenburg and Hesse; about 40 miles in length, and from 7 to 25 in breadth. The country is mountainous and woody, with some rich arable lands, and some salt and medicinal springs. The assentment in the matricula of the empire was 250 florins monthly, and the tax for each chamber term 243 rix-dollars 4 kruitzen. The bishopric owes its rise to a cloister of Benedictine monks, erected in 744, which was raised to a bishopric in the year 1752, by Pope Benedict XIV. In 1802, this bishopric was given to the Prince of Nassau Dillenburgh, late Stadtholder.

Fulda, a city of Germany, and capital of the bishopric of the same name, situated on the river Fulda, in the circle of the Upper Rhine. It was only a village before the year 1162, when it was made a town. The bishop resided here in a handsome palace. Besides the cathedral, it has a collegiate church, an university founded in the year 1734, a college, an academy, and a convent of Benedictines. It is situated nearly in the centre of the diocese. The chapter is composed of thirteen canons. The library contains a number of ancient and rare manuscripts. Fulda was taken by the hereditary Prince of Brunswick, and Prince Charles of Bevern, in the year 1759, with little loss on

their side; the Duke of Wurtemberg was preparing a grand entertainment and ball on the very day, but decamped precipitately. The loss of the enemy was very considerable, four battalions being killed or much wounded, and near 1000 made prisoners. 63 miles ENE. Mentz, 43 E. Wetzlar. *Long.* 9. 33. *E. Lat.* 50. 32. N.

Fulda, a river of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, which passes by the town of Fulda, and joining the Werra at Minden, they together form the Weser.

Fulgo, a river of Hindoostan, which runs into the Mahany, 10 miles NNW. Bahar.

Fulham, a village of England, in the county of Middlesex, by the side of the Thames, over which is a bridge, where foot passengers are subject to toll, as well as horses and carriages. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 4428. The Bishop of London has a palace here. 4 m. W. London.

Fullertol, a town of Hindoostan, in Rohilcund. 20 miles ESE. Pillibeat.

Fullerton Point, a cape on the west coast of the island of Antigua. *Long.* 61. 35. W. *Lat.* 17. 13. N.

Fulnek, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau. This is a place of considerable consequence in the Moravian Church. 21 miles NE. Prerau. *Long.* 17. 54. E. *Lat.* 49. 37. N.

Fultawary, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 26 miles N. Purneah.

Fulta, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, on the east side of the Hoogly, where some of the English retreated when they fled from Calcutta, in the year 1756. 24 miles SSW. Calcutta.

Fulwar, a town of Hindoostan, in the subah of Lahore, on the Setledge. 100 miles SE. Lahore, 35 NW. Sirhind.

Fumay, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes: the principal trade is in slates, of where there are quarries near the town: $2\frac{3}{4}$ posts S. Givet, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ N. Rocroy. *Long.* 4. 44. E. *Lat.* 50. N.

Fumbo, one of the Querimba islands, in the Indian sea. *Lat.* 13. 6. S.

Fumel, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, on the Lot. 9 miles ESE. Monflanquin, 3 N. Tournois.

Fumen, a town of Persia, in the province of Ghilan. 10 miles NW. Reslid.

Fumone, a town of the Popedom, in the Campagna, with a castle seated on an eminence. In this castle Pope Celestine V. being prevailed upon to resign his dignity, was imprisoned by his successor Boniface VIII. and starved to death. 4 miles NW. Alatri.

Funai, or *Fugeo*, a town of Japan, situated in a bay on the east coast of the island of Ximo. *Long.* 133. 20. E. *Lat.* 33. 20. N.

Funchal, or *Funchial*, a seaport town and capital of the island of Madeira, situated in

to be so called from the quantity of fennel a valley on the south coast of the island: said (*funcha*, in Portuguese) which grew on the spot. The harbour is defended by several batteries, and a castle. It contains six parishes, several chapels, and six convents, with several hospitals. When Funchal was fortified, it would seem the engineer had nothing in view besides rendering it strong on the sea side; for there all the works, except a single wall, are directed. This was certainly a great oversight, as there are several bays not far distant from the land side, where an enemy might safely disembark, and march to the very walls without opposition. The Portuguese, though numerous, do not constitute the bulk of the inhabitants; the English and French Roman Catholics, who live in the Portuguese manner, are justly supposed to exceed the others in number and wealth; besides these, there is an infinity of Mulatto and Negro freemen. The streets of Funchal are drawn by a line, all the houses neat, and the windows fasted with lath-work, but with openings wide enough for those within to see and be seen. The principal trade of the inhabitants consists in wine and sweetmeats. The tides at this place flow at the full and change of the moon, north and south; the spring tides rise seven feet perpendicular, and the neap-tides four. The refreshments which ships may obtain here, are water, wine, fruit of several sorts, onions in plenty, and some sweetmeats; fresh meat and poultry are not to be had without leave of the governor, and at a high price. *Long.* 16. 49. W. *Lat.* 32. 34. N.

Fuxheen, a river of Ireland, which runs into Blackwater river, 5 miles N. Rathcor-muck, in the county of Cork.

Fundaon, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 22 miles W. Alfayates.

Fundo, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia. 44 miles WNW. Birlat.

Fundi, a town of Naples, in the province of Lavora. 42 miles NW. Naples.

Fundy, (*Bayes*), a bay of North-America, between New England and Nova Scotia. The tide rises in this bay between fifty and sixty feet, and with a proportionable velocity.

Funen, or *Fyen*, an island of Denmark, at the entrance of the Baltic, nearly of an oval form, with some irregularities, extending from north to south about 35 miles, east to west about 20. It is a fertile and a pleasant island; most of the Danish nobility have seats here. The soil yields great crops of corn, so that near 100,000 barrels are exported annually to Norway and Sweden, exclusive of the consumption at home. The inhabitants keep a great number of bees, and with the honey produced make mead, which forms a considerable article of trade, being

sent to every part of the kingdom. There are several lakes and rivers abounding in fish, but none navigable; great quantities of cod, herring, turbot, and other fish, are caught in the bays along the coast. Odenfee is the capital. *Long.* 9. 40. to 10. 50. *E. Lat.* 55. 7. to 55. 36. N.

Funes, a town of South-America, in the province of Popayan. 15 miles S. Pasto.

Funkircen, or *Five Churches*, a town of Hungary, situated in a fertile soil between the Drave and the Danube, the see of a bishop. In the year 1664, this town, then in possession of the Turks, was summoned by the Imperialists to surrender, and the governor offered to give up one of the gates: but 500 advancing to take possession were fired upon, and 260 killed or wounded. This so enraged Count Serini, who commanded the Imperialists, and his army, that they resolved on a general assault, and though bravely defended by the Turks, entered it by force, and put all to the sword except about 2500 women and children. The soldiers were permitted to plunder for three days: and all the booty was estimated at above two millions of ducats. An university was founded here by Louis I. and at one time there were 2000 students; but the Turks obtaining possession of the town, the university decayed, and has never since recovered. The number of inhabitants is about 12,000. 110 miles W. Belgrade, 140 SSE. Vienna. *Long.* 18. 9. *E. Lat.* 46. 6. N.

Fungeno, or *Fungando*, a kingdom of Africa, situated between the Zaïre and the Coanza, subject to Anziko.

Funkedy, a town of Africa, in Kaarta. 36 miles N. Kemmao.

Funk Island, a small island in the Atlantic, near the north-east coast of Newfoundland. *Long.* 52. 15. *W. Lat.* 50. N.

Funkabun, a town of Persia, in the province of Mazanderan. 15 m. W. Fehrabat.

Fuorli, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra. 21 miles SSE. Sulmona.

Fur, see *Darfur*.

Fura, a small island near the west coast of Scotland. 5 miles W. Udrigill Head.

Fura, a mountain of Africa, in Mocarranga, rich in gold. 30 miles Massape.

Furajanna Soo, a town of Africa, in Fooladoo. *Long.* 7. *W. Lat.* 13. 16. N.

Furans, a river of France, which runs into the Here near Romans.

Furca, a mountain of Switzerland, on the north-east extremity of the Valais, whose height is estimated at 13,000 feet.

Furcula, a mountain of Switzerland. 13 miles W. Chiavenna.

Furiana, a river of Sicily, which runs into the sea on the north coast, *Long.* 12. 45. *E. Lat.* 38. 11. N.

Furim, a river of Cuba, which runs into

the Spanish Main, *Long.* 76. 10. *W. Lat.* 20. 3. N.

Furnian, a town of Istria. 18 miles ESE. Umago.

Furna, a small island in the Grecian Archipelago. *Long.* 26. 19. *E. Lat.* 37. 42. N.

Furneaux Island, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, discovered by Bougainville, and afterwards by Cook. This is a low half-drowned island, or rather a coral shoal, of about 20 leagues in circuit. A very small part of it was land, which consisted of little islets ranged along the north side, and are connected by sand-banks and breakers. These islets were clothed with wood, among which the cocoa-cut trees were only distinguishable. Capt. Cook ranged the south side of this island or shoal at the distance of one or two miles from the coral bank, against which the sea broke in a dreadful surf. In the middle is a large lake or inland sea, in which was a canoe under sail. *Long.* 143. 16. *W. Lat.* 17. 5. S.

Furnes, or *Vuerne*, a town of France, in the department of the Lys, situated on the canal made from Bruges to Dunkirk, about three miles from the sea. The town-house is a good building, adorned with figures of kings and princes: it has a handsome tower, with musical chimes. The French took Furnes three times, and kept it by the second article of the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle made in 1668, but abandoned it in 1692. Soon after which, the Allies fortified it; and the French, under the command of Marquis de Boufflers, afterwards marshal of France, laid siege to it the 29th of December the same year. The Comte de Hornes, general of the Dutch artillery, who was governor, and commanded a garrison of 4000 men, surrendered the place the 5th of January following, before the French had attacked it in form. In 1748, it was again taken by the French. 15 miles SW. Ostend, 20 NNW. Ypres. *Long.* 2. 27. *E. Lat.* 51. 4. N.

Furet la Valette, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 12 miles St. Etienne.

Furripour, a town of Hindoostan, in Rohilcund. 12 miles S. Bareilly.

Furruckabad, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Rohilcund, on the west side of the Ganges, and capital of a small ditrikt belonging to a prince of the Patan Rohilla tribe: about 30 miles in length along the bank of the Ganges. 75 miles E. Agra, 76 NW. Lucknow. *Long.* 79. 52. *E. Lat.* 27. 23. N.

Furruckabad, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Bengal, near the Ganges. 42 miles NNW. Moorshedabad.

Furrys Town, a town of the island of Jamaica, in St. James county. 20 miles NE. Savanna la Mer.

Furfey, a small island of England, at the entrance into Pool harbour.

Furshout, see *Farsbiut*.

Furstenau, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Osnabruck. 15 miles NNW. Osnabruck, 8 SE. Lingen.

Furstenau, a town of Saxony, in the marggravate of Meissen. 3 m. S. Lauenstein.

Furstenau, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania. 8 miles N. Marienburg.

Furstenau, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Breslau. 15 miles SW. Breslau.

Furstenau, a town of Germany, in the county of Erbach, on the Mumling. 4 miles N. Erbach.

Furstenberg, a town of Germany, in the county of Waldeck. 10 miles W. Waldeck, 27 W. Cassel.

Furstenberg, a town of Germany, in the principality of Furstenberg, with an ancient castle, which gives name to an illustrious family, princes of the empire. 14 m. NNW. Schaffhausen, 62 SSW. Stuttgart. Long 8. 27. E. Lat. 47. 57. N.

Furstenberg, a principality of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, founded in the 13th century, and divided into several branches, all which are extinct except that of Stuhlingen. The chief of the house and his eldest son have the title of princes, the brothers and other children are called landgraves. The estates give six voices in the assemblies of the circle, and a seat on the bench of princes at the diet of the empire. The title is taken from an ancient castle, situated near the town of Furstenberg. The pretensions of Cardinal Furstenberg to the archbishopric of Cologne, supported by the King of France, in opposition to the Emperor and the Pope, gave occasion to the breaking out of the war, that began to disturb Europe in 1689. The Roman month amounted to 372 florins; and the tax to the chamber of Wetzlar was 291 rix-dollars.

Furstenberg, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Paderborn. 2 miles NE. Wunnenburg.

Furstenberg, a town of Lusatia, on the Oder, taken by the Prussians in the year 1745, to open a way to Silesia. Its tolls bring in about 5000 crowns yearly to the King of Prussia. 13 miles S. Francfort on the Oder, 11 N. Guben. Long. 14. 48. E. Lat. 52. 7. N.

Furstenberg, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Mecklenburg, on the Havel. 10 miles SE. Strelitz, 40 N. Berlin. Long. 13. 14. E. Lat. 53. 10. N.

Furstenberg, a town and castle of Germany, in the bishopric of Fulda. 13 miles N. Fulda.

Furstenfeld, a town of the dutchy of Stiria, situated on the confines of Hungary, near the conflux of the rivers Feistritz and

Laufnitz. 30 miles E. Gratz, 68 S. Vienna. Long. 15. 59. E. Lat. 47. 3. N.

Furstenfeld, a town of Germany, in the New Mark of Brandenburg. 10 miles N. Cultrin, 50 ENE. Berlin. Long. 14. 42. E. Lat. 52. 48. N.

Furstenwalde, a town of Germany, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, on the Spree. In 1631, it was taken by the Swedes; and in 1633, it was burned by the Imperialists. 26 miles E. Berlin, 20 W. Francfort on the Oder. Long. 14. 8. E. Lat. 52. 22. N.

Furstenwalde, a town of Saxony, in the marggravate of Meissen. 2 m. S. Lauenstein.

Furstenwerder, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, between the Damsee and Wahrensee, in the Ucker Mark of Brandenburg. 10 m. WNW. Prenzlau. Long. 13. 36. E. Lat. 53. 23. N.

Furth, a town of Lower Bavaria, on the Champl. 56 miles NNW. Passau, 86 NNE. Munich. Long. 12. 42. E. Lat. 49. 17. N.

Furth, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine. 6 m. SE. Heppenheim.

Furth, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anspach, on the Rednitz; large and well peopled, with a great number of artisans. The Jews have a synagogue and a printing-office. 4 miles W. Nuremberg.

Furum, a small island in the Baltic, near the east coast of Sweden. Long. 16. 32. E. Lat. 57. 17. N.

Furuo, a small island in the north part of the gulf of Bothnia. Long. 22. 24. E. Lat. 65. 40. N.

Furusund, an island in the Baltic, belonging to Sweden. Long. 18. 45. E. Lat. 59. 46. N.

Fusana, a town of Africa, in Tunis. 28 miles SW. Keff.

Fuscado, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 15 miles NW. Cosenza.

Fusbeng, a town of Persia, in Chorasan. In 1300, this town was taken by Timur Bec. 36 miles N. Herat.

Fusignano, a town of Italy, in the department of the Lower Po. 16 miles SSW. Comachio, 24 SE. Ferrara.

Fusini, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 16 miles SE. Meaco.

Fushvata, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 56 miles SSE. Meaco.

Futak, a town of Hungary, on the Danube, opposite Peter Wardein; situated in a plain, where the Imperialists had a camp in 1736. 16 miles SSE. Bacs.

Futtatunge, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 15 miles SE. Fyzabad.

Futtasing, a circar of Bengal, bounded on the north-east and east by Rajeshy and Kishenagur, on the south by Burdwan, and on the north-west by Rajeshy and Birboom; of a triangular form, and about 60 miles in circumference.

Futtiapour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 24 miles SSW. Patna.

Futtigur, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 5 miles S. Furruckabad.

Futtiapour, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 30 miles SE. Corah.

Futtiapour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 40 miles NNW. Durbungah.

Futtiapour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 13 miles SSE. Durbungah.

Futtiapour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 18 miles NE. Cuprah. *Long.* 85. 8. E. *Lat.* 26. 3. N.

Futtiapour, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad. 27 miles NW. Currah. *Long.* 81. 13. E. *Lat.* 25. 58. N.

Futtiapour, a town of Bengal. 12 miles N. Nagore.

Futtiapour, a town of Bengal. 56 miles NE. Purneah.

Futwa, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar, at the union of the Little Pompon with the Ganges. 7 miles SE. Patna. *Long.* 85. 28. E. *Lat.* 25. 30. N.

Fuur Land, an island of Denmark, in Lymfiord Gulf, about 12 miles in circumference, of an irregular triangular form. It contains a town, called *Fuur*, and two or three villages. *Long.* 9. 2. E. *Lat.* 56. 50. N.

Fuzir, a town of Hungary. 12 miles SSE. Caschau.

Fyal, see *Fayal*.

Fyen, see *Funen*.

Fyers, a river of Scotland, which runs into Loch Ness, in the county of Inverness, ten miles north-east Fort Augustus. There is a

considerable cataract or fall about two miles from its mouth.

Bygareara, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Aurungabad. 10 m. S. Jaffierabad.

Pyki, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 40 miles NE. Jedo.

Bylingdale, a township of England, in the north riding of Yorkshire, with 1568 inhabitants.

Bythe el Bothna, a town of Africa, in the country of Sahara; so called, in the opinion of Dr. Shaw, from the number of turpentine trees which grow there. 34 miles SW. Booserjoone.

Pyvie, a town of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen, near the Ythan, in the road from Aberdeen to Bamff. Near it is a castle, the seat of General Gordon; and not far from the church are the ruins of a priory, founded by Fergus earl of Buchan in 1179. Here the Scotch Covenanters were defeated by the Duke of Montrose. 25 miles N. Aberdeen, 19 S. Bamff.

Fyzabad, a town of Hindoostan, and capital of Oude, on the Gogra; founded by Sadatkhan, a Persian, who was forty years governor of the province, near the ancient city of Oude. He first built a palace, with extensive gardens, and made it the place of his residence; many houses were added, till by degrees it became a large city, and for some time the capital of the province: it was defended with a fortress, a ditch, towers, ramparts, &c. 65 miles E. Lucknow, 80 N. Allahabad. *Long.* 82. 24. E. *Lat.* 26. 45. N.

G.

G A B

G AARDE, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Aggerhuus. 36 miles NW. Christiania.

Gabala, a town of Arabia Felix. 64 m. NNE. Aden.

Gabaret, a town of France, in the department of the Landes, on the Gélise. 15 miles W. Condom, 24 E. Mont de Marsan.

Gabarous Bay, a bay on the east coast of the island of Cape Breton. *Long.* 60. W. *Lat.* 45. 50. N.

Gabafelki, a town of Russia, in the government of Viborg. 36 miles N. Serdopol.

Gabel, or **Gablona**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslaw, where Prince Henry entered Bohemia, after having gained an advantage over the Austrians in July 1778. 44 miles N. Jung Buntzel, 45 N. Prague. *Long.* 14. 54. E. *Lat.* 50. 44. N.

Gaberstorf, a town of Sürria. 10 miles WSW. Gnaa.

Gabes, see **Gabs**.

Gabian, a village of France, in the department of the Herault, with a mineral spring; near it from a rock issues petroleum, or native tar. 7 miles NW. Pezenas.

Gabin, a town of the dutchy of Warsaw. 40 miles W. Warsaw.

Gabinda, or **Kapinda**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Loango.

Gabise, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 28 miles SE. Constantinople.

Gable End Foreland, a cape on the east coast of the northern island of New Zealand, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Lat.* 38. 15. S.

Gablenz, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Erzgebürg. 6 miles NNW. Zwickau.

Gabon, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, near Cape St. Clara. It gives name to a country through which it passes.

Gaboong, a small island in the Eastern Indian sea, near the south-west coast of the island of Palawan. *Long.* 117. 20. E. *Lat.* 8. 9. N.

Gabou, or **Jabou**, a country of Africa, between Benin and Dahomy, about 150 miles from the coast; the chief trade is in slaves.

G A D

Gabriac, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron. 12 m. NE. Rhodéz.

Gabriel, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Cork. 12 miles S. Bantry.

Gabs, a town of Africa, in the south-east part of Tunis, in a bay of the Mediterranean, called the Lesser Syrtis, anciently called *Tacape*; and *Epichus* by Scylax; of which ancient city a heap of ruins yet remains, with some beautiful granite pillars, square, and about twelve feet in length. The old city, where these ruins are found, was built upon a rising ground, at half a mile distance from the new, having been formerly washed by the sea, which formed itself here into a bay of near half a mile in diameter. But at present the greatest part of this bay is filled up, and gained from the sea, which from the great shallowness of it, and daily reception of mud and roots from the river, will easily submit to such alterations and encroachments. At Gabs are several plantations of palm-trees. The chief branch of trade at present arises from the Al-hennah, which is plentifully cultivated in all their gardens; this beautiful odoriferous plant, if it be not annually cut, and kept low, as it is usually in other places, grows ten or twelve feet high, putting out its little flowers in clusters, which yield a smell like camphor; the leaves of this plant are used by the African ladies to tinge their hair, hands, and feet of a tawny saffron colour, by them esteemed beautiful. 170 miles S. Tunis. *Long.* 10. 2. E. *Lat.* 34. N.

Gacé, a town of France, in the department of the Orne. 12 miles W. l'Aigle, 13 E. Argentan.

Gacille, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan. 9 miles NE. Rocheford.

Gadamis, or **Ghedemes**, a country of Africa, west of Fezzan, and 100 leagues from the Mediterranean; it is said to contain 92 villages. The capital bears the same name. *Long.* 10. 25. E. *Lat.* 30. 40. N.

Gadebusch, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Mecklenburg, near which the

Swedes defeated the Danes in 1712. 16 miles WNW. Schwerin. 15 miles SW. Wismar. *Long.* 11. 14. E. *Lat.* 53. 45. N.

Gade, a river of England, which rises in the north part of Hertfordshire, and runs into the Coln near Rickmansworth.

Gaden, a town of Austria. 10 miles SW. Vienna.

Gaderow, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 42 miles E. Junagur.

Gaderows Choultry, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 17 m. SSE. Tanjore.

Gaderleben, a town of Germany, in the principality of Halberstadt. 20 miles E. Halberstadt.

Gadiag, a town of Russia, in the government of Tchernigov. 112 miles SE. Tchernigov. *Long.* 33. E. *Lat.* 50. 24. N.

Gadibunda, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 13 miles N. Chinna Balabaram.

Gadou, or *Gadua*, or *Gadua*, a country of Africa, on the south side of the river Senegal, containing mines of gold, iron, and saltpetre. *Long.* 7. to 9. W. *Lat.* 12. 10. to 13. 10. N.

Gael, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine. 9 miles W. Montfort, 3 S. St. Meen.

Gaesbeck, a town of France, in the department of the Dyle. 7 m. SW. Brussels.

Gaeta, a seaport town of Naples, in the province of Lavoura; anciently *Cajeta*, which name, according to Virgil, it received from Æneas's nurse. It is situated on the point of a promontory, and is joined to the continent only by a narrow isthmus northward; the rest is surrounded by the sea, so that it forms a peninsula. This city is one of the inlets to the kingdom of Naples towards the Popedom. Ferdinand II. of Aragon, sensible of the importance of this place, fortified it with good walls and a citadel: other fortifications have been since added; so that these, joined to its situation on a high rock, make access very difficult. Its harbour, anciently repaired by Antoninus Pius, is good, and tolerably secure: its gulf abounds in fish, especially sturgeons, of whose roes *caviar* is made, of which the Italians are exceedingly fond. Gaeta is not large; most of its streets are very narrow, and the houses are built on poricoes. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan of Capua, which was transferred thither after the Saracens had ruined Nola in the year 956. The places adjacent to it are very pleasant, and its soil exceedingly fertile. This town is not very large, but very well fortified, and as regular as the ancient wall would permit. Its moles, besides their great depth and breadth, have this peculiar advantage, that the sea flows into them, and gives an opportunity of defending their entrance by the help of armed vessels, which shelter

themselves under the lower batteries. The citadel is at a little distance, and built on an eminence, by which means it commands the city. Notwithstanding these several advantages, Count Taun, general of the Imperial troops in the kingdom of Naples, took it sword in hand, and in open day-light, contrary to the expectations even of the besiegers themselves, who were not much more numerous than the garrison: these were made prisoners of war, with the Duke of Escalona, viceroy of Naples, the Prince of Celamare, Duke de Bisaccia, and some other noblemen, adherents to Philip. In December 1797, Gaeta was taken by the French. In August 1799, it was retaken by some troops composed of English, Neapolitans, and Portuguese, under the command of Captain Trowbridge. 40 miles NW. Naples. *Long.* 13. 28. E. *Lat.* 41. 15. N.

Gafila, see *Gaza*.

Gaferaid, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Carmania. 32 miles SE. Cogni.

Gasslentz, a town of Austria. 16 miles SSE. Steyr.

Gassra, see *Gabs*.

Gasle, a town of Sweden, in the lapmark of Alele, on a river of the same name. 25 miles ESE. Alele.

Gasia, a town of Africa, in Biledulgerid, anciently called *Capsa*, and one of the strong towns of Jugurtha; it is situated on a rising ground, and surrounded with trees of almonds, olives, pistachios, and other fruits. The water which refreshes these plantations arises from two fountains, the one within the citadel, the other in the centre of the town; the latter was formerly covered with a cupola; it is still walled round, and discharges itself into a large basin, designed originally to bathe in. This fountain and the other unite before they leave the city, and form a pretty large brook; which, from the quantity of water, and the rapidity of the stream, might continue its course to a great distance, were it not constantly employed and drunk up in the uses above mentioned. In the walls of some private houses, and particularly of the citadel, (a weak modern building,) there is a great confusion of altars, granite pillars, enablatures, &c. which, when entire and in their proper situations, must have been great ornaments to the city. 140 miles SSW. Tunis, 160 SE. Constantinople. *Long.* 8. 54. E. *Lat.* 34. 29. N.

Gaganigurra, a town of Hindoostan, in Baramaul. 5 miles E. Caveripatnam.

Gagaravau Bay, a bay on the north coast of the island of St. Vincent.

Gagatan, a town of Bengal. 25 miles E. Dacca.

Gage Town, a town of New Brunswick. 30 miles SE. Frederick Town.

Gages, a town of France, in the department of the Aveyron. 6 miles NE. Rhodéz.

Gagnano, a town of Naples, in Capitanata. 17 miles E. Lefina.

Gagnef, a town of Sweden, in Dalecarlia. 15 miles SW. Fahlun.

Gago, a kingdom of Africa, with a town of the same name, in Negroland. It is fertile, and abounds in corn, rice, mines of gold, &c. *Long.* 2. E. *Lat.* 12. N.

Gagunpar, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda. 15 miles WSW. Hydrabad.

Gagul, a river of Bessarabia, which runs into the Danube, 8 miles E. Reni.

Gabaran, a town of Algiers. 60 miles WSW. Tubnah.

Gaja, a town of Italy, in the department of the Panaro. 20 miles S. Modena.

Gajara, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Gohud. 12 miles N. Narwa.

Gaicken, a town of Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm. 5 miles NE. Strasburg.

Gaidroniſſi, or *Gaitheroneſſi*, (i. e. *Aſſer-Iſland*), a small island in the Mediterranean, near the fourth coast of Candia. This is little more than a rock, with only a few bunches of thyme; not even a shrub growing on it, and the clefts inhabited by wild pigeons. It once bore the name of Patroclus, by whom it was fortified, when he was sent by the Egyptians to assist the Athenians against Antigonus, the son of Demetrius. *Long.* 25. 45. E. *Lat.* 34. 48. N.

Gajeram, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Rajamundry. 15 miles NW. Rajamundry.

Gaildorf, or *Gailendorf*, or *Geildorf*, a town of Germany, in the lordship of Limburg, on the Kocher. 5 miles S. Swabian Hall. 38 WSW. Anspach. *Long.* 9. 54. E. *Lat.* 49. N.

Gaillac, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Tarn. It is a place of considerable trade, and the wine made in the environs is much esteemed. It is situated on the Tarn, which is here navigable. 27 miles NE. Toulouse, 8 NNW. Castres. *Long.* 1. 58. E. *Lat.* 43. 53. N.

Guillac, a town of France, in the department of the Aveyron. 7 miles NW. Sévérac le Château.

Guillac Toulza, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne. 12 m. E. Rieux, 21 S. Toulouse.

Gaillefontaine, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine. 9 miles SE. Neuchâteau; 9 SW. Aumale.

Gaillon, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, on the Seine. Near it was a celebrated Carthusian monastery, burned down in 1764. In 1358, this town was taken by the English. 9 miles NW. Vernon, 7 SE. Louviers.

Gailnau, a town of Franconia. 5 miles S. Rothenburg.

Gailoſſkoi, a fortress of Russia, in the government of Caucasus, on the Ural. 12 m. NE. Uralſk.

Gaimersheim, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria. 2 miles NW. Ingolstadt, 9 ENE. Neuburg.

Gainbatesa, a town of Naples, in the county of Molise. 18 miles ESE. Molise.

Gainfarhn, a town of Austria. 1 mile SSW. Baden.

Gainsborough, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, situated on the east bank of the Trent, which separates it from the county of Nottingham, and brings tolerably sized vessels with the tide up to the town, about 40 miles from the Humber. Swain, the Danish king, was murdered here as he was revelling with his companions. In the year 1643, a bloody battle was fought here between the Royalists, and the Parliament forces under Cromwell, in which Lord Cavendish was killed. It has a weekly market on Tuesday, and by means of the navigation is a place of considerable trade; several ships trading hence to Hull, Newcastle, London, and other places. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 4506, of whom 585 were employed in trade and manufacture. 18 miles NW. Lincoln, 148 N. London. *Long.* 1. 45. W. *Lat.* 53. 26. N.

Gairſa, one of the smaller Orkney islands, a little to the NE. of Pomona. *Long.* 2. 51. W. *Lat.* 58. 51. N.

Gaiſſern, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 12 miles E. Rottenmann.

Gala Water, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Tweed about two miles above Melroſs in Roxburghshire. The scenery on the banks of this latter stream is beautifully romantic; and "The braw lads of Gala Water," is a beautiful Scotch song.

Galacz, or *Galatz*, or *Galasi*, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, on a lake, near the conflux of the Prut and the Danube, chiefly inhabited by Greeks. In the year 1790, it was taken by the Russians, after a bloody battle, in which the Turks lost 8000 men. The town was afterwards set on fire, and many of the inhabitants massacred. 120 miles SSW. Bender, 54 W. Iſmael. *Long.* 28. 24. E. *Lat.* 45. 24. N.

Galam, see *Gallam*.

Galan, or *Gallan*, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Pyrenées. 15 miles E. Tarbes.

Galapagar, a town of Spain, in New Castile. In this place was born the unfortunate Don Carlos, son of Philip II. 6 miles E. Eſcurial.

Galared, a town of Sweden, in the province of Blekingen. 28 miles N. Halmſtadt.

Galargue, a town of France, in the de-

partment of the Gard. 6 m. SE. Sommieres, 12 S. Nîmes.

Galatz, a town of Transylvania. 16 m. SE. Hunyad.

Galashiels, a flourishing little town of Scotland, in the county of Selkirk, on a small river called the Gala Water, at its union with the Tweed. This town and its environs have been long famous for the manufacture of coarse woollen cloth, called Galashiels Grey, of which 50,000 yards are made annually. The mode of husbandry likewise of the neighbourhood has been much commended. 5 miles N. Selkirk, 30 SE. Edinburgh. *Long.* 2. 53. *W. Lat.* 55. 38. N.

Galafò, a river of Naples, which runs into the sea near Tarento.

Galata, one of the fauxbourgs of Constantinople; see *Constantinople*.

Galata, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Tunis. *Long.* 9. 30. *E. Lat.* 38. 15. N.

Galateo, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 8 miles ESE. Nicotera, 6 S. Milcot.

Galati, a town of the island of Sicily, in the valley of Demona. 12 m. SW. Patti, 20 E. Mistretta.

Galatola, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto. 4 miles ESE. Nardo, 10 N. Ugento.

Galaton, see *Gallaton*.

Galatz, see *Galacz*.

Galder, a town of the island of Canary.

Galdetoor, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Cicacole. 15 m. SW. Collimcotta. 36 WSW. Viligapatam.

Galdheim, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wurzburg. 7 miles E. Schweinfurt.

Gale, a river of Ireland, which rises in the county of Kerry, and uniting with the Feal, forms the Cashing.

Gale, see *Galle*.

Gale's Creek, a river of North-Carolina, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 77. 12. *W. Lat.* 34. 44. N.

Galechabad, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad. 3 miles NW. Jionpour.

Galeapour, a town of Bengal. 60 miles WNW. Midnapour.

Galegor, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho. 4 miles NE. Barcelos.

Galzien, a town of Prussia, in Natangen. 25 miles SSE. Brandenburg.

Galala, a town on the east coast of the island of Gilolo. *Long.* 127. 51. *E. Lat.* 1. 58. N.

Galengarrif Harbour, a bay at the northern part of Bantry Bay, in the county of Cork, in Ireland.

Galera, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada. 5 m SSE. Huelca, 5 NW. Baza.

Galera, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia. 5 miles SSW. Tortosa, 6 NW. Amposta.

Galera, a town of the Popedom, in the Patrimony of St. Peter. 9 miles SE. Bracciano.

Galera, a river of Mexico, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Lat.* 15. 55. N.

Galeria, (*Gulf of*), on the north-west coast of the island of Corfica. *Long.* 8. 44. *E. Lat.* 42. 27. N.

Galeron, a town of the island of Celebes, celebrated for its fishery. 15 miles from Macassar.

Galette, (*La*), a river of Canada, which runs into the river St. Laurence, *Long.* 75. 27. *W. Lat.* 44. 46. N.

Galfete, see *Garfete*.

Galgala, a town of Hindoostan, in the county of Vifiapour. 40 miles SE. Merritch, 48 S. Vifiapour. *Long.* 75. 25. *E. Lat.* 16. 42. N.

Galgon, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde. 5 miles N. Libourne, 20 SE. Blaye.

Galbano, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 12 miles NE. Coimbra.

Galiata, a town of Italy, in the department of the Gogna, situated between the Tesino and the Gogna. 4 m. NE. Novara.

Galicana, a town of the republic of Lucca. 13 miles N. Lucca.

Galicia, a province of Spain, bounded on the north and west by the sea, on the east by Asturia and Leon, and on the south by Portugal, from which it is separated by the river Minho. The soil in general is unequal and mountainous, with some small plains on the sea coast. There are some excellent ports, nevertheless it has but little commerce. Industry is not excited, and the Galician is rather laborious than active. The air in general is moist, temperate on the coasts, colder inland. The inhabitants sow but little wheat, plant many vineyards and fruit-trees, and cultivate rye and flax. The sea-coasts abound with fish, particularly sardines, anchovies, salmon, and a peculiar species which the fishermen call *bezugas*. The forests supply good ship timber. In the mountains are found mines of gold, copper, iron, lead, and vermilion. This province has likewise some excellent pastures. It contains 64 cities and towns, but few considerable ones, 3242 parishes, 242,264 families, 12,637 religious, 11 cathedrals, 34 hospitals, 14 colleges, 79 convents of men, and 24 of women. The inhabitants are constant and courageous: poverty compels great numbers of them to seek a living in the neighbouring provinces, where they hire themselves to the most servile and laborious employments, for which they are despised by the other Spaniards. Galicia

was anciently a kingdom under the Suevi, the Visigoths, and Moors. In the year 1037, it was united to the kingdom of Castile. The principal towns are Corunna, and Compostella. The principal rivers are the Ulla, Tambre, Mandco, and Lours.

Galicia (New) see *Guadalajara*.

Galicia, a kingdom taken from Poland by the house of Austria; composed of the palatinates of Lublin, Sandomir, and Cracow; with Little or Red Russia, including the palatinates of Lemberg, Chelm, and Belz; a part of the palatinates of Bielsk, Volhynia, Masovia, and Podolia; and a small portion of the Lithuanian palatinate of Brîelsk. It lies to the north of Hungary, from which it is separated by the Carpathian mountains: about 280 miles in length, and from 60 to 100 in breadth. Lemberg or Leopold is the capital. It is watered by the Dniester, the San, and several other rivers.

Gallignana, a town of Istria. 14 miles NE. Rovigno.

Galina Point, a cape on the north coast of Jamaica. *Long.* 76. 41. W. *Lat.* 18. 26. N.

Galinazzo, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mela. 12 miles N. Brescia.

Galinga, a town of Italy, in the department of the Serio. 16 miles E. Bergamo.

Galingen, a town of Prussia, in the province of Natangen. 7 miles S. Bartenstein.

Galinbas, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic. *Long.* 11. 15. W. *Lat.* 7. 5. N. The Portuguese call it Magualbari.

Gallia, a small island in the gulf of Venice, south-west of Cherso. *Long.* 14. 20. E. *Lat.* 44. 54. N.

Galispas, a town on the east coast of the island of Gilolo. *Long.* 127. 50. E. *Lat.* 2. 4. N.

Galisteo, a town of Spain, in Estramadura. 10 miles E. Coria.

Galitsch, a town of Russia, in the government of Kostrom, on the south side of a lake to which it gives name. 56 miles ENE. Kostrom. *Long.* 60. 40. E. *Lat.* 57. 56. N.

Galitsch, a lake of Russia, about 50 miles in circumference, in the government of Kostrom. 50 miles S. Kostrom.

Galla, a town of Arabia Felix. 24 miles SE. Taas.

Gallam, or *Galam*, or *Fort St. Joseph*, a town of Africa, and capital of a kingdom called Kajaaga, and by the French Gallam, on the river Senegal. The French built a fort here, which was ceded to the English by the peace of Versailles in 1763. During the American war it was taken by the French; but at the peace of 1783, again restored to Great-Britain. *Long.* 10. 50. W. *Lat.* 14. 35. N.

Gallam, see *Kajaaga*.

Gallant, a town of Hungary. 3 miles SSW. Serat.

Gallao, a town of Africa, in Bambarra. 140 miles E. Sego.

Gallapagos, or *Gallipages*, a number of islands in the Pacific Ocean, on each side of the Equator; first discovered by the Spaniards, who gave them the name of Gallapagos, from the number of turtles found on them. Capt. Vancouver says, "in passing between these islands, which lie from each other north-west and south-east at a distance of 21 miles, we observed neither danger nor obstruction: the southernmost did not appear to be above four miles in circumference, and the northernmost about a mile and a half. The north-west side of the southern island forms a kind of long saddle-hill, appearing at first like an islet, but supposed to be united to the rest. The northern island rises in naked cliffs from the sea, off which are two islets or rocks. The climate appeared to be singularly temperate for an equatorial country. The shores appeared to be steep and bold, free from shoals or hidden dangers; some riplings were observed, which were attributed to the meeting of currents: all navigators who have visited them, agree that they afford great stores of refreshment in the land and sea turtles, in an abundance of most excellent fish of several sorts, and great numbers of wild fowl: but in regard of fresh water, some assert, that the islands afford large streams, and even rivers; whilst others state them to possess only a very scanty portion, or to be nearly destitute of it: this however is but of little importance, as from their vicinity to the island of Cocos, where perpetual springs seem to water every part of that island, vessels standing in need of a supply may easily procure a sufficient quantity for all purposes. Many whales were seen in the neighbourhood of the islands." Captain Vancouver's stay did not afford an opportunity for discovering the most eligible places to which vessels might repair; but by ascertaining the actual situation of the western side of the group, he has rendered the task of procuring such information more easy to those who may wish to benefit by the advantages these islands may be found to furnish. *Long.* of the southernmost 268. 18. E. *Lat.* 1. 22. S.

Gallapagos Rocks, rocks on the east coast of the island of Lucaya. *Long.* 77. 10. W. *Lat.* 27. N.

Gallarato, a town of Italy, in the department of the Olona. 20 miles WNW. Milan, 15 SW. Como.

Gallardon, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire. 12 miles W. Dourdan, 9 NE. Chartres.

Gallaton, or *Gallowtown*, a town of Scotland, in the county of Fife. 15 miles NE. Edinburgh.

Gallbrunn, a town of Austria. 7 miles NW. Brugg.

Galle, or *Ponte Galle*, a seaport town and fort of the island of Ceylon, situated on the south-west coast, about half a league in circumference within the walls; defended by bastions towards the land; on the side towards the sea are banks and rocks; the fortress is on a tongue of land: the bay is exposed only to the westerly winds; but is said not to be large nor convenient, and the entrance dangerous on account of the rocks. The Dutch took it from the Portuguese in the year 1640. The air is healthy, and the heat of the climate moderated by the land and sea breezes. 98 miles S. Candy. *Long.* 80. 20. E. *Lat.* 6. N.

Galle, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Brasil. *Lat.* 27. 50. S.

Gallego, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. 18 miles SSE. Salamanca.

Gallego, a river of Spain, which runs into the Ebro, opposite Saragossa.

Gallegos, a town of Spain, in Old Castile. 35 miles NW. Avila.

Gallenberg, a town of the dutchy of Car-niola. 30 miles E. Laubach.

Gallen Head, a cape on the west coast of the island of Lewis. *Long.* 7. 4. W. *Lat.* 58. 11. N.

Gallenbulon, a town of the island of Madagascar. *Long.* 54. 4. E. *Lat.* 17. 20. S.

Gallenek, a town of the dutchy of Car-niola. 14 miles SE. Stein.

Gallenstain, a town of the dutchy of Sti-ria. 3 miles W. Reiffing.

Gallèse, a town of the Papedom, in the Patrimonio. 25 miles N. Rome.

Galliano, a town of Italy, in the depart-ment of the Lario. 6 miles SSE. Como.

Galliard's Island, a small island of South-Carolina, in the Santee. *Long.* 80. 10. W. *Lat.* 33. 30. N.

Gallico, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 5 miles N. Reggio.

Gallignana, see *Galignana*.

Gallinara, a small island in the Mediter-ranean, near the coast of Genoa. 10 miles S. Finale. *Long.* 8. 25. E. *Lat.* 44. 2. N.

Gallinas, Las, see *Bislagos*.

Galline, a river of America, which runs into lake Michigan, *Long.* 86. 21. W. *Lat.* 42. 23. N.

Gallio, a town of Italy, in the Vicentin. In 1762, the greater part of this town was burned down. 20 miles N. Vicentin.

Gallipoli, a seaport town of European Turkey, in Romania, on the sea of Marmora, with a good harbour; the residence of a pacha, and the see of a Greek bishop, suffra-gan of Hieracien. It was taken from the Christians in the year 1357, by Soliman. 80 miles S. Adrianople, 108 WSW. Con-stantinople. *Long.* 26. 44. E. *Lat.* 40. 24. N.

Gallipoli, a seaport town of Naples, in the province of Otranto, situated on a rock

surrounded by the sea, and attached to the land only by a bridge: the see of a bishop, suffragan of Otranto. The environs are plant-ed with olive and cotton trees, which produce the chief articles of its commerce; but the inhabitants are not well acquainted with the method of making the best oil, their's being principally purchased for manufactures. 25 miles WSW. Otranto. *Long.* 15. 58. E. *Lat.* 40. 29. N.

Gallo, or *Punta de Gallo*, a small island in the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Peru. It furnishes vessels with wood and water; but is uninhabited. *Long.* 76. 47. W. *Lat.* 2. 28. N.

Gallo, a country of Africa, in the Indian sea, about *Lat.* 17. S.

Gallomero, a town of Pegu, on the Ava. 60 miles S. Lundfay.

Galloo, a town of Africa, in Bambarra. *Long.* 5. 10. W. *Lat.* 14. 43. N.

Gallop Islands, a cluster of small islands, in the river St. Laurence. *Long.* 75. 18. W. *Lat.* 44. 55. N.

Galloway, (*New*), a town of Scotland, in the county of Kircudbright, near the Ken. It was erected into a royal burgh by Charles I. in 1633, and joins with Wigton, White-horn, and Stanrawer, to return one mem-ber to parliament. 15 miles N. Kircudbright. 80 SW. Edinburgh. *Long.* 4. 8. W. *Lat.* 55. 10. N.

Galloway (*Upper*, or *West*), a name sometimes given to the county of Wigton, in Scotland. See *Wigtownshire*.

Galloway, (*Mull of*), a cape of Scotland, on the south coast of the county of Wigton, at the east entrance into Glenluce Bay. *Long.* 4. 56. W. *Lat.* 54. 44. N.

Gallstad, a town of Sweden, in West Gothland. 50 miles E. Gothenburg.

Gallyhead, a cape on the southern coast of Ireland, in the county of Cork. 18 miles SSW. Bandonbridge. *Long.* 8. 54. W. *Lat.* 51. 31. N.

Galsneikirchen, a town of Austria. 5 miles N. Steyregg.

Galmahat, a town of Servia. 20 miles WSW. Orfova.

Gulovskoi, a fortress of Russia, in the go-vernment of Kolivan. 86 miles SW. Bisk.

Galouwah, or *Ghalvah*, a town of the country of Nubia, situated on the Nile.

Gallsta, a town of Sweden, in West-Goth-land. 23 miles ENE. Uddevalla.

Galties, mountains of Ireland, between the counties of Limerick, Tipperary, and Cork. 25 miles N. Cork.

Galtelli, a town of the island of Sardinia, anciently the see of a bishop; but now de-cayed. 14 miles S. Lode.

Galten, a small island on the west side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 17. 17. E. *Lat.* 62. 12. N.

Galtrigal Head, see *Durreegan Head*.

Galveas, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo. 24 miles WNW. Estremoz.

Gakuta, a town of the Arabian Irak. 5 miles N. Shehrban.

Galway, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, next to Cork the most considerable in point of size in the kingdom, but the least populous; bounded on the north by Mayo and Roscommon, on the east by Roscommon, King's County, and Tipperary; on the south by the county of Clare, and an arm of the sea called Galway Bay, and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean; about 76 miles from east to west, and 40 from north to south, containing 116 parishes, and 28 churches. The number of houses is 28,212, and about 142,000 souls. The soil is warm and fertile, with a limestone bottom. This lime-stone rises sometimes so near the surface as to render it unfit for tillage, but yielding excellent pasture. Some parts are mountainous, with quarries of black and white marble. Great quantities of kelp are made along the coast, and seaweed gathered for manure, of great advantage to the families that dwell there, who are little farmers and hardy fishermen. On the sea coast is a large bay, sheltered by the three southern islands of Arran. The found between these islands is a safe road, and a number of creeks, as well as the harbour of Galway, are deep enough to admit merchant ships, but are more frequented by coasters and fishing-boats than by vessels in the foreign trade. There are several other well-sheltered harbours on the coast of Galway. The principal towns are Galway, Tuam, Ballinasloe, and Loughrea. This county sends two members to the Imperial parliament.

Galway, a town of Ireland, and capital of the county to which it gives name, situated on a river, which runs from Lough Corrib into the sea. It is surrounded with ancient walls, which are hastening to decay. The houses are generally well built, in number 950, and containing about 12,000 inhabitants. It was formerly the most commercial town in Ireland, and has now a considerable trade. The port is very commodious and safe, but so distant from the city that lighters are necessary to carry goods into the town. Galway is governed by a mayor, recorder, and sheriffs; and sends one member to the Imperial parliament. In the year 1641, it refused to admit either English or Irish, till the rebels became masters of the adjoining country, when they were joined by the citizens. At the close of the rebellion it submitted to the Duke of Ormond; but in 1651, it surrendered to Major-General Ireton. In the year 1690, it declared for King James, but next year surrendered to Gen. Ginkle.

96 miles W. Dublin. Long. 8. 58. W. Lat. 53. 15. N.

Galway Bay, a large bay on the west coast of Ireland, sheltered at the entrance by the South Arran islands; about 20 miles long, and seven broad.

Galzba, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the Black sea. 10 m. S. Varna.

Gambaches, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 12 miles SW. Abbeville, 7 SE. Eu.

Gamazé, a town of Egypt. 12 miles N. Atfieh.

Gambach, a town of Germany, in the principality of Solms Braunfels. 2 miles W. Munzenberg.

Gambais, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oise. 3 miles E. Hotun.

Gambalone, or *Gambuslo*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Upper Po. 3 miles Vigevano.

Gambara, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mela. 18 miles S. Brescia.

Gambaro, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Piacenza. 24 miles S. Piacenza.

Gambara, a town of Italy, on the Brenta. 5 miles SW. Venice.

Gambasica, a town of France, in the department of the Stura, on a small river which runs into the Po, 6 miles W. Saluzzo.

Gambia, a country of Africa, which takes its name from the river that passes through it; ceded to England by the peace of 1783.

Gambia, or *Gambra*, or *Gamba*, a river of Africa, which empties itself into the Atlantic, supposed by some to be a branch of the Niger; the source is not known, but is navigable for sloops 600 miles up the country. It annually overflows its banks, like the Nile. The mouth is in Long. 16. 30. W. Lat. 13. 30. N.

Gambier's Islands, a group of small islands discovered by Capt. Wilson of the Duff, in May 1797; about five or six leagues in length, lying north-east by north, and south-west by south. A reef which lies about three miles from the largest island, and probably encircles the whole, extended as far as the eye could reach: on this reef were several dry spots, with clusters of trees. The inhabitants opposed any attempt to land. The main island and those about it are all high; and the reef keeping the sea calm about them, they presented a romantic but barren appearance: the vallies, however, were covered with trees, but of what kind could not be exactly ascertained. *Duff's Mountains*, two lofty mountains, visible at the distance of 14 or 15 leagues, and so called by Captain Wilson from the name of his ship, lie in the centre, and are situated Long. 225. E. Lat. 23. 12. S.

Gambino, a river of Italy, formed by seven-

ral streams, which run into the Oglio near Torre d'Oglio.

Gambon, a river of France, which runs into the Seine, near Andely.

Gambroun, or *Gombroun*, or *Gomron*, a seaport town of Persia, in the province of Laristan. This town, called also *Bender Abbas*, was famous through all the last century; and in the beginning of the present, as the port of Schiras, and of all the south of Persia. Its trade was at that time very extensive: at present it is very low, nor is there a single European counting-house in the city. This decline has been occasioned by the domestic disturbances in Persia, and the wars and disputes between the French and the English. The Dutch for a while continued to carry on a considerable trade here. But since they formed a settlement in the island of Kerek, they have entirely deserted Gambroun. *Long.* 55. 40. E. *Lat.* 27. 20. N.

Gambrovissa, a town of Istria. 9 miles E. Capo d'Istria.

Gamelora, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the north-east coast of Tunis. 3 miles E. Cape Zibeeb.

Gamelbach, a town of Germany, in the county of Erbach. 7 miles SE. Erbach.

Gamesfield, a town of Franconia, 5 miles SW. Rothenburg.

Gamet, or *Old Mandoe*, a small island in the North sea, belonging to Denmark. 3 miles from the continent. *Long.* 8. 30. E. *Lat.* 55. 20. N.

Gango, a river of Africa, which runs into the Coanza, 15 miles SE. Maopongo.

Ganling, a river of Silesia, which runs into the Oder, 9 miles S. Oderberg.

Gamlitz, a town of the duchy of Stiria. 11 miles NNW. Marburg.

Gannacaner, or *Gannadur*, a town of the island of Badian, one of the Moluccas.

Gannahamma, a town of the island of Ternate, where the king usually resides.

Ganning, a town of Austria. 10 miles ESE. Bavarian Waidhofen.

Ganning, (*Markt*), a town of Austria. 10 miles E. Bavarian Waidhofen.

Ganmo, a town of Africa, on the Ivory coast.

Gambs, a town of Swisserland, which belongs partly to the canton of Schweitz, and partly to Glaris, with a bailiwick, in which is a sulphurous medicinal spring, 5 m. S. Appenzel.

Ganmy Head, a cape of Scotland, on the north coast of Banffshire. 6 m. E. Banff. *Long.* 2. 20. W. *Lat.* 57. 36. N.

Gan, a city of China, of the first rank and metropolis of Set-tchuen. *Long.* 103. 30. E. *Lat.* 21. 16. N.

Gan, a city of China, of the second rank, in the province of Pe-tcheli. 15 miles E. Paoting, 70 SSW. Peking. *Long.* 115. 29. E. *Lat.* 38. 54. N.

Gan, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées. 4 miles S. Pau, 10 E. Oleron.

Gana, a town of Arabia Felix. 150 miles N. Mocha.

Gana, a city of Africa, and capital of a country governed by a sultan, subject to Houffan, on the north side of the Niger, near a lake. This country is by Horneman written *Gano*. 680 miles E. Tombuctoo. *Long.* 12. 40. E. *Lat.* 16. 10. N.

Ganado, a town of Africa, in Bondou. 60 miles WSW. Fatteconda.

Ganano-coui, a river of Upper Canada, which runs into the river St. Laurence, 16 miles below Kingston.

Ganara, a country of Africa, with a town of the same name, situated on the banks of the Niger. The country is populous and fertile: the articles of commerce are gold, fenna, and slaves. *Long.* 16. E. *Lat.* 12. 20. N.

Ganat, a town of Africa, in the county of Sahara, inhabited by the Tuarick. 200 miles S. Mourzouk. *Long.* 13. 56. E. *Lat.* 24. 40. N.

Ganat-sur-Loire, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, on the Loire. 15 miles NE. Moulins.

Gande, a river of Germany, which runs into the Leine, four miles WSW. Ganderheim.

Gandeli, a town of Italy. 20 miles NE. Bergamo.

Gandelu, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne. 8 miles WNW. Château Thierry, 9 N. la Petre sous Jouarre.

Ganderheim, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wolfenbuttel, situated on the river Gande, with a celebrated abbey of Protestants, composed of an abbeys, who is a princess, and four ladies of noble families. 20 miles W. Goslar, 33 SW. Brunswick. *Long.* 10. 1. E. *Lat.* 51. 51. N.

Gandensen, a town of Algiers. 40 miles WSW. Tubnah.

Gandgourly, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda, at the union of the Manzorah and Godavery. 40 miles NW. Indelovoy.

Gandhar, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Rantampour. 30 miles SSW. Rantampour.

Gandja, or *Gangea*, a town of the principality of Georgia. 100 miles SE. Teflis. *Long.* 45. 10. E. *Lat.* 41. 32. N.

Gandia, a seaport town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, with a small university. The town declared for the archduke in the year 1706, but was taken by the French after the battle of Almanza. 28 miles S. Valencia, 40 NNE. Alicant. *Long.* 0. 19. W. *Lat.* 39. 0. N.

Gandicetta, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, situated on the top of a lofty mountain, by the side of the river Penner, in the

circar of Cuddapa. The road to it is narrow, and formed in the rock, by the side of a frightful precipice. Below is a small plain, well watered by a number of springs, in which the inhabitants cultivate rice and millet. Near it is a diamond mine. 87 miles WNW. Nellore, 33 NW. Cuddapa. *Long.* 78. 29. *E. Lat.* 14. 45. N.

Gandina, a town of Italy, in the department of the Adda and Oglio. 10 miles NE. Bergamo.

Gandola, a town of Italy, in the department of the Serio. 8 miles NW. Bergamo.

Gandonville, a town of France, in the department of the Gers. 10 miles E. Leclerc.

Gandova, a river of Abyssinia, which runs into the Tacazé, 60 miles S. Dekin.

Gangam, a town of the island of Ceylon. 60 miles SSE. Colombo.

Gant Islands, a cluster of small islands, near the east coast of Labrador. *Long.* 56. 10. W. *Lat.* 54. N.

Ganeygon, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 33 miles SW. Amednagar.

Gangacilly, a town of Thibet. 68 miles S. Gangotri.

Gangalagutta, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cuddapa. 34 m. N. Combam.

Gangamar, a town of Thibet. 18 miles S. Jhanfu Jeung.

Gangapatnam, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, at the mouth of the Pennar. 14 miles E. Nellore, 80 N. Madras. *Long.* 80. 12. E. *Lat.* 14. 25. N.

Gangarou, a small island in the gulf of Venice. *Long.* 15. 35. E. *Lat.* 44. 12. N.

Gangelt, a town of France, in the department of the Roer. 12 miles SSE. Ruremond. *Long.* 5. 59. E. *Lat.* 50. 58. N.

Ganges, a town of France, in the department of the Herault. 21 miles N. Montpellier, 19 E. Lodeve.

Ganges, a river of Asia, which rises by two branches from the mountains of Kentaiffe, in the country of Thibet; these two branches take a westerly direction, inclining to the north for the course of about 300 miles in direct distance, when meeting the great chain or ridge of mount Himmaleh, which extends from Cabul along the north of Hindoostan, and through Thibet, the rivers are compelled to turn to the south, in which course they unite their waters, and form what is properly termed the river Ganges. This body of water now forces a passage through the ridge of mount Himmaleh, at the distance probably of 100 miles below the place of its first approach to it, and passing its foundation, rushes through a cavern, and precipitates itself into a vast basin, which it has worn in the rock, at the higher foot of the mountains. From this second source (as it may be termed) of the Ganges, its course becomes more eastwardly

than before, through the rugged country of Sirinagur, until at Hurdwar it finally escapes from the mountainous tract in which it has wandered for about 800 British miles. At Hurdwar it opens itself a passage through mount Sewallick, which is the chain of mountains that borders on the level country, on the north of the province of Delhi. After entering Hindoostan, it passes by Anoptheer, Furruckabad, Canoge, Cawnpour, Allahabad, where it is joined by the Jumna, Merzapour, Chunar, Benares, Patna, 36 miles above which it is joined by the Dewah, and 16 miles above the same town by the Soane, and opposite to it by the Gunduck. After leaving Patna, it passes by Bar, Monghir, 40 miles east of which it is joined by the Cosa; it then passes by Rajmal, 40 miles below which it is joined by a branch of the Sanpoo, or Teesta, and 80 miles below that by another branch of the same river. Soon after which it divides into a multitude of branches, called the *Mouths of the Ganges*, which empty themselves into the bay of Bengal, in *Lat.* 21. 40. to 22. N. A circumstance attending the course of the Ganges and the Burrampooter rivers in respect to each other is remarkably singular. Issuing from opposite sides of the same ridge or mountains, they direct their course towards opposite quarters, till they are more than 1200 miles asunder, and afterwards meet in one point near the sea, after each has performed a winding course of more than 2000 miles.

Ganges Islands, or *North Natunas*, two small islands between the island of Borneo and the gulf of Siam. *Long.* 106. 45. E. *Lat.* 4. 55. N.

Gan-gin, a town of China, of third rank, in Hou-quang. 36 miles ESE. Heng-tche.

Gangi, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Demona. 14 miles SSW. Mistretta.

Gangotri, or *Gangotra*, a town of Thibet, on the Ganges. 138 miles N. Delhi. *Long.* 76. 35. E. *Lat.* 33. 8. N.

Gangpour, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a circar in the country of Orissa. 244 m. W. Calcutta, 140 NW. Cattack. *Long.* 84. 10. E. *Lat.* 22. 2. N.

Gangpour, a circar of Hindoostan, in the country of Orissa, bounded on the north by Jushpour and Bahar, on the east by Koonjoor, on the south by Sumbulpour, and on the west by Ruttunpour. The chief towns are Gangpour and Pada.

Gangu, a town of Africa, in Bimbarra. *Long.* 4. W. *Lat.* 13. 51. N.

Gangud, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 35 miles SSW. Amedabad.

Ganheim, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wurzburg. 6 m. NW. Volkach.

Ganjam, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cicacole, near the bay of Bengal. It is situated on a river, but no navigable,

nor is the bar passable till the month of September, when the waters from the mountains open with three fathoms on it, but it shuts again in November; and in other months there are not above seven or eight feet at high water. The town stands on a rising ground about a mile within the bar. In it is a pagoda, dedicated to an obscene deity. 80 m. SSW. Cattack, 95 NE. Cicacole. *Long.* 85. 20. E. *Lat.* 19. 23. N.

Ganka, a town of Arabia, in the province of Oman. 124 miles S. Mascate.

Ganku, a town of China, of the third rank, in Se-tchuen. 12 miles W. Ho.

Gan-nan, a town of China, of the third rank, in Koei-tcheou. 35 miles E. Pou-ngan.

Gannat, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Allier, containing about 3000 inhabitants. 27 miles S. Moulins. *Long.* 3. 16. E. *Lat.* 46. 6. N.

Gannemie, a town of Arabia. 23 miles NW. Dsjebi.

Gannet Island, a small island near the north coast of New Zealand, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 184. 46. W. *Lat.* 37. 57. S.

Ganning, a town of China, of the second rank, in Yun-nan. 1162 miles SSW. Pekin. *Long.* 102. 16. E. *Lat.* 25. N.

Gannowitz, a town of the duchy of Styria. 6 miles SW. Windisch Weistritz.

Ganor, a town of Hindoostan. 40 miles NNW. Delhi.

Ganos, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, on the sea of Marmora. 32 miles NE. Gallipoli. *Long.* 27. 13. E. *Lat.* 40. 48. N.

Gan-pin, a town of China, of the third rank, in Koei-tcheou. 20 m. NE. Ngan-chun.

Gan-ping, a town of China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li. 12 miles N. Ching.

Gansbach, a town of Austria. 6 miles SSW. Mauttern.

Ganser, see *Wan-nash-ree-se*.

Gansba, see *Kanja*.

Gansigni, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Aurungabad. 32 miles ESE. Aurungabad.

Gant, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées. 4 m. S. Pau.

Gant, a town of Germany, in the Tyrol. 7 miles WNW. Landeck.

Gantinga, a town on the east coast of the island of Celebes. *Long.* 122. 6. E. *Lat.* 6. 14. N.

Ganuara, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda. 10 miles N. Hyderabad.

Gan-ye, a town of China, of the third rank, in Se-tcheun. 50 miles W. Ho.

Gaoga, a country of Africa, to the west of Nubia, with a town of the same name, situated on a large lake. The inhabitants are said to be barbarous and uncivilized. *Long.* 26. E. *Lat.* 16. N.

Gap, a town of France, and capital of the department of the Higher Alps. Before the revolution, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Aix, and capital of a county called *Gapençois*, about nine leagues long and six wide. In 1692, the town was taken and burned by the Duke of Savoy; near it is a mineral spring. 24 miles N. Sisteron, 45 S. Grenoble. *Long.* 6. 10. E. *Lat.* 44. 34. N.

Gapennes, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 7 m. NE. Abbeville.

Gapsal, or *Hapsal*, a town of Russia, in the government of Revel, on a small gulf of the Baltic; formerly the see of a bishop, and subject to the Danes. In 1572, it was seized by the Russians. In 1581, it was taken by the Swedes; and in the beginning of the 18th century, it was again annexed to Russia. 36 miles WSW. Revel. *Long.* 42. 24. E. *Lat.* 59. 5. N.

Garai, a lake of Egypt. 12 m. S. Fayoum.

Garac, a town of France, in the department of the Charente. 4 miles ESE. Angoulême.

Garachio, or *Garachico*, a town on the west coast of the island of Teneriffe.

Garak, see *Karek*.

Garajam, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic. *Lat.* 3. N.

Garan, a small island in the North sea, near the north coast of Scotland. 3 miles ESE Cape Wrath. *Long.* 4. 45. W. *Lat.* 58. 35. N.

Garan, a town of Candahar. 12 m. Cabul.

Garatiao, a river of Brasil, which runs into the Atlantic. *Lat.* 23. S.

Garay, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Cayor. 80 miles SE. Amboul.

Garban, a town of Candahar, on the Behat. 30 miles N. Cabul.

Garbe Dendour, a town of Nubia, on the west coast of the Nile, where there is an ancient temple. Near this place is the most difficult passage in the navigation of the Nile; the whole breadth being filled up with rocks under water, and between the rocks with eddies and whirlpools. 60 miles S. Syene.

Garbe Dirsche, a town of Nubia, on the east coast of the Nile. Here are some ancient ruins. 3 miles N. Garbe Dendour.

Garbia, a district in the north part of Egypt; between the east and west branches of the Nile.

Garbo, (*Il*), a town of Etruria. 6 miles ESE. Leghorn.

Garchanfski, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the river Tobol. 80 miles S. Tobolsk.

Garcia, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia. 18 miles N. Tortosa.

Garl, a department of France, bounded on the north by the departments of the Lozere and Ardeche, on the east by the Rhône, on the south by the Mediterranean and the de-

partment of the Herault, and on the west by the departments of the Herault and the Aveyron. Nîmes is the capital.

Garda, a lake of Italy, between the Veroncfce and the Bressan, about 30 miles long, and from two to seven wide.

Garda, a town of Italy, in the Veroncfce, on the east bank of a lake to which it gives name. In the time of the Guelphs and Gibelines, it was a celebrated fortress with a citadel, where Adelheit, the widow of the emperor Lothario, afterwards the consort of the emperor Otto I. was detained in prison by Berenger II. At present Garda is but an open place; and on the ruins of its citadel has been built an hermitage or convent of the Carthusian monks. 27 miles N. Mantua, 16 NW. Verona. *Long.* 10. 43. *E. Lat.* 45. 36. N.

Garda, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa. 75 miles SE. Cattack.

Gardanne, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône. 9 miles NNE. Marseilles, 4 SSE. Aix.

Garde, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Var. 6 miles W. Hieres, 4 E. Toulon.

Garde, a town of Hinder Pomerania, on a fresh-water lake abounding in fish, near the sea. 18 miles NE. Stolpe.

Gardeiah, a town of Africa, the capital of Beni Mezzab. 180 miles E. Fighig. *Long.* 2. 30. *E. Lat.* 32. 15. N.

Gardeleben, or *Gardelegen*, a town of the Old Mark of Brandenburg, containing four churches, four hospitals, and a manufacture of cloth; celebrated for its beer. 44 miles WNW. Brandenburg, 72 W. Berlin. *Long.* 11. 36. *E. Lat.* 52. 32. N.

Garden Bay, a bay on the east coast of Newfoundland. *Long.* 54. 50. *W. Lat.* 49. 42. N.

Garden Islands, a cluster of small islands in the Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 146. 20. *W. Lat.* 21. 45. N.

Gardensee, a town of Prussia, in Oberland. 7 miles S. Marienwerder, 25 NNE. Culm. *Long.* 18. 43. *E. Lat.* 53. 35. N.

Gardensk, a town of Samogitia. 25 miles SW. Miedniki.

Gardenstown, a small seaport of Scotland, in the county of Bamff, situated in a bay at the entrance into the frith of Murray; the harbour is chiefly fitted for fishing-boats and small vessels. 7 miles E. Bamff. *Long.* 2. 15. *W. Lat.* 57. 37. N.

Gardicchi, a town on the west coast of the island of Corfu. 7 miles SW. Corfu.

Gardiner's Bay, a large bay on the eastern extremity of Long Island, on the coast of America. *Long.* 72. 15. *W. Lat.* 41. 3. N.

Garding, or *Gardingen*, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick. 28 miles WSW. Sleswick. *Long.* 3. 52. *E. Lat.* 54. 24. N.

Gardiolle, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Tarn. 18 miles SSE. Lavaur.

Gardner's Canal, an inlet on the coast of New Hanover, extending about 40 miles from east to west. *Long.* of the entrance 231. 17. *E. Lat.* 53. 35. N.

Gardner's Island, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, so called by Capt. Edwards. Maurelle, who fell in with it in 1781, called it *Amarguba*, (bitterness,) on account of his severe disappointment in not obtaining provisions; no landing-place could be found, and the land itself appeared barren, and not a tree to be seen on the high lands. Capt. Edwards, in 1791, coasted the north-west side, and observed the appearance of a tolerable landing place. That part of the coast was flat table land, and from the edge of the surface smoke issued its whole extent. *Long.* 175. 17. *W. Lat.* 17. 57. S.

Gardon, a river of France, which rises in the department of the Lozerre, crosses the department of the Gard, receiving another river in its course, called *Gardon d' Alais*, and runs into the Rhône, 4 m. N. Tarascon.

Gardone, a town of Italy, on the Mela. 15 miles E. Brescia.

Gardone, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 36 miles S. Amednagur.

Gardouch, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne. 15 miles SE. Toulouse.

Gardshy, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland. 28 miles N. Wexio.

Gardstrum, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland. 9 miles N. Calmar.

Gared, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Suz, on the river Suz, celebrated for its Morocco leather.

Gar-el-Mailah, i.e. *the Cave of Salt*, a seaport of Africa, on the east coast of Tunis. 4 miles W. Cape Zibeeb.

Gareea, a town of Bengal. In 1763, a battle was fought near this place. 24 miles NNW. Moorhedabad.

Garencieres, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oise. 3 miles NW. Montfort.

Garanne, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of Paris. 6 m. ENE. Paris.

Garoult, a town of France, in the department of the Var. 5 miles S. Brignoles.

Garezza, a town of France, in the department of the Stura, on the Tanaro. 9 miles S. Ceva.

Garewdun, a town of Thibet. *Long.* 80. 50. *E. Lat.* 33. 18. N.

Garfete, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo. 12 miles W. Crato.

Gargano, a town of Naples, in province of Capitanata. 7 miles N. Mount St. Angelo.

Gargano, a mountain of Naples, near the town of Gargano.

Gargavillard, a town of France in the department of the Landes. 7 miles NW. Riviere Verdun.

Gargara, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the gulf of Adramytti, in Natolia. 20 miles W. Adramytti.

Gargatha Inlet, a narrow channel between two small islands on the coast of Virginia. *Long.* 75. 32. *W.* *Lat.* 37. 44. N.

Gargillese, a town of France, in the department of the Indre. 9 miles NE. St. Benoist du Sault, 5 SE. Argenton.

Garguago, a town of Italy, in the department of the Benaco, on the left bank of the Garda Lake. 21 miles NE. Brescia, 17 N. Peschiera.

Gargonza, a town of Etruria. 14 miles SW. Arezzo.

Garba, a river of Hindoostan, which runs into the Chumbul, 3 miles NE. Suissopour, in Agimere.

Garia, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 65 miles SE. Hamadan.

Garia Bay, a bay on the south coast of Newfoundland. 22 miles E. Cape Ray.

Garian, a town of Africa. 37 miles S. Tripoli.

Garievitzza, or *Mount Claudius*, a mountain of Slavonia. 16 m. N. Kraliovavelika.

Garigliano, a river of Naples, which runs into the gulf of Gaeta, *Long.* 13. 45. E. *Lat.* 41. 15. N.

Garitena, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea. 32 miles W. Argos.

Gariuan, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, near the Danube. 22 miles SW. Driftra.

Garlieston, a seaport town of Scotland, in the county of Wigton, situated in a cove of Wigton Bay, called Garlieston Bay. It is of very modern date, pleasantly built in the form of a crescent, and esteemed an excellent fishing station, with safe anchorage. 6 miles S. Wigton. *Long.* 4. 25. W. *Lat.* 54. 50. N.

Garlin, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées. 16 m. N. Pau.

Garmouth, a seaport town of Scotland, in the county of Murray, situated at the mouth of the Spey, which from Gordon castle has a fall of sixty feet, so that the tide does not run above half a mile up the river; the ordinary depth of water at neap tides is from eight to nine and a half feet. The greatest inconvenience of the harbour is that the stream, by its strength and rapidity, sometimes brings down in a flood such quantities of gravel as stuff the channel a little, especially at the entrance of the harbour; but there are always good pilots at the place, and many vessels belonging to the English timber company here; some of them, 350 tons burden, have sailed out and in for several years without any particular inconvenience.

Besides the salmon fishery, established as an article of commerce, here is the most considerable trade for wood, the growth of the country, as is supposed, in all Scotland, brought from the forests of Strathspey and Badenoch, belonging to the Duke of Gordon, Sir James Grant, &c. Two capital merchants, some years since, purchased of the Duke of Gordon the forest of Glenmore in Strathspey, about 50 miles from the sea; and employ a great many hands to fell the trees, and manufacture them into planks, deals, masts, &c. The planks, deals, and masts, are sent down the Spey in rafts; the logs and spars were for the most part floated down loose, to the number of perhaps 20,000 at a time. Two saw-mills were built at Garmouth: one moved by wind contains from thirty-six to forty saws; the other, by water, works from thirty to thirty-six saws. The greatest part of the wood is of the very best quality, and is sent partly to Hull, and partly to Deptford and Woolwich, in their own shipping, made of the same timber, and thought to be equal to the Newfoundland oak. 4 miles N. Fochabers, 8 E. Elgin. *Long.* 3. W. *Lat.* 57. 39. N.

Garn, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland. 12 miles NE. Upsal.

Garnache, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Vendée. 3 miles NNE. Challans, 6 S. Machecoul.

Garnenberg, a town of Sweden, in Dalecarlia. 5 miles NE. Hedemora.

Garnerans, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire. 6 miles S. Macon.

Garner, a river of England, which joins the Garran, and runs with it into the Wye, 4 miles SW. Ross, in Herefordshire.

Garonne, a river of France, which rises in the Pyrenées, and joining with the Dordogne, about 12 miles below Bourdeaux, changes its name to Gironde.

Garonne, (*Upper*), a department of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Lot, on the north-east by the department of the Tarn, on the south-east by the departments of the Aude and the Arriege, on the south by Spain, and on the west by the departments of the Upper Pyrenées and the Gers. It takes its name from the Garonne, which passes through it. Toulouse is the capital.

Garouai, or *Garovay*, a town of Africa, on the grain coast, on the river St. Clement.

Garrachica, a town of the island of Teneriffe, formerly a seaport, but the harbour was destroyed by an earthquake and eruption of the volcano on the Peak in 1704; so that the houses are now built where the ships lay at anchor.

Garracoury, a town of Hindoostan, in Marawar. 20 miles SSE. Trumian.

Garraf, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, near the sea coast. 10 miles SW. Barcelona.

Garran, a river of England, which runs into the Wye, in the county of Hereford.

Garraway, a town of Africa, on the slave coast. *Long.* 8. W. *Lat.* 4. 10. N.

Garrefo, a town of France, in the department of the Stura. 9 miles SW. Ceva.

Garret Dennis, an island in the Eastern Pacific Ocean, about 42 miles in circumference, inhabited by blacks, who are armed with lances, bows, and arrows, situated to the north of New Ireland. *Long.* 151. 25. E. *Lat.* 2. 30. S.

Garrider, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 60 miles WSW. Gogo.

Garrinish Point, a cape on the west coast of the county of Cork, in Ireland. 27 miles W. Bantry, 1 N. Codd's Head.

Garris, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées. 1 mile S. Palais, 20 SE. Bayonne.

Garrows, a country of Asia, situated between Bengal and Assam, south of the Burhampooter. The soil of this country is said to be rich, producing excellent rice and hemp. The inhabitants are represented as stout and well shaped; furly and ferocious in their appearance, but gentle in their disposition, honest and observant of their words. The men wear a broad girdle, which passes each shoulder, crosses the stomach and back, and hangs down before. The women are ugly, thick, and short. Dogs, frogs, and reptiles, are eaten without disgust. Their weapons of offence are large crooked swords; and for defence they use a wooden shield.

Garry, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Tay, 6 miles N. Dunkeld.

Garsh, a town of Austria. 4 miles SSE. Horn.

Garshaw, a town of Prussian Pomerelia. 16 miles S. Dantzig.

Garshen, a town of Samogitia. 30 miles W. Miedniki.

Gardstadt, a town of the principality of Wurzburg. 3 miles SSW. Schweinfurt.

Garstang, a town of England, in Lancashire, near the Wier, with a market on Thursday, and 731 inhabitants. 10 miles S. Lancaster, 227 NNW. London. *Long.* 2. 42. W. *Lat.* 53. 52. N.

Gartach, a town of Wurtemberg, on a small river which runs into the Neckar, 5 miles NW. Heilbronn.

Gartau, or *Garto*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Luneburg Zell. 12 miles E. Lucho, 48 ESE. Luneburg.

Gartenpe, a river of France, which runs into the Creuse, near Roche-Posay, in the department of the Indre and Loire.

Gartz, or *Garz*, a town of Pomerania, in the island of Rugen, built in the spot on which formerly stood a powerful city, called

Carenz, which was destroyed by the dukes of Pomerania, in the twelfth century.

Gartz, or *Garz*, a town of Anterior Pomerania, on the Oder, surrounded with walls, in 1258. 15 m. S. Old Stettin. 53 NE. Berlin. *Long.* 14. 28. E. *Lat.* 53. 16. N.

Garu, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland. 20 miles NNE. Stockholm.

Garcao, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, on the Tagus. 12 miles E. Abrantes.

Garcao, or *Gaviao*, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo. 6 miles W. Ourique.

Garvelach, a small island near the west coast of Scotland, in the county of Argyle. 8 miles SE. Mull Island. *Long.* 5. 44. W. *Lat.* 56. 14. N.

Garvilans, a small island on the north coast of Ireland, in the country of Donegal; about 2 miles ESE. Malin Head.

Garvolin, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Masovia. 12 miles SE. Czerlk.

Gary, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 57 miles E. Janagur.

Garzis, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, surrounded with walls, the houses built with black stone, situated in a fertile country, on the Mulu. 56 miles S. Melilla.

Garzo, a river of Italy, which passes by Brescia, and joins the Mela, near Manerio.

Gasborn, a town of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland. 43 miles N. Carlstadt.

Gasconade River, a river of Louisiana, which runs into the Missouri. *Long.* 92. 20. W. *Lat.* 38. 30. N.

Gascony, before the revolution a considerable province of France, situated between the Garonne, the sea, and the Pyrenées. Sometimes, but improperly, under the name of Gascony, Languedoc and the whole of Guienne were included. The Gascons have a great deal of spirit; but their exaggeration in describing their exploits, has made the term *Gasconade* proverbial. The Gascons who dwell near the Pyrenées, were originally from Spain.

Gascuena, a town of Spain, in the province of New Castile. 30 miles NW. Cuenca.

Gasbolma, a small island on the west side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 17. 5. E. *Lat.* 61. 1. N.

Gasbolma, Oster, a small island on the west side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 17. 20. E. *Lat.* 61. 57. N.

Gasbolma, Wester, a small island on the west side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 17. 17. E. *Lat.* 61. 57. N.

Gasima, a town of Japan, near the east coast of Niphon. 45 miles NE. Jedo.

Gasmark, a town of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland. 30 m. E. Philipstad.

Gasnitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Sautz. 6 miles E. Eger.

Gaspar Island, or *Giassa*, a small island in the Eastern sea, which gives name to a

channel between the islands of Banca and Billiton, called *Gaspar Straits*. *Long* .107. 5. E. *Lat*. 1. 55. S.

Gaspe Bay, a bay on the coast of Canada, in the gulf of St. Laurence, a little to the north of Cape Gaspe; near which is an Indian settlement.

Gassago, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mela. 3 miles NW. Brescia.

Gasso, a town of France, in the department of the Po. 5 miles S. Chivasso.

Gassen, a town of Lower Lusatia. 15 m. SE. Guben.

Gaslein, a town of the archbishopric of Salzburg, celebrated for its warm baths, and mines of lead, iron, and gold. 36 miles S. Salzburg, 16 WSW. Raftadt.

Gaseli, a river of Wales, which runs into the Conway, in the county of Caernarvon.

Gaser, a fortress of Africa, in the country of Sugulmeffa.

Gaster, a bailiwick of Swisserland, belonging to the canton of Schwitz and Glaris, to whom it was sold by the house of Austria, in the year 1438.

Gastorf, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz. 8 miles SE. Leitmeritz.

Gastouni, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea. 12 miles E. Cissarenza.

Gata, a town of Spain, in the province of Estramadura, on a river of the same name. 15 miles NNW. Coria.

Gata, a river of Spain, which rises near the town of Gata, and runs into the Alagon, 15 miles SW. Coria.

Gatehouse of Fleet, a town of Scotland, in the county of Kircudbright, situated near the mouth of the Fleet, not far from the Irish sea, with a cotton manufacture. Sloops come up near to the town. 13 miles W. Kircudbright, 16 SW. New Galloway.

Gatel, a town on the east coast of Mindanao. *Long* .126. 18. E. *Lat*. 7. 52. N.

Gates, a county of North-Carolina.

Gatehead, a town of England, in the county of Durham, on the south side of the Tyne, opposite to Newcastle, to which it appears like a suburb; celebrated for its grindstones, which, under the name of Newcastle, are exported to all parts of the world. In 1801, the population was 8597.

Gatingoly, a town on the east coast of Celebes. *Long* .123. 46. E. *Lat*. 0. 22. N.

Gatinois, or *Gaslinois*, before the revolution a province of France, which had in the eleventh century counts of its own; it was afterwards joined to Anjou. Of late years, it has partly belonged to the government of Orleans, and partly to the government of the Isle of France, and was distinguished by the names of *Gatinois Orleanois*, and *Gatinois Francoise*. It now forms part of the departments of the Seine and Marne, Seine and Oise, and Loiret.

Gate, a small island in the Eastern Indian sea. 12 miles N. Sibiu. *Long* .123. 36. E. *Lat*. 11. 42. N.

Gatron, or *Kattron*, a town of Africa, in Fezzan. 40 miles S. Mourzouk.

Gatsch, a town and castle of Hungary. 12 miles E. Korpona.

Gatseela, a town of Bengal, 46 miles W. Midnapour.

Gatt, a strait between the Frisch Haff and the German sea.

Gattan, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad. 10 miles N. Jionpour.

Gattar, or *Kattar*, a seaport of Arabia, in the province of Lachsa, on the coast of the Persian gulf, opposite Bahrein. 40 miles S. El Catif.

Gattenhofen, a town of Franconia. 3 m. N. Rothenburg.

Gattendorf, a town of the principality of Culmbach. 2 miles W. Munchberg.

Gatteville, a town of France, in the department of the Channel. 2 miles N. Barfleur.

Gattinaro, a town of France, in the department of the Sesia, on the Sesia. 6 miles S. Borgo di Sesia, 15 N. Vercelli.

Gatton, see *Agatton*.

Gatton, a village of England, in the county of Surry. It sends two members to parliament, but in 1801 had only 112 inhabitants. 3 miles NE. Ryegate, 20 S. London.

Gau, *Gaw*, *Gou*, or *Goav*, a termination in the German language, signifying country, canton, or district.

Gau Scherkie, a town of Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile, opposite Tahta, supposed by Norden to be the ancient Diospolis. Here is a temple, 60 paces in length and 40 in breadth. It seems to be covered only with a single stone resting upon columns. The roof is well preserved; the Arabs lodge their cattle in it.

Gavals, a town of Russia, in the government of Viborg. 28 miles S. Viborg.

Gavardo, see *Guardo*.

Gaudiano, a town of Naples, in the province of Basilicata. 10 miles NE. Venofia.

Gaudischkehn, a town of Prussian Lithuania, situated on the Angerap. 5 m. ESE. Gumbinnen.

Gaudke, a town of Prussia, in the circle of Samland. 8 miles N. Pillau.

Gave, a term used in the south-west part of France, to express a river or brook, as the Gave of Oleron, the Gave of Pau, &c.

Gavelkovon, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria. 20 miles SE. Landhut.

Gavello, a town of Italy, in the Polcino de Rovigo. 8 miles SW. Adria.

Gavenny, a river of Wales, which runs into the Uik near Abergavenny.

Gauer, a river of Scotland, which forms a communication between Loch Lydoch and Loch Rannock.

Gaveren, see *Waveren*.

Gaveren, a town of France, in the department of the Scheldt, on the Scheldt. 7 miles E. Ghent.

Gauers, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse. 5 miles WNW. Patſchau.

Gaveta, (*La*), a town of Naples, in Capitanata. 16 miles SSW. Manfredonia.

Gavetto, a seaport town of Algiers, on the east side of the gulf of Stora. 30 miles W. Bona, 45 NE. Constantina. *Long.* 7. 21. E. *Lat.* 36. 47. N.

Gauga, see *Gaoga*.

Gavi, a town of Genoa, once so very strong as to command the pass of the Bochetta, but now dismantled. 20 miles N. Genoa. *Long.* 8. 48. E. *Lat.* 44. 43. N.

Gavia, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada. 4 miles SSW. Grenada.

Gaufac, a town of France, in the department of the Landes. 12 miles SE. Dax.

Gavino, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo. 20 miles NW. O Crato.

Gaulen, a river which rises in the north part of Norway, and after a course of about 20 leagues westwards runs into the sea about a league west from Drontheim. In the year 1344, this river seemed to be drained; but by some means it passed under ground, from whence it emerged, and destroyed some churches, 48 farm-houses, and 250 persons.

Gaul, a river of Virginia, which runs into the Kanhawa, *Long.* 80. 58. W. 37. 57. N.

Gault, (*Le*), a town of France, in the department of the Loir and Cher. 8 miles N. Montdoubleau.

Gaunerſdorf, a town of Austria. 9 miles W. Zisterſdorf, 16 NNE. Vienna.

Gaulneſſe, a river of England, in the county of Durham, which runs into the Wear at Biſhop's Auckland.

Gavnøe, a small island of Denmark, near the south-west coast of Zealand. *Long.* 11. 43. E. *Lat.* 55. 12. N.

Gaur, or *Zouf*, a city of Asia, and the capital of a small kingdom or state in the southern part of Grand Bukharia, separated by mountains from Cabul and Candahar. This city was taken by Mamood I. and with its territory annexed to Ghizni in 1009. 150 m. SSW. Balk, 220 W. Cabul. *Long.* 63. 54. E. *Lat.* 34. 40. N.

Gaura, a town of Peru, in the jurisdiction of Chançay, containing about 200 houses and two churches, situated in a fertile country, and watered by a river of the same name. Its chief commerce is in salt and salt beef.

Gavray, a town of France, in the department of the Channel. 12 m. N. Avranches, 9 S. Coutances.

Gaurbend, see *Ghourbend*.

Gaurianisi, a small island in the Grecian Archipelago, west of Andros. *Long.* 24. 50. E. *Lat.* 37. 52. N.

Gaufwanny, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Gohud. 30 miles NW. Narna.

Gauts, mountains of Hindooſtan, which extend from Surat to Cape Comorin, at the distance generally of about 40 miles from the sea, sometimes not more than six, and very seldom 60. The height is not well known, but supposed to be between 3000 and 4000 feet; which will prevent the great body of clouds from passing over them; and, accordingly, the alternate north-east and south-west winds (called the monsoons) occasion a rainy season on one side of the mountains only, that is, on the windward side. The word Gaut in a limited sense signifies a pass through or over mountains; but in a more extensive sense is applied to the mountains themselves; and the Mysore country being a kind of table land, or tract elevated above the rest of the peninsula, the word is particularly applied to that country.

Gautty, a town of Bengal. 28 miles W. Nagore.

Gautumpour, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oude. 20 miles W. Corah.

Gauxa, see *Xauxa*.

Gawaitan, a town of Prussia, in Samland. 7 miles W. Goldap.

Gawile, or *Gyalgur*, a town of Hindooſtan, in Goondwana. 20 miles NNW. Ellichpour, 75 W. Deogur. *Long.* 77. 58. E. *Lat.* 21. 27. N.

Gawrah, a town of Hindooſtan. 5 miles NE. Benares.

Gawrah, a river of Asia, which rises in the mountains of Kemaon, and runs into the Ganges with the Ramgonga.

Gawzygur, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Gohud. 30 miles NW. Narwa.

Gaya, or *Kygora Gaya*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Hradisch. 14 m. WSW. Hradisch, 54 NNE. Vienna. *Long.* 17. 2. E. *Lat.* 48. 59. N.

Gaya, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bahar. In the year 1760, Shah Alum surrendered himself to General Camac, near this town. 50 miles S. Patna. *Long.* 85. 8. E. *Lat.* 24. 46. N.

Gaya, a river of Spain, from which Scipio made an aqueduct to Tarragona.

Gaya, a small island in the Eastern Indian sea, near the east coast of Borneo. *Long.* 118. 48. E. *Lat.* 4. 46. N.

Gayach, a river of Bavaria, which runs into the Danube, 5 miles W. Passau.

Gayeta, a town of Spain, in Valencia. 30 miles S. Valencia.

Gaylah, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oude. 8 miles S. Banſey.

Gaza, a town of Asia, in Palestine, about a mile from the Mediterranean sea, formerly a magnificent city, and strongly fortified; it is now much reduced from its ancient grandeur, and hardly contains 2000 inhabitants.

The environs are exceedingly fertile, and produce, without art, pomegranates, oranges, dates, and flowers, in great request even at Constantinople. Here is a manufacture of cotton, which employs 500 looms in the town and neighbourhood: there are likewise great quantities of ashes made by the Arabs, and used in the manufacture of soap; but this manufacture has lately declined. The principal branch of commerce is furnished by the caravans, which pass and repass between Egypt and Syria; and especially the plunder of those and other caravans which the Arabs bring thither, and dispose of at a small part of the real value. Gaza was sometime since the residence of a pacha, in whose family the title was hereditary. In ancient history, Gaza was one of the satrapies of the Philistines, and fell to the lot of the tribe of Judah. It is often mentioned in scripture. Samson, one of the judges, and the deliverer of the people of God, being here shut up by the Philistines, bore away the gates in the night time, together with the posts and bars, and taking them upon his shoulders, carried them to the summit of a neighbouring mountain. Ninety-six years before CHRIST, it was besieged and taken by Alexander, when most of the inhabitants capable of bearing arms fell in its defence; the rest were made slaves. In 1799, it was taken by the French. Gaza, at present, is rather a large village, divided into two parts, called the Upper and Lower. Both of these parts taken together are called *Gazara*; and the upper part, where the castle is situated, has the same name: but the lower part is by the Arabs distinguished under the name of *Haret el Segiaye*. 50 miles SW. Jerusalem. *Long.* 34. 40. E. *Lat.* 31. 25. N.

Gazapouy, a town of France, in the department of the Gers. 5 m. NE. Condom.

Gazeedeen, a town of Hindoostan. 14 miles E. Delhi.

Gazer, a town of Africa, in the country of Alben. 50 miles N. Alouda.

Gazna, see *Ghizni*.

Gaznin, a town of Candahar. 106 miles E. Candahar.

Gazoldo, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mincio. 13 m. WNW. Mantua.

Gazuan, a mountain of Arabia. 60 miles E. Mecca.

Gazypour, a province or circar of Hindoostan, bounded on the north-east by the Dewah, on the south by the Ganges, and on the west by Benares and Jionpour; of a triangular form, and about 180 miles in circumference.

Gazypour, a town of Hindoostan, and capital of the circar of Gazypour, on the left bank of the Ganges. 92 miles E. Allahabad, 315 NW. Calcutta. *Long.* 84. 48. E. *Lat.* 25. 36. N.

Gdansk, see *Dantzick*.

Gdov, a town of Russia, in the government of Petersburg, on the east coast of the Tchudskoe lake. 90 miles SSW. Petersburg.

Gearon, or *Jaroon*, a town of Persia, in the province of Farshitan, celebrated for its excellent fruits, raisins, pomegranates, dates, and quinces. 70 miles SE. Schiras.

Geaune, a town of France, in the department of the Landes. 12 miles SE. St. Sever, 18 ENE. Orthez.

Geba, a town and country of Africa, on a river of the same name, which soon after joins the river St. Domingo. *Long.* 14. W. *Lat.* 11. 55. N.

Gebau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslaw. 6 miles S. Benatek.

Gebau, (*Neuv*), a town and castle of Silesia, in the principality of Oppeln. 10 miles SE. Falkenburg.

Gebbar, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir. 10 miles SE. Jadida.

Gebel Aroe, a cluster of small islands in the Red sea. *Lat.* 13. 36. N.

Gebel Camar, a mountain of Arabia, extending north-east from Fartach.

Gebel Dozan, a mountain of Egypt. 100 miles S. Suez.

Gebel Ezzeit, a mountain of Egypt, near the coast of the Red sea. 110 m. SSE. Suez.

Gebel Geranat, a mountain of Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile. 23 m. N. Enfeneh.

Gebel Farah, a mountain of Arabia. 15 miles SW. Ailah.

Gebel Ibn Jakub, a mountain of Arabia. 65 miles SSE. Hali.

Gebel Naklon, a mountain of Egypt. 8 miles SW. Fayoum.

Gebel Ollaki, a mountain of Abyssinia, rich in gold. *Lat.* 20. 50. N.

Gebel el Silili, or the *Chained Mountain*, a mountain of Egypt, on the east side of the Nile, so called, because in ancient times a chain was thrown across the river. 42 m. N. Syene.

Gebel Sinan, a mountain of the Arabian Irak. 25 miles NW. Bassora.

Gebel Tar, a volcanic island in the Red sea, anciently called *Combusta*. *Long.* 59. 19. E. *Lat.* 15. 18. N.

Gebel Teilemon, a mountain of Egypt, on the west side of the Nile. 12 m. NNW. Syene.

Gebel Teir, or *Mountain of Birds*, a mountain of Egypt, on the east bank of the Nile. It has its name from a conceit of the Arabs, that all the birds of the universe hold a council here annually. 24 m. N. Enfeneh.

Gebel Zeghir, an island in the Red sea. *Long.* 60. 28. E. *Lat.* 14. N.

Geberisdorf, a town of Germany, in the principality of Querfurt. 1 m. N. Dahme.

Gebejee, a town of Germany, in Thuringia, on the Gera. 8 m. NNW. Erfurt. *Long.* 10. 59. E. *Lat.* 51. 10. N.

Gebizeb, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, supposed to be the ancient Libyssa, where Hannibal killed himself. 18 miles W. Iimid.

Gebnitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz. 2 miles SW. Leitmeritz.

Gebrooken, one of the smaller Japanese islands, near the fourth coast of Nippon. *Long.* 139. E. *Lat.* 34. 36. N.

Gebfateh, a citadel of Franconia, on the Tauber. 3 miles S. Rothenburg.

Gebul, a town of Syria. 20 miles SE. Aleppo.

Gebv, an island in the Eastern Indian sea, between Waygoo and Gilolo, about 15 miles long and three broad, on the equinoctial line. *Long.* 129. 25. E.

Gedan, a small island in the Red sea. *Lat.* 16. 20. N.

Gedan, or *Ziden*, a town of Arabia. 30 miles SSE. Jidda.

Gedling, a town of Palestine, situated on the borders of Mount Sharon, built on the ruins of an ancient castle called Dinden, possessed formerly by the Teutonic knights. It is the residence of a chief. 12 m. Acre.

Geddington, a village of England, in the county of Northampton, where was anciently a royal castle in which Henry II. held a council to debate on an expedition to the Holy Land.

Geder, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Sivas. 15 m. SW. Amasieh.

Gedern, or *Gudern*, a town of Germany, in the county of Konigstein. 25 miles SE. Gießen.

Gedida, a town of the Arabian Irak, on the Euphrates. 16 miles SE. Bagdad.

Gedney, a township of Lincolnshire, with 1307 inhabitants. 8 miles S. Holbeach.

Gedingoma, a town of Africa, in Kaarta. 30 miles NW. Kemmoo.

Gedunab, a country of Africa, on the east side of the river Senegal, governed by a king who is a Mahometan, bounded on the north by Sahara, or the Great Desert, on the east by Jaffnoo, on the south by Jaaga, and on the west by Foota Torra; of a square form, about 60 miles each way. *Long.* 9. 40. to 11. 20. W. *Lat.* 14. 50. to 16. N.

Gedwabenen, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland. 6 miles NW. Palsenheim.

Geele, or *Gheele*, or *Ghele*, a town of Brabant. 10 miles NW. Dieft.

Geemskerkskoi Nos, a cape on the east coast of Nova Zembla. *Long.* 77. 14. E. *Lat.* 77. 10. N.

Gecong, a town of the island of Borneo. *Long.* 117. 10. E. *Lat.* 5. 10. N.

Geerabar, a town of Bengal. 8 miles NW. Koonda.

Geerar, a town of Hindooftan, in Oude. 31 miles ENE. Notchegong.

Geersberghe, see *Granmont*.

Geerliet, a town of Holland, in the island of Putten. 5 miles from the Brill.

Geefch, a village of Abyssinia, near the source of the Nile. *Long.* 86. 56. E. *Lat.* 10. 59. N.

Geefle, a river of Bremen, which fills the ditches of Carlsburg, and runs into the Weser a little below.

Geete, a river of Brabant, which runs into the Denier at Helen.

Geevach, mountains of Ireland, between the counties of Leitrim and Roscommon. 9 miles NE. Boyle.

Gefle, a river of Sweden, which passes by the town so called, and runs into the gulf of Bothnia, about 10 miles below.

Gefle, or *Giawle*, a town of Sweden, in the province of Geitricia, on an arm of the gulf of Bothnia, which divides the town and surrounds it; forming two islands. The town is ancient, populous, and commercial, with many rich merchants, but neither regular nor handsome. The harbour is good: the principal exports are iron, pitch, tar, and planks. Two-thirds of the inhabitants are fishermen. 60 miles N. Upsal. *Long.* 16. 57. E. *Lat.* 60. 42. N.

Gefrees, a town of Germany, in the principality of Bayreuth. 12 miles NNE. Bayreuth, 14 SSW. Hof. *Long.* 10. 50. E. *Lat.* 50. 5. N.

Gegadray, a town of Hindooftan, in Mysore. 8 miles SE. Kistnagheri.

Gege, a river of Prussian Lithuania, which runs into the Wilde, 2 miles SE. Plafchken.

Gege, a town of Hindooftan, in Cochlin. 25 miles SE. Cochlin.

Gegende, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the Danube. 20 m. W. Nicopoli.

Gegeny, a town of Hungary. 23 miles E. Gros Wardein.

Geglucke, a town of Prussia, in Natangen. 10 miles NNE. Rastenburg.

Gegno, a town of Italy, in the department of the Lario. 3 miles N. Como.

Gehanpenna, a town of Hindooftan. 7 miles NW. Delhi.

Geharconda, a town of Hindooftan, in Candeish, on the river Oodah Ootale. 50 miles E. Burhanpour.

Gehmen, a town of Germany, and capital of a lordship in the circle of Westphalia, situated on the Aa, within the bishopric of Munster. The inhabitants are Lutherans and Calvinists, and have each a church. 16 miles NE. Wesel. *Long.* 6. 45. E. *Lat.* 51. 55. N.

Ge-bo, a town of Chinese Tartary. 23 miles SSE. Pora, 100 NE. Pekin. *Long.* 117. 32. E. *Lat.* 41. 3. N.

Ge-bosfen, a town of Germany, in the county of Mansfeld. 3 miles S. Artern.

Gekrden, a town of Germany, in the

principality of Calenberg. 6 miles WSW. Hanover.

Gehren, a town of Germany, in the county of Schwartzburg. 10 m. S. Arnstadt.

Geibach, a town of the principality of Wurzburg. 3 miles NNE. Volkach.

Geibenheim, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine. 12 miles NE. Beforte.

Geirfsberg, a mountain of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse. 7 m. S. Ziegenhals.

Geirswalde, a town of Prussia, in Oberland. 9 miles SE. Osterrod.

Geihoun, a river of Syria, which runs into the bay of Alexandretta, *Lat.* 36. 40. N.

Geikin, a river of Persia, which separates the province of Kerman from Mecran, and runs into the Indian sea, 60 miles SW. Cape Jaques.

Geil, a river which rises in the county of Tyrol, passes through Upper Carinthia, and joins the Drave, near Villach.

Geilberg, a mountain of Carinthia. 6 m. NW. Mauten.

Geildorf, see *Gaildorf*.

Geilekirchen, a town of France, in the department of the Roer. 8 miles NW. Juliers. *Long.* 6. 10. E. *Lat.* 50. 57. N.

Geilgarben, a town of Prussia, in Samland. 15 miles NNE. Königsberg.

Geilsdorf, a town of Saxony, in the Vogtland. 5 miles SSW. Plauen.

Geilstatt, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Bamberg. 3 m. N. Bamberg.

Geitzheim, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anspach. 3 miles NE. Wafstrudingen.

Geira, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Nattolia, anciently Aphrodisias, a city of Caria. 60 miles ESE. Guzelhisar.

Geisel, a river of Saxony, which runs into the Saale, 5 miles S. Halle.

Geiselaud, a town of Germany, in the county of Schwarzenburg. 16 miles N. Schainfeld.

Geiselwinden, a town of Germany, in the county of Schwarzenburg. 8 miles E. Schainfeld.

Geisenfeld, a town of Bavaria. 10 miles N. Pfaffenhofen, 9 SE. Ingolstadt.

Geisenheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine. 17 m. W. Mentz.

Geising, a town of Saxony, in the margravate of Meissen. 20 miles S. Dresden.

Geisingen, a town of Germany, in the principality of Furstenberg. 14 miles N. Schaffhausen, 29 NW. Constance.

Geistede, a river of Germany, which runs into the Leine, near Heiligenstadt, in the territory of Eichsfeld.

Geislingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, on the Kocher; containing two churches, and four gates. 12 miles W. Ulm. *Long.* 9. 50. E. *Lat.* 48. 34. N.

Geismar, a village of Germany, in the principality of Hesse-Cassel, with a mineral spring. 3 miles WNW. Fritzlar, 13 SSW. Cassel.

Geismar, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hesse. 14 miles NNW. Cassel, 22 W. Göttingen. *Long.* 9. 24. E. *Lat.* 51. 20. N.

Geisselboring, a town of Bavaria. 9 miles SW. Straubing.

Geissern, a town of the archbishopric of Salzburg. 32 miles S. Salzburg.

Geissing See, a lake of Carinthia. 12 m. N. Feitkirchen.

Geistol, a river of Stiria, which runs into the Kainach, near Moskirchen.

Geist uns Frau, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 6 miles Windisch Weistritz.

Geispoltzheim, or *Geispotzheim*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine. 6 miles SSW. Strasbourg, 6 E. Molsheim.

Geislingen, see *Geislingen*.

Geithayn, or *Geithen*, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Leipzig. 20 miles SSE. Leipzig, 40 W. Dresden. *Long.* 12. 39. E. *Lat.* 51. 1. N.

Gellfreuth, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 10 miles SSW. Culmbach.

Geleitslein, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wurzburg. 10 miles S. Gemunden.

Gelamar, a town of Hindooستان, in Oude. 26 miles SSW. Gooracpour.

Gelenau, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Erzgebürg. 5 miles WNW. Greifenstein.

Geligonda, a town of Hindooستان, in the Carnatic. 50 miles SW. Ongole.

Gelise, a river of France, which runs into the Baie at Lavardac.

Gellah, or *Collah*, or *Gallah ad Snaan*, a town of Algiers, in the province of Constantina, near the river Serratt; built upon a high pointed mountain, with only one narrow road leading up to it. This place, which is only to be conquered by hunger or surprize, is a convenient sanctuary for the rebels and villains both of this and the neighbouring kingdom, where they are hospitably entertained, till their friends have procured their pardons, or compounded for their crimes. 86 miles E. Constantina.

Gellah, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, situated on a rugged promontory, to which it gives name, near the river Mejerdah; near which Publius Cornelius Scipio fixed his winter quarters, and thence called *Castra Cornelianiana*. 18 miles N. Tunis.

Gelle, a town of Africa in Dar Fur. 40 miles NW. Cobbé.

Gellheim, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre. In 1297, the

battle was fought here, in which fell Adolphus emperor of Germany, by the hands of Albert of Austria, who succeeded him. 13 miles W. Worms, 23 NW. Mannheim.

Gellivare, a town of Sweden, in the lapmark of Lulea. 120 miles NW. Tornea, 98 NNW. Lulea. *Long.* 20. 24. *E. Lat.* 67. 7. N.

Gelly Cairn, a mountain of Scotland, in Perthshire. 8 miles N. Crieff.

Gelmah, or *Kalmah*, a town of Africa, in the country of Algiers. 50 miles E. Constantina.

Gelmah, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, anciently called *Cilma*, or *Oppidum Cilmanense*. It appears to have been a large city, and the area of a temple is still remaining. 84 m. SSW. Tunis, 40 SW. Cairoan. *Long.* 9. 20. *E. Lat.* 35. 18. N.

Gelmuden, or *Gelmuyzen*, or *Genemuyden*, a town of Holland, in the state of Overissel, situated on the south side of the Vecht, near the Zuyder see. 6 miles ENE. Campen, 3 SE. Vollenhove. *Long.* 5. 57. *E. Lat.* 52. 40. N.

Gelnhausen, a town of Germany, in the county of Hanau Munzenburg, on the Kintzig, declared Imperial by a sentence of the chamber of justice in the year 1734; but the Count of Hanau and the Elector Palatine, to whom it was mortgaged, refused their consent; and the town is now subject to the Count of Hanau, who purchased the Elector's share. In 1802, at the time of settling the indemnities, for the territories which during the course of hostilities had been taken away, this town was given to the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel. 12 miles E. Hanau. *Long.* 8. 15. *E. Lat.* 50. 17. N.

Gelt, a river of England, which runs into the Irthing about a mile south-east Brampton in Cumberland.

Geluda, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Kotta. 40 miles E. Kotta.

Gelves, an island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Tripoli, so called by the Spaniards. See *Gerba*.

Gelzoe, a small island in the North sea, near the coast of Norway. *Lat.* 69. 30. N.

Gemaugidid, or *Delgunutu*, a town of Morocco. 40 miles SW. Morocco.

Gemappe, or *Gemappel*, or *Jemappe*, a village or small town of France, which gives name to a department composed of the late county of Hainaut, situated at the junction of the rivers Haine and Trouille; remarkable on account of a battle fought there the 5th of November 1792, in which, after a most obstinate resistance, the Austrians were compelled to leave the field, and retire to Mons. The loss of both parties in this action has been differently estimated. It must have been great, for there has fel-

dom been a field more obstinately contested; that of the Austrians must have exceeded the loss of the French, since an enemy who flies in the early part of the day, always suffers considerably; Dumourier probably over-rated their loss in killed and wounded, when he stated it at 4000, as he estimated his own at only 900; and the loss must have been more equal. 3 miles SW. Mons.

Gemappe, (*Department of*,) a division of France, composed of the heretofore county of Hainaut. Mons is the capital.

Gembicz, or *Gembock*, a town of the duchy of Warsaw. 16 miles ENE. Gnesna.

Gemblours, or *Giblou*, a town of France, in the department of the Sambre and Meuse, situated on the small river Orneau, which runs into the Sambre; it is more considerable on account of its ancient abbey than on any other account, which had once the privilege of coining money, and was formerly in possession of a celebrated library, containing a number of valuable and ancient manuscripts, among which was the *Chronicum Gemblacense*, well known among the learned, begun by Sigebert, a monk, who died in the year 1112, and continued by Anselm, the abbot, to his death, in 1137. The town was twice burned down, viz. on the 6th of August 1678, and on the 17th of August 1712. On the 31st of January 1578, a battle was fought near Gemblours between the Spaniards, under Don John of Austria, and the army of the States-General. Most of the chief officers of the latter were absent at Brussels, only the Sieur de Coigny and Colonel Barflour, a Scotchman, remaining with the troops; they wished to have retreated, but were compelled to an engagement, in which they lost their cannon, thirty pair of colours, and four standards, and de Coigny himself was taken prisoner. 10 m. NW. Namur, 11 NE. Charleroy.

Gémeaux, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or. 2 miles SE. Is sur Tille.

Gemerurch, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 60 miles SW. Kermansha.

Gemiana, a town of Egypt. 18 miles S. Danietta.

Gemingén, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. 6 miles NW. Heilbronn.

Gemmi, a mountain of Switzerland, making part of the great chain which separates the canton of Berne from the Valais. 20 miles E. Sion.

Gemnice, see *Jannitz*.

Gemona, a town of Italy, in Friuli; this is an old but opulent town, where all the merchandize coming from Germany is detained and searched by officers of the

customs. Its district contains 32 villages. In 1797, it was taken by the French. 12 miles NNW. Udina, 21 NW. Friuli. *Long.* 12. 59. E. *Lat.* 46. 20. N.

Genozac, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente. 10 miles S. Saintes, 5 W. Pons.

Gemund, or *Gmund*, a town of Wurtemberg, on the Rembs. It was an imperial town till 1802, when it was granted among the indemnities to the Duke of Wurtemberg. The magistracy was chosen out of the body of the people. Its assessment in the matricula of the empire was 142 florins; and the tax to the chamber of Wetzlar 101 six-dollars, 41 krutzers. 24 miles E. Stuttgart. *Long.* 9. 50. E. *Lat.* 48. 44. N.

Gemund, or *Gemunden*, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Wurzburg, on the right bank of the Main, where it is joined by the united streams of the Saal and the Sinn. 37 m. E. Francfort, 25 W. Schweinfurt. *Long.* 9. 52. E. *Lat.* 50. 9. N.

Gemund, a town of the dutchy of Carinthia. 10 miles NE. Saxenburg, 32 NW. Clagenfurt. *Long.* 13. 21. E. *Lat.* 46. 50. N.

Gemund, or *Gemunden*, a town of Austria, situated on the Traun See; celebrated for its salt works. 24 miles SSW. Lintz, 108 WSW. Vienna. *Long.* 13. 42. E. *Lat.* 47. 65. N.

Gemund, a town of Austria. 12 miles NNW. Zwettl, 60 NW. Vienna. *Long.* 15. 3. E. *Lat.* 48. 44. N.

Gemuende, a town of France, in the department of the Roer, on the Ruhr. 41 m. WNW. Coblenz. *Long.* 6. 28. E. *Lat.* 50. 37. N.

Gemunden, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, famous for its fairs. 3 miles E. Westerbürg.

Gemunden, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hesse-Cassel. 16 miles SW. Fritzlar, 28 SW. Cassel. *Long.* 9. E. *Lat.* 50. 59. N.

Gemunden, a town of Germany, in the principality of Calenberg. 13 miles SW. Göttingen.

Genadge, a town of Egypt. 12 m. S. Faoua.

Genadel, a mountain of Nubia, over which the Nile passes, and forms a cataract. 45 miles N. Jalic, 120 SSW. Syene.

Genap, or *Geneppe*, a town of France, in the department of the Dyle, situated on the Dyle. 5 miles E. Nivelles.

Genapilla, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 36 miles W. Nellore.

Genberaba, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 100 miles E. Hamadan.

Genbita, a town of Africa, in Nubia. 65 miles NE. Dekin.

Gençay, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne. 12 miles NNE. Civray, 12 S. Poitiers.

Gendie, a town of Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile. 4 miles N. Abugirgé.

Gendray, a town of France, in the department of the Jura. 10 miles E. Auxonne.

Gendur, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 24 miles W. Naldowrouk.

Genemuyden; see *Gelmuden*.

Genenne, (*El*) a town of Egypt. 60 miles S. Girgé.

Generac, a town of France, in the department of the Gard. 5 miles S. Nîmes.

Genesan, a town in the Arabian Irak. 90 miles S. Bagdad.

Genesee, a river of New-York, which runs into Lake Ontario, *Long.* 77. 40. W. *Lat.* 43. 16. N.

Genesee, a county of New-York, bounded on the north by lake Ontario, on the east by the counties of Ontario and Steuben, on the south by Pennsylvania, and on the west by the river St. Laurence, and lake Erie. 80 m. from north to south, and 44 to 80 from east to west.

Genest, a town of France, in the department of the Channel. 2 m. N. Pontorson.

Genest, a town of Prussia, in Natangen. 12 miles SSE. Bartenstein.

Geneteil, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. 6 miles N. Bauge, 5 SW. Le Lude.

Geneva, a city of France, capital of the department of the Lemman, late capital of a republic, in alliance with the Swiss; situated on the confines of Savoy, France, and Switzerland, at the southern extremity of the lake, called the *Lake of Geneva*, or the *Leman Lake*; the Rhône passing through it, and dividing it into two unequal parts. Julius Cæsar made it a place of arms. It flourished under the successors of Cæsar. The inhabitants became Christians in the third century, and, at least as early as the middle of the fourth, it was the see of a bishop. The invasions of the people from the north, the disorders, ravages, and revolutions which followed, were not less sensibly felt at Geneva than in other parts of the western empire. This town and neighbouring country fell to the Burgundians, afterwards to the Franks. Charlemagne, when he assembled his army at Geneva to march against the Lombards, augmented the privileges of the citizens, and granted them free fairs. In the dismemberment of the vast estates of Charlemagne, Geneva became successively annexed to the kingdoms of Arles and Burgundy. In the year 1032, it was united to the empire; but the authority of the emperors, not well established in Germany, was hardly at all regarded in the distant provinces; the great vassals were become independent. Necessity had taught the towns to provide for their defence, by uniting and forming a government within

themselves; and the chiefs of the empire, too feeble to maintain their proper authority, protected the associations of the common people, and augmented their liberties, as a balance to the tyranny of the lords and the clergy. In the midst of this confusion, which frequent revolutions and profound ignorance had prolonged for several centuries, the clergy, under one chief, whom devotion had rendered powerful, had begun to join a great portion of temporal jurisdiction to their spiritual authority, already too extensive. Thus, the bishops of Geneva, like the bishops of Lausanne and Sion, had obtained of the emperors the title of princes and sovereigns over the town, and a considerable surrounding country. On the other hand, the counts of the Genevois, that is to say, the country in the neighbourhood of Geneva, originally only officers of the emperors, though become vassals of the bishop, aspired to an exclusive administration of justice both in the town and country. The bulls of the emperors and the popes served rather to keep up these disputes than to decide them. The people, pressed alternately by these two powers, profited by their disputes to confirm and extend their privileges. They were less afraid of the authority of the bishop, who had a greater interest at stake. Nevertheless, a third power was formed in the neighbourhood, which menaced the liberty of the city. The counts of Savoy became powerful by the successive possessions of several provinces, and among the rest the Genevois adopted the pretensions of the ancient counts, and aspired to the sovereignty of a town at once a frontier and flourishing. Several attempts were made by different princes, but nothing very alarming till, in beginning of the 16th century, Charles III. a fiery and enterprising prince, by consent of the bishops, frequently came into the town with a great deal of parade, to gain some and intimidate others; and to make a show of his authority, put to death some citizens who dared to resist his tyrannic will. A citizen of Geneva, named Berthelier, who had obtained the freedom of Friburg, in Swisserland, insinuated to the chiefs of that republic the benefit of an alliance with Geneva, and that it would be to their interest to prevent the latter town from falling into the power of an ambitious neighbour. A treaty was concluded, and two parties arose in Geneva, one which remained attached to the interest of the duke, and the other on the side of liberty. The former were called *Mamelukes*, from the troops of Egypt who were so called. The others received the surname of *Huguenots*, which was afterwards given to all the Protestants of France. This latter term is, without

doubt, a corruption of the German word *eidgenoss*, which signifies bound or confederate by oath. The duke Charles, irritated at this transaction, entered Geneva with a body of troops, by a breach in the wall, and compelled the people to renounce their new alliance, and by solicitations among the Swiss cantons, persuaded Friburg to desist from the treaty, promising not to injure the liberties of Geneva. Nevertheless, Berthelier was sacrificed to his vengeance, and the bishop, surrounded by a numerous guard, entered into a council general, and deposed the magistrates. Fortunately for Geneva, they quitted the town soon after these sudden acts of violence, and gave the citizens time to recover from their terror and consternation. A new alliance was entered into between the towns of Berne, Friburg, and Geneva, in the year 1526, which the Duke of Savoy was not able to prevent, and occasioned long wars between the republic and Savoy. The bishop, in his turn, being embroiled with the duke, was reduced to demand the right of the citizenship of Geneva, to enjoy the protection of the new alliance, which he confirmed. At this time the doctrine of the Reformation began to be received by the people, fired by the enthusiasm of liberty, which invited them to throw off the yoke both ecclesiastical and political. The bishop, whose actions had almost always been weak or deceitful, was become despicable in the eyes of the people and the duke. His imprudent menaces and precipitate retreat, served to strengthen the cause of the reformers. Of their two allies, one exhorted the Genevois not to separate from the communion of the church of Rome. The other pressed them to confirm their liberty by shaking off the ecclesiastical dominion. In 1535, in full council, the doctrines of the reformation were adopted; in consequence of which the canton of Friburg renounced the alliance. The celebrated John Calvin arriving accidentally at Geneva, towards the close of the following year, was induced to remain and complete the work that was begun. Geneva was now regarded as the centre and asylum of the reformed religion, both by the French and Italians; and by the retreat of the persecuted protestants, the arts and commerce became daily more flourishing, and population increased. In the year 1559, an academy was founded under the direction of Theodore Beza. In 1536, the canton of Berne and Friburg, and the Valais, seized on some of the provinces belonging to the Duke of Savoy, near the lake of Geneva, which procured some respite of hostilities to the new republic. In 1584, a perpetual alliance was entered into between Berne, Zurich, and Geneva, which

continued till its junction with France to form an union between Geneva and Swisserland. In the year 1602, an attempt was made by Charles duke of Savoy, to seize on the city by surprize. Some troops approached the ramparts of Geneva in the night, and a number of soldiers had already scaled a bastion, and penetrated into the town. By a fortunate accident the citizens were alarmed time enough to repulse the enemy, and drive them from their walls. The memory of this deliverance was long preserved by an anniversary fête. A war commenced in consequence of this perfidy, but was followed by a solemn peace the following year, signed at St. Julien, the 21st July, 1603. Since that time the history of Geneva has been chiefly disputes between the aristocratic and democratic parties. In the year 1782, the dissensions arose to such a height, and the popular party had gained too great ascendancy, that the kings of France and Sardinia, and canton of Berne, interferred, and threatened to besiege the city. They had imprisoned some of the magistrates who had been most violent in their opposition of their popular claims. The peasants of the territory joined the Genevese, and offered to serve in their cause without pay, to mount guard, and work at the fortifications. M. de Jaucourt, commander of the French troops, said, that unless he was peaceably admitted, he must enter the town by force. Among other conditions, he insisted, that no person should appear in the streets, that all arms should be delivered up, that the magistrates should be reinstated, and that the chiefs of the representants, as the popular party were called, should be banished from Geneva. In this the French general was joined by the two others. Resistance must have been in vain, the besiegers could have been supported continually by fresh troops, and the destruction of the city must inevitably have been the consequence. The representants restored the confined magistrates to liberty, and left the city in a body. The Sardinians, who first entered the gates at five in the morning, found the place deserted. However, except the principal leaders, most of the popular party returned. If the aristocratic party obtained too much sway in 1782, another revolution, in 1789, advanced the rights of the people, and perhaps a constitution was then formed, judiciously modeled between the two extremes. In 1799, Geneva, with its territory, united with France, and formed the department of the Lemane. $72\frac{1}{2}$ posts SE. Paris, by Bourg en Bresse and Macon, 58 by Dijon and Mount Jura. *Long.* 5. 55. *W. Lat.* 46. 11. N.

Geneva, a town of the state of New-York, on the north coast of Lake Seneca. *Long.* 74. 6. *W. Lat.* 42. 52. N.

Geneva, (*Lake of*), or *Lake of Lemane*, a large lake between Swisserland and Savoy, in a valley, which separates the Alps from Mount Jura. The length along the coast of Swisserland is $18\frac{3}{4}$ leagues (25 to a degree); on the side of Savoy 15 leagues: the greatest breadth $3\frac{1}{4}$ leagues. The water is clear, except where the entrance of the Rhône makes it foul by the quantity of mud it brings along with it in its course: near Geneva it is shallow, but in some parts exceedingly deep, by some said to be unfaul homable: it abounds in fish remarkable as well for their excellence as size.

Genevieve, a town of Louisiana, on the Mississippi. *Long.* 90. 44. *W. Lat.* 37. 35. N.

Genevieve Bay, a bay on the west coast of Newfoundland, in the Straits of Belleisle. 20 miles N. St. John's Bay.

Genevilliers, a town of France, in the department of Paris. 2 miles W. St. Denis.

Genevois, or *Dutchy of Geneva*, a province of Savoy, bounded on the north by the Swiss territories, on the east by Faucigny, on the south by Savoy Proper, and on the west by France, from which it is separated by the Rhône: Geneva and its territory formerly made a part of it. Now annexed to France.

Genevray, a town of France, in the department of the Isere. 10 miles S. Grenoble.

Geneuro, a mountain which divides Piedmont from the ancient Dauphiny, in the road from Briancon to Susa.

Gengerbach, an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, situated on the Kinzig, in the Ortenau; it payed twenty-four florins for a Roman month, and to the chamber of Wetzlar 22 rix-dollars, 88 kruitzers: in this town is an abbey, whose prelate was a prince of the empire, and in the matricula was assessed at seven florins: and to the chamber of Wetzlar payed 40 rix-dollars 54 kruitzers. Among the indemnities agreed on at Ratisbon in 1802, this town and abbey were given to the Marggrave of Baden. 22 miles N. Friburg, 15 SE. Strasburg. *Long.* 8. 1. E. *Lat.* 48. 27. N.

Genille, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire. 3 miles N. Loches.

Genipabu, a river of Brasil, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 34. 46. *W. Lat.* 5. 35. S.

Genite, a town of France, in the department of the Correze. 18 miles W. Brive.

Genlis, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne. 3 miles N. Chauny, 12 S. St. Quentin.

Gennaba, a town of Persia, in Farfistan, on the Persian gulf. 15 miles NW. Bender Rigg.

Gende, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, near the Loire. 9 miles NW. Saumur.

Gennep, a town of France, in the depart-

ment of the Roer, situated on the Niers, near the Meuse. It contains a church for Roman Catholics, and another for Protestants. In 1641, the Spaniards surrendered it to the Dutch. The French took it in 1672, and demolished the fortifications, but restored it in 1674. 9 miles SSW. Cleves. *Long.* 5. 50. E. *Lat.* 51. 43. N.

Genneper-huys, a town of France in the department of the Roer. 9 m. SSW. Cleves.

Gennev, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine. 5 miles NE. La-Guerche.

Genoa, or *Ligurian Republic*, a country bounded on the north-west by France, on the north-east by Italy, and on the south by the Mediterranean; about 120 miles in length, but scarcely in any part more than 20 in breadth. The country is mountainous, and part of it covered with barren rocks, which serve for its defence. Some of the mountains are covered with wood, and some yield good pasture. There is but a small quantity of arable land, so that the inhabitants are obliged to purchase great part of their corn from Naples, Sicily, and other places; however they carefully cultivate every place they can, and throughout the year they are supplied with excellent legumes and vegetables for the table. They make a considerable quantity of wine, and have abundance of excellent fruit, especially citrons, oranges, pomegranates, almonds, and figs. A great number of mulberry trees are raised to feed silk-worms, and olives grow in great plenty, especially round the gulf of Spezzia. Salt is produced sufficient for exportation. Here and there are found quarries of marble and other stone. A great number of small rivers run from the mountains, but none worthy of any other name than brooks. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics, and submit to the tribunal of the inquisition. The Protestants, who dwell in the towns are not allowed, but are suffered by the magistrates to live in peace. The senate names to the vacant bishopric, a prerogative which was a long time enjoyed by the Popes. The manufactures are not so flourishing as they formerly were; the most considerable are velvet, plush, damask, different kinds of silk, for which they purchase a great deal of raw silk from Messina and other places; gold and silver stuffs, lace, gloves, stockings, ribbons, soap, paper to imitate the Indian, &c. Other articles of commerce are oil, fruit, macaroni, confectionary, Parmesan cheese, anchovies, &c. The manufactures of the Genoese are greatly reduced: too great a price being paid for the articles which they manufacture, and the insecurity of their ports contributes greatly to enfeeble their commerce. Genoa has been declared a free port; but Leghorn is likewise

a free port, and with still greater liberty. The banking business in Genoa is very considerable, and the bankers are esteemed the richest in Europe. The city of Genoa was formerly the capital of Liguria. It was destroyed by the Carthaginians, and rebuilt by the Romans, whose ally it became, and whose fortune it followed. It fell under the power of the Ostrogoths, from whom it was taken by Belisarius. In 670, it was sacked by the Lombards, under whose power it remained till they were expelled from Italy by Charlemagne. It was for some time under the German empire, but by degrees erected itself into an independent state. Its power soon after so increased by its flourishing trade, that, in 806, it reduced the island of Corsica, and, in the 11th and 12th centuries, distinguished itself in the crusades. The Genoese, in the 12th century, subjected the half of Sardinia, and the city of Syracuse, with its dependencies, to their dominion; and even made themselves masters of the Black Sea and all its ports, and settled themselves in the Crimea. In the 13th century, they added to their conquests the towns of Albengo, Savona, Vintimiglia, and others in their neighbourhood; and for the superiority of the sea, engaged in a long and troublesome war with Venice, which lasted till 1381. By it they were extremely weakened and rendered unable to maintain their possession of the Crimea, from which they were entirely driven in 1471. In the last century, their republic and liberty suffered many rude shocks, and the intestine dissensions about the form of government so debilitated the state, that they were obliged to put themselves sometimes under the protection of the dukes of Milan, and sometimes under the kings of France: but the latter treating them with intolerable haughtiness and rigour, they struggled hard, but unsuccessfully, for liberty, till that naval hero, Andrew Doria, in 1528, rescued his country out of the hands of their tyrannical masters, settled it in perfect freedom, and established its present constitution. Ever since, Genoa has generally sided with Spain, which frequently involved it in quarrels with France; and it also had a dangerous neighbour in the Duke of Savoy. In 1684, it was cruelly bombarded by the French, and to save itself from total destruction, was obliged to submit to very hard terms; two of which were, that the doge and four counsellors should appear in person at Versailles, and ask pardon; and that the state should disarm all their galleys to fix, with a promise not to fit out more without the knowledge and consent of the king. In 1713, Charles VI. sold the marquise of Finale to the republic for a considerable sum of money. In 1743, the Queen of Hungary, having at the treaty of Worms ceded to the King of Sardinia all

her rights to the town and marquifate of Finale, and demanding that the Genoefe should deliver up the marquifate, they entered into an alliance with France, Spain, and Naples; and, in 1745, declared war againft the King of Sardinia, who made himfelf mafter of great part of the ftate; feveral Genoefe ports were bombarded by an Englifh fleet; and the Imperialifts even feized upon the city of Genoa; but after a terrible flaughter on both fides, they were again driven out by the inhabitants; and in 1747, mifcarried in their attempt to recover it. Its tranquillity was reftored by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748. The ancient nobility confift of 28 families, and are thofe whom Andrew Doria, in 1528, feparated from all the reft, and declared only capable of holding the chief offices and dignity of doge: all the other inhabitants of Genoa being reduced by him to the clafs of commoners. Since that time it has been found neceffary to create other nobility. The nobility of Genoa are allowed to keep manufactures of velvet, filk, and cloth; to farm the duties, and to have fhares in merchant veffels: but all other bufinefs and handicrafts are forbidden. The form of government in this republic is ariftocratic. The chief is called doge, or duke, to which dignity no perfon is promoted till he is 50 years of age, and has for 15 years left off all trade or occupation not confiftent with nobility. Every two years a new doge is chofen, and the former is incapacitated during five years to hold again the fame poft. However, he has a procurator's office affigned him, and a penfion of 500 feudi for life. In times of peace the republic ufually keep on foot a body of 5000 regular troops; namely, 4000 natives, 200 Germans, who are the doge's life guards, 500 Switzers, 300 Italians, and 100 bombadiers. Befides thefe, it has alfo a militia, which, in cafe of neceffity is obliged to take the field. The cavalry it raifes in war time, amounts only to about 600, who are but of little fervice, by reafon of the badnefs of the horfes in this country. The fleet of this republic, anciently fo celebrated for its victories over the Saracens, Pifanefe, Venetians, Spaniards, and Turks; and for continuing a confiderable time mafters of Sardinia, Malta, Majorca, Minorca, Candia, Cyprus, and many other places in and near the Mediterranean and Archipelago, and even of the Black Sea, the Crimea, and other parts; is now reduced to fix gallies. The city is about ten miles in circumference, and defended towards the land by a double wall. Several baftions are erected along the fea fhor, on rocks which rife above the water. The ftreets are in general narrow, but clean and well paved; two, called the *Strada Nuova* and *Strada Balbi*, are filled with magnificent palaces, fronted with marble.

It is the fee of an archbifhop. The cathedral is built in the Gothic ftyle, and paved with black and white marble; in the treasury is preferved a curious hexagon difh, faid to be of a fingle emerald, found at Cefarea in the time of the cruftades, which the Genoefe received as their fhare of the plunder. Befides the cathedral, it contains 32 parifh churches, many of which are magnificent, and adorned with fculptures and pictures by the beft mafters. The doge's palace is large, without decoration, except two ftatues of John Andrew Doria, and Andrew Doria, larger than the life, at the entrance. The arfenal contains arms for 34,000 men, machines, models for bridges, the armour worn by a number of the Genoefe women in the cruftades, a fhield containing 120 piftols, made by Julius Cæfar Vacche, for the purpofe of affaffinating the doge and fenate at one time, &c. Other public buildings are the Albergo, which ferves as a poor-houfe, and houfe of correftion, where is a beautiful relievo, the Virgin fupporting a dead Chrift, by Michael Angelo; and the affumption of the Virgin, in white marble, by Puget, an inimitable piece of fculpture; a large hofpital for the fick of all nations and religions; the confervatory, for educating and portioning 300 poor girls; and a great number of palaces belonging to the nobility. They reckon at Genoa 69 convents of men and women. The number of inhabitants is eftimated at 150,000. 63 miles S. Milan. *Long.* 8. 56. E. *Lat.* 44. 25. N.

Genoa Bar, a reef of rocks, extending fome miles from the north coaft of the ifland of Bahama. *Long.* 79. 36. W. *Lat.* 26. 20. N.

Genola, a town of France, in the department of the Stura. 3 miles NE. Savigliano, 3 NW. Foffana.

Genolbac, or *Genouillac*, a town of France, in the department of the Gard. 15 miles NW. Alais, 36 NNW. Nîmes.

Genosa, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto. 10 miles SE. Otranto.

Genouillat, a town of France, in the department of the Creufe. 9 m. W. Bouffac.

Genouille, a town of France, in the department of the Charente. 10 miles W. St. Jean d'Angely.

Genouillé, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne. 3 miles S. Civray.

Genorvi, a town of Africa. 6 miles N. Sennaar.

Gensac, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde. 9 miles SE. Libourne, 9 N. Caftelmoron d'Albert.

Gentiah, a town of Asia, in the country of Affam. 370 miles E. Patna. *Long.* 91. 10. E. *Lat.* 25. 10. N.

Gentilly, a town of France, in the department of Paris; the refidence of the kings of France of the 1ft and 2d race. 3 m. S. Paris.

Gentimanetour, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 30 miles W. Cuddalore.

Gentions, a town of France, in the department of the Creuse. 9 m. SW. Felletin.

Gentlin, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Magdeburg. 30 miles NE. Magdeburg.

Gentling, a town of China, in Se-tchuen. 87 miles NW. Hoei-li.

Genzano, a town of Naples, in Basilicata. 12 miles ESE. Venosa.

Genzano, a town of the Papedom, in the Campagna di Roma. 3 miles W. Velettri.

Genzin, a town of Brandenburg, in the Old Mark. 12 miles E. Arendsee.

Genzingen, a town of France, in the department of the Rhine and Moselle. 5 miles NE. Creutznach.

George Bank, a rocky shoal, near the west coast of Sumatra. *Long.* 96. 12. E. *Lat.* 3. 48. N.

George Creek, a river of America, which runs into the Potomack, 12 miles SW. Fort Cumberland.

George Island, between lake Superiour, and lake Huron. *Long.* 84. 20. W. *Lat.* 46. 15. N.

George Lake, a lake of New-York, 23 miles long, and three broad; the north extremity, 2 miles S. Ticonderoga.

George Town, a town of the state of Maryland, on the left bank of the Sasaf. 18 miles S. Elkton.

George Town, a town of South-Carolina, on the great Pedee, burned down in the American war. 60 miles NE. Charlestown. *Long.* 79. 6. W. *Lat.* 33. 26. N.

George Town, a town of Maryland, on the Potomack. 20 miles N. Washington, 22 W. Annapolis. *Long.* 77. 9. W. *Lat.* 39. N.

George Town, a town of Kentucky, on the Elkhorn. 20 miles E. Francfort. *Long.* 84. 50. W. *Lat.* 38. 7. N.

George Town, a town of New Brunswick, on the river St. John. *Long.* 66. 12. W. *Lat.* 45. 48. N.

George Town, a town on the east coast of the island of St. John, on the gulf of St. Laurence.

George Town, a town of the state of Georgia. 20 miles W. Waynesborough.

George Town Entrance, the mouth of the Great Pedee river, on the coast of South-Carolina.

George Town, or *George's Town*, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire, with some barracks, at the end of Loch Rannock. 36 miles NW. Perth. *Long.* 4. 25. W. *Lat.* 56. 41. N.

Georgenberg, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppeln. 9 m. N. Beuthen, 40 E. Oppeln. *Long.* 18. 52. E. *Lat.* 50. 30. N.

Georgenburg, a town of Prussian Lithuania, 2 miles S. Insterburg.

Georgenfeld, or *St. Georgenfeld*, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Erzgebürg. 2 miles S. Altenberg.

Georgenthal, a town of Saxony, in the principality of Gotha. 6 miles S. Gotha.

Georgenzells, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 5 miles SSE. Salungen.

Georgia, (*Principality of*), a country of Asia, between the Caspian and the Black seas, but particularly applied to a country between the Caspian sea and Mingrelia, anciently known by the name of *Iberia*. The air is dry, very warm in summer, and very cold in winter. Fine weather commences in the month of May, and continues till the end of November. The soil is exceedingly fertile, provided the ground be watered. The bread and fruits are excellent, and the pastures feed a great number of cattle, fat and lean. The game is of excellent flavour, and the wild hogs delicate. The inhabitants make wine, which they sell into Armenia and Persia, especially to Isfahan, for the king's table. Silk forms a considerable branch of trade to Erzerum; but the inhabitants are not acquainted with the best method of winding it. Georgia was in one kingdom, of which the inhabitants were Christians, but since the year 1639, they have become a mixture of Mahometans; and the king of Persia, having conquered the country, divided it between two native princes, by themselves called kings, but by the sophi styled only governors or viceroys. The most powerful of the two was that of Teflis, called in the language of the country, the king of Cartela. Each of these princes had generally a guard of Mahometan horse in their pay. The king of Persia obliged them to embrace the Mahometan religion to preserve the dignity in the family, but within a few years past the Russian interest has prevailed, and in Feb. 1801, Georgia was by a public ukase united to that empire. The Christians of the country in part follow the rites of the Armenian, and in part that of the Greek church, and are represented as the most tractable of all the Christians of the east. The Georgians have wonderful skill in the use of the bow, and have the reputation of being the best soldiers of any in Asia. The women are celebrated for their beauty. As the country produces strong wine, the Georgians are great drunkards, and are particularly fond of brandy, the women as well as the men. The manners and customs of the Georgians are a mixture of those nations which are situated about them. The men have no virtue, but courage; fathers sell their children, and sometimes their wives; the women are without modesty, and although very handsome, love to paint. There are only four considerable towns, viz. Teflis, Gori, Suram, and Ali.

Georgia, one of the United States of America; bounded on the north by the Tennessee

government, on the north-east by South-Carolina, on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by East Florida and Indian nations, and on the west by the Mississippi; the dimensions from east to west, that is from the Atlantic Ocean to the river Mississippi, about 500 miles; from north to south, measuring from East Florida, about 240 miles; and from the Indian nations to the Tennessee government, 140. The first settlement by the English formed in this country was in 1733. A large voluntary subscription, assisted by a parliamentary grant of near 10,000l. was raised, and letters patent were obtained from King George II. for carrying the design of a settlement into execution, and the country was called *Georgia*, in honour of the sovereign. The original intention was to provide for the distressed families of Great-Britain and Ireland, and to convey them, without expence, to a country in which they might be enabled to obtain a better provision than they before had. Trustees were appointed, and a system of laws formed for the government of the new colony. General Oglethorpe was fixed on to direct the public finances, and carry the project into execution. He conducted the first colonists himself, which consisted of no more than 100 persons, and arrived in the river Savannah in 1733. Before the expiration of the year, the number was increased to upwards of 600. The settlement was afterwards increased by emigrants from Scotland, Salzburg, and from Switzerland. Several towns were built, and besides those who employed themselves in agriculture, upwards of 600 people were employed in trading with the Indians for furs and skins in 1739. Yet, in 1741, the English government received information that scarce a sixth part remained of the number sent to Georgia, who being now totally discouraged, seemed only desirous to fix in a more favourable situation. The reason of this calamity was founded in the system of laws formed for the colony. The government, together with the property, had been ceded to individuals. The first use the proprietors of Georgia made of the unlimited power they were invested with, was to establish a system of legislation, that made them entirely masters not only of the police, justice, and finances of the country, but even of the lives and estates of the inhabitants. Every species of right was withdrawn from the people, who are the original possessors of them all. Obedience was required of the people, though contrary to their interest and knowledge; and it was considered here, as in other countries, as their duty and their fate. As great inconveniences had been found to arise in other colonies from large possessions, it was thought proper in Georgia to allow each family only 50 acres of

land; which they were not permitted to mortgage, or even to dispose of by will to their female issue. This last regulation, of making only the males capable of inheritance, was soon abolished, but there still remained too many obstacles to excite a spirit of emulation. It seldom happens that a man resolves to leave his country, but upon the prospect of some great advantage that works strongly upon his imagination. All limits, therefore, prescribed to his industry, are so many checks which prevent him from engaging in any project. The boundaries assigned to every plantation must necessarily have produced this effect. Several other errors still affected the original plan of this country, and prevented its increase. No man was permitted to depart the province without a licence. If any of the lands granted by the trustees shall not be cultivated, cleared, and fenced round about with a wooden fence, or pales six feet high, within 18 years from the date of the grant, such part was to revert to the trust, and the grant with respect to it be void. All forfeitures for non-residence, high treason, felonies, &c. were to the trustees for the use and benefit of the colony. The use of negroes was to be absolutely prohibited, and also the importation of rum. None of the colonists were to be permitted to trade with the Indians, but such as should obtain a special licence for that purpose. These were some of the fundamental regulations established by the trustees of Georgia, and perhaps the imagination of man could scarcely have framed a system of rules worse adapted to the circumstances and situation of the poor settlers, and of more pernicious consequences to the prosperity of the province. Yet, although the trustees were greatly mistaken with respect to their plan of settlement, it must be acknowledged their views were generous. As the people sent out by them were poor and unfortunate, who were to be provided with necessaries at the public store, they received their lands upon condition of cultivation, and, by their personal residence, of defence. Silk and wine being the chief articles intended to be raised, they judged negroes were not necessary to these purposes. The mother country at length perceived how much these defects in the political regulations and institutions had prevented the increase of the colony, and freed them from the restraints they had before been clogged with. The government in Georgia was settled upon the same plan as that which had rendered Carolina so flourishing; and instead of being dependent on a few individuals, became one of the national possessions, under a governor. The face of the country is towards the sea-coast, and 50 miles westward, almost a continued level; the

land then begins to rise gradually, till at last it ends in the southern extremity of the Allegany or Appalachian mountains. From the foot of these mountains extends a vast plain of the richest soil, capable of producing the chief East-Indian plants. The soil is various, and its fertility different in different situations, and frequently in proportion to culture and improvement. The principal productions are rice, indigo, cotton, corn, and tobacco. From the time Georgia became a royal government in 1732, till the peace of Paris in the year 1763, she struggled under many difficulties, arising from the want of credit, from friends, and the frequent molestations of enemies. The good effects of the peace were sensibly felt in the province of Georgia. From this time it began to flourish under the fatherly care of Governor Wright. To form a judgment of the rapid growth of the colony, we need only attend to its exports. In the year 1763, the exports of Georgia consisted of 7500 barrels of rice, 2633 pounds of indigo, 1250 bushels of Indian corn, which, together with deer and beaver skins, naval stores, provisions, timber, &c. amounted to no more than 27,021*l.* sterling. Ten years afterwards, in 1772, it exported commodities to the value of 121,677*l.* sterling. During the late war, Georgia was over-run by the British troops, and the inhabitants were obliged to flee into the neighbouring states for safety. The sufferings and losses of her citizens were as great in proportion to their number and their wealth, as in any of the states. Since the peace, the progress of population in this state has been astonishingly rapid. Its growth in improvement and population has however been checked by the hostile irruptions of the Creek Indians, which have been frequent and very distressing to the frontier inhabitants. Georgia is divided into eleven counties, which contain in the whole about 85,000 souls, white and black. The principal towns are Augusta, Savannah, Brunswick, Sunbury, Frederica, Washington, Louisville, &c. The principal rivers are the Savannah, Ogeechee, St. Mary, Altamaha, &c. The animals and diseases are similar to those of South-Carolina.

Georgia, (New,) or South Georgia, an island in the South Atlantic Ocean, about 90 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. It abounds in bays and harbours, but the prodigious quantity of ice on the coast renders it inaccessible during a great part of the year, and even at other times the floating masses of ice render the anchorage dangerous. The appearance of the land is the same throughout; the lofty mountains towards the south are divided into numberless parts, and appear like flames of fire. The coasts are bounded with high perpendicular rocks of ice, large portions of which frequently break off and

fall into the vallies or into the sea, where they are tossed about by the waves, and resemble small detached islands. The interior country is not less savage; the summits of the rocks are lost in the clouds, and the vallies are covered with eternal snow; there is neither tree nor shrub. The only vegetables discovered were a kind of coarse grass, a species of burnet, and a plant like moss. The rocks are composed of a kind of slate, of a blueish grey colour, disposed in horizontal beds; many shining fragments of which cover the strand, and appear to have no mineral in the composition. In all the coast there was found neither river nor fresh-water spring. A great number of sea-calves and sea-bears were found, and flocks of penguins, some of which weighed 38 pounds, and measured three feet three inches long. The only birds seen on the land appeared to be a species of the lark; no quadruped was found, but the dung of one was seen, supposed to have belonged to a fox, or animal of that kind. New Georgia is supposed to have been discovered in the year 1675, by de la Roche, a Frenchman in the English service, and from him called the Land, or island of de la Roche. *Long.* 37. W. *Lat.* 54. 30. S.

Georgia, (Gulf of), a large gulf of the North Pacific Ocean, between the continent of North-America, and Quadra and Vancouver's island; about 120 miles in length from north to south; the breadth varies greatly in its different parts, from six miles to 20. It contains several clusters of islands, and branches off into a great number of canals, most or all of which were examined by Capt. Vancouver and his officers.

Georgiev, a town of Russia, in the government of Caucasus. 32 miles WNW. Ekaterinograd.

Georgitz, a town of Walachia. 18 miles NNE. Bucharest, 24 SE. Tergovista.

Geppe, a river of Germany, which rises near Neustat in the county of Mark, and runs into the Bigge, two miles N. Olpe, in the dutchy of Westphalia.

Gera, a town of Saxony, in the Vogtland, on the Elster. It was ravaged by the Bohemians, in the year 1449. 30 miles SSW. Leipzig, 68 W. Dresden. *Long.* 12. 6. E. *Lat.* 50. 29. N.

Gera, a town of Italy, in the department of the Upper Po. 3 miles SW. Pizzighitone.

Gera, a river of Germany, which runs into the Unstrutt, 6 miles N. Erfurt.

Geralsingen, a town of Switzerland. 4 miles SE. Soleure.

Geranger, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Drontheim. 22 m. SSW. Romsdal.

Geranzago, a town of Italy. 9 miles ENE. Pavia.

Gerardmer, a town of France, in the de-

partment of the Vosges. 10 miles SE. Bruyères, 11 E. Remiremont.

Gerasdorf, a town of Austria. 7 miles E. Korn-Neuburg.

Gerau, a small country of Germany, situated near the conflux of the Maine and the Rhine, in the circle of the Upper Rhine. It takes its name from Gerau, but Darmstadt is the capital.

Gerau, (*Giefs*), a town of Germany, in the principality of Hesse Darmstadt. 8 miles WNW. Darmstadt, 10 SE. Mentz.

Gerba, or *Jerba*, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Tripoli. Its principal produce is barley and fruit. Its ancient name was *Lotophagitis*. Long. 11. 20. E. Lat. 33. 56. N.

Gerberoy, a town of France, in the department of the Oise; fortified in the 9th century, to stop the incursion of the Normans. It was taken by the English in the years 1160 and 1437; but in 1449, the troops left in garrison were put to death by the Picards. 12 m. NW. Beauvais, 6 NE. Gournay. Long. 1. 57. E. Lat. 49. 32. N.

Gerbeviller, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte. 5 miles S. Luneville, 15 E. Vezelize.

Gerbstadt, a town of Germany, in the county of Mansfeld. 30 miles SW. Dessau, 36 S. Magdeburg. Long. 11. 47. E. Lat. 51. 40. N.

Gerdau, a river of Luneberg, which runs into the Ilmenau, at Oldenstadt.

Gerdaven, a town of Prussia, in the province of Natangen, built in the year 1325, and defended by two castles; situated on the Omet, near a considerable lake, which is called the calendar of Gerdaven, as prognosticating the weather. 30 miles SE. Königsberg. Long. 21. 27. E. Lat. 54. 16. N.

Gerden, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Paderburn. 2 miles SE. Dringenberg, 14 E. Paderburn.

Gerdin, a town of Russia, in the government of Perm, on the Colva. 152 miles N. Perm. Long. 56. 14. E. Lat. 59. 40. N.

Gerdoba, a mountain of Africa. 80 miles E. Augela.

Gereek, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 12 miles S. Bahar.

Gereni, a town of Grand Bukharia. 15 miles SSW. Badakshan.

Gerenfchankaia, a town of Russia, in the government of Upha. 36 miles WNW. Bugulma.

Geren, a town of Prussia, in Pomerelia, on the Vistula. 9 miles WSW. Marienburg.

Gerenna, or *Jerenna*, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville; remarkable for a number of huge stones which lie about it, supposed to have been the effect of an earthquake. 12 miles NNW. Seville.

Gerenfchankoi, a fortress of Russian Si-

beria, in the government of Kolivan. 240 miles SSW. Kolivan. Long. 79. 14. E. Lat. 50. 45. N.

Gerenza, see *Cerenza*.

Geresdorf, a town of Austria. 3 miles ESE. Crems.

Geresheim, a town of the dutchy of Berg. 5 miles E. Duffeldorf.

Geresfadt, a town of Norway, in the bishopric of Aggerhuus. 32 m. SW. Tonsberg.

Geresfo, a town of the island of Negropont. 15 miles S. Caristo.

Gereuth, a town of the principality of Wurzburg. 5 miles N. Ebern.

Gergar, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada. 10 miles SSW. Purchena.

Gergefalva, a town of Transilvania. 16 miles WNW. Hermentstadt.

Gergbonge, see *Ghergong*.

Gergis, a town of Africa. 80 miles W. Tripoli.

Gerhardfbron, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anspach. 28 miles W. Anspach, 34 S. Wurzburg. Long. 10. E. Lat. 49. 17. N.

Gerhardfbron, or *Markt Gerhardfbron*, a town of Wurtemberg. 28 miles E. Heilbron.

Gerines, a seaport of the island of Cyprus, anciently called Cerynia. The walls, about half a mile in circumference, appear to be on the foundation of the ancient walls. Though the town was esteemed very strong, yet the Venetian governor, when the Turks were marching towards it after taking Nicosia, shamefully surrendered the fort without attempting a defence. Here is one entire church, and two or three in ruins. The chief trade is with the coast of Caramania, exporting rice and coffee brought from Egypt, and bringing back storax and a great number of passengers. Gerines is the residence of an aga and cadi. 16 miles NNW. Nicosia, 52 WNW. Famagusta.

Geringswalda, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Leipsic. 20 miles SSE. Leipsic, 34 W. Dresden. Long. 12. 46. E. Lat. 51. 5. N.

Geris, a town of Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile. 8 miles N. Ashmunein.

Gerkow, or *Jorkow*, or *Borek*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz. 22 miles NE. Saatz.

Gerlutzskoi, a fortress of Russia, on the east side of the Irutich, in the government of Kolivan. 212 miles W. Kolivan. Long. 75. 24. E. Lat. 54. 20. N.

Germa, a town of Pezzan. 50 miles ESE. Mourzouk.

German Flat, a town of New-York, on the Mohawk.

German Town, a town of the state of Virginia. 27 miles SW. Washington.

German Town, a town of Pennsylvania. In 1777, a battle was fought here between

the British and the Americans, in which, though the latter quitted the field, the former suffered severely. 5 m. N. Philadelphia.

German Town, a town of the state of New Jersey. 17 miles WSW. Morristown.

German Town, a town of New York. 10 miles S. Hudson.

Germany, a country of Europe, in ancient times inhabited by various nations who derived their origin from the Celtes and Sclavonians, or Vandals, differing in language and in manners. Germany, the name given to the whole country, is most generally supposed to be Roman, though the word by some is thought to be derived from a Teutonic word which signifies *warlike*. The first Germans had neither towns nor villages, they considered houses as their graves, and lived scattered round a wood or fountain. Their manners were pure; the women were respected, and the daughters educated by their mothers: when married, their husbands became their masters, and punished them if they violated their faith. Some among them had neither laws nor modesty; in their cabins were found cattle, children, father, mother, naked and mingled together. All were warriors; many of them sailors: they had neither temples nor statues; their gods were the stars which gave light; the earth, which produced nourishment; fire; and heroes who had been celebrated for their courage, such was Odin: after their death they hoped to appear in his presence, to be honoured for their exploits, and to drink beer from the skulls of their enemies. To Odin, as the god of war, they offered torn colours, broken javelins, spoils covered with blood, &c. which they placed in thick forests, that by their obscurity impressed a kind of horror, and rendered their religion more formidable. Sometimes they sacrificed human victims, when the women performed the barbarous execution, clothed in white, and covered with a veil, with a girdle of gold, and feet naked: at which time they consulted the gods, and augured events from the bloody entrails of the unfortunate victim. Some burned their captives to render the gods propitious. Chance held the place of wisdom; in affairs public or private they were for the most part directed by casting lots, by the flight of birds, by the pace or neighing of their horses. When they went to war, they advanced singing rude songs, without harmony, and without variety; their women followed them, and excited them to combat: their chiefs were among some elected, among others hereditary. Their business in war was rather to set an example by their actions than harangue them in fruitless words: their office in peace was to appease quarrels, to judge disputes, to receive from the hands of their fathers young men

who had attained a proper age of serving the state to which they belonged; when they received a shield and a lance, which they never quitted except during sleep. Their priests were the executors of justice. Their religion allowed them many wives, but the chiefs alone profited by this privilege; a widow rarely married again; she finished her days in retirement and sorrow. Even queens suckled their children; the rank which they held by chance could not excuse a duty imposed by nature: they were stout, and feared neither hunger nor cold: they were sober in general; but sometimes drank to excess. They were ignorant of the art of making bread, yet they cultivated wheat, which they preserved in caves; they reduced it to flour, and eat it boiled in paste. They laboured in the field without insuring property: this was to avoid tyranny, and support equality. They lived without diseases and without care. The duel was, amongst them, an act of religion; involuntary murder was redeemed with money. A simple turf formed their tomb, which contained with themselves, their horses and their arms. These are the principal traits of the customs of these people. In the decline of the Roman empire, Germany was formed of seven principal nations, viz. the Franks, Swabians, Alemans, Frisians, Saxons, Thuringians, and Bavarians. The Franks, under the conduct of their king Clovis, reduced Gaul, and at last conquered the rest of the German nations, so that under Charlemagne all Germany was united to and a part of the French or Frankish monarchy. In the year 800, Charlemagne took the title of emperor, entailing the dignity on his family. The conquered nations of Germany had before hereditary dukes of their own, and were governed by their own laws, but now the governors were appointed by the emperor. The states or diet of the empire were still held, and consulted in passing laws by the prince. Germany became an independent kingdom in the year 843, in the person of Louis, grandson of Charlemagne, whose dominions were bounded towards the west by the Rhine, with the three towns of Worms, Spire, and Mentz: towards the latter end of his life he added a part of the kingdom of Lorraine; and, in the year 879, his son obtained the remainder. Germany continued an hereditary kingdom till the year 911, when the race of Charlemagne became extinct; but the power of the kings was limited by the diets. The several territories were governed by counts without dukes: margraves defended the borders against invasions, and were therefore sometimes called dukes, because leaders of armies; but Louis, the grandson of Charlemagne, created Ludolph duke of Saxony, which title devolved

to his youngest son Otto. The German states, on the death of Louis the Child, wished to elect this Otto to be king; but being old, he declined the honour, and on his recommendation they chose Conrad of Franconia. Conrad, on his death-bed, recommended Henry the son of Otto, though his enemy, to succeed him. This generosity was fortunate. About this time arose the duchies of Franconia, Swabia, and Bavaria. Henry, who was surnamed the Fowler, was a great man; he vanquished the Huns, the Danes, the Vandals, and the Bohemians, and reduced the state into order; he built walls round the cities, granted them privileges, and encouraged commerce; he instituted a militia, from which he expelled all cowards and drunkards. He deserves to be reckoned among the good kings: he is ranked amongst the emperors, but he contented himself with the title of King of Germany. He was succeeded by his son Otto, or Hatto, who took the title of emperor. The Saxon line of kings and emperors ended in the year 1224, when the states elected Conrad II. surnamed Salicus. In the year 1273, after great troubles and disputes, Rudolph count of Habsburg, from whom the illustrious house of Austria is descended, was chosen emperor. The famous German bull, published by Charles IV. contains the fundamental institutes of the empire. The empire is at present bounded on the north by the duchy of Sleswick and the Baltic; on the east by Prussia, Poland, Hungary, Sclavonia, and Croatia; on the south by the gulf of Venice, Italy, and Switzerland; and on the west by the Rhine, Holland, France, and the German Ocean. All parts do not enjoy the same mildness of climate, nor the same fertility of soil; but in general the air is wholesome, and the inhabitants live as long, or perhaps longer, than in the neighbouring countries. Germany was formerly covered with wood, and even at this time contains some large forests, though several districts are in want of wood, and burn turf, peat, and coals. The white mulberry-tree is very common, olives grow in several places, and chestnuts, oaks, beech, firs, and fruit-trees, such as apples, pears, cherries, plums, peaches, almonds, walnuts, filberts, &c. It yields all kinds of grain, such as wheat, rye, maize, barley, oats, peas, beans, tares, &c. The inhabitants cultivate hemp, flax, hops, anise, cummin, tobacco, madder, woad, saffron, carthamus, or bastard saffron, &c. Germany produces wine, which, in the opinion of many, surpasses the French and Hungarian wines. Of this the best sort grows in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and constitutes the several species of Rhenish wine (of which that of Rhingau is the best in all Germany) and the Moselle wine. The

Franconian, Neckar, Kocher, and Muscadell wines are also excellent. The number of horses, oxen, cows, sheep, goats, and swine, are incredibly great. The numerous rivers, brooks, lakes, and ponds in Germany, abound in various and fine sorts of fish, such as sturgeon, shad, salmon, pike, carp, trout, lamprey, perch, roach, barbel, or red-beard, jack, eel, and many other species. Germany contains mines of gold, silver, lead, tin, iron, copper, loadstone, ochre, cinnabar, quick-silver, coals, &c. with quarries of marble, alabaster, and other stone; in many places are found agates, cornelians, and even the more valuable precious stones, as diamonds, rubies, emeralds, amethysts, &c. with vitriol, saltpetre, alum, sulphur, and salt-springs in abundance. The number of medicinal springs and baths, both warm and cold, is very great. This country, which had anciently nothing but scattered huts thatched with straw, now contains more than 2300 towns, and about 80,000 villages. The number of inhabitants can hardly be much less than 30,000,000. Fortifications existed before towns; all the eminences were in consequence adorned with castles; even convents were fortified, a melancholy proof of subaltern tyranny, and the weakness of government. There are different languages in Germany, which proves that their origin were diverse; themselves have spread over Europe, and almost all the kings of this part of the world are of German blood. The empire is composed of a great number of small states, some are free, others are not so: those which submitted to the sovereigns, included their vassals and vassals. The territorial lords are called immediate members of the empire, their vassals are mediate members; the whole are divided into ten circles. This institution was established for the sake of order and peace. These circles have no determinate rank, but custom has placed them in the following order, viz. Austria, Burgundy, Lower Rhine, Franconia, Bavaria, Swabia, Upper Rhine, Westphalia, Upper Saxony, and Lower Saxony. The two first are Catholics, the two last Protestants, the other six a mixture of both. Bohemia, Moravia, Lusatia, Silesia, and some other countries are not comprised in the ten circles. At its origin the empire was elective; the chief, though chosen from the same house, must solemnly renounce every act which may render the empire hereditary. Before Charles V. the title was that of Roman Emperor, and they were crowned at Rome. At present the emperor, before he is crowned, sends to assure the Pope of his filial reverence. The emperor is also king of Lombardy, and possesses a number of fiefs, as the duchies of Mantua, Milan, Montserrat, Gonzago, Mirandola, &c. besides several in Tuscany,

Genoa, &c. which are compelled to furnish contributions in time of war, but this they seldom do without compulsion. The emperor has no power in Italy without the consent of the electors. Its revenues here consist in long leases, fees, and forfeitures, especially in the revenues of the dutchy of Mantua, which he possesses as a fief forfeited to the empire. The ancient emperors travelled through their dominions, and rendered justice in person, having palaces in different provinces and in some towns, but have never had any positive place of residence appointed as imperial. They have generally chosen the capital of their hereditary states. They had formerly great revenues arising from the provinces and convents. They had the tenth of all tolls, money, mines, salt-works, &c. These revenues are now trifling. When the emperor dies, is a minor, or absent, he has for his substitute the Elector Palatine, and the Elector of Saxony, who are called Imperial Vicars. When they act, the decrees of the imperial chamber are issued in their name: they present to vacant benefices, receive the revenues, convoke the diet, and invest in their fiefs the vassals of the empire. The prerogatives of the emperor are to rank as the first prince of Europe, to be called the Advocate and Temporal Chief of Christendom. His power in Germany is restrained by the laws, and by his oath. As the advocate of Christianity he protects the see of Rome, the Pope, and the Christian church. He confirms ecclesiastical benefices, sends commissaries to the election of archbishops, bishops, and prelates, but cannot assist in person. He has a right to present once during his reign a candidate to the first vacancy in every abbey and chapter in the empire, Catholic or Protestant. He has a right to create nobles, raise countries to a more eminent rank, grant titles, dignities, employments, arms, and privileges. He confirms universities, grants to any place he pleases the privilege of holding fairs or markets, with the rights of a sanctuary; can empower any person to adopt another as heir. He can reinstate those who have been adjudged to forfeit; suspend the execution of judgment, legitimate bastards, grant passports, absolve from oaths. The posts of the empire are invested in him; and the princes of Tour Taxis enjoy them as a fief of the empire. There are, however, particular posts established in different parts of the empire. In foreign wars he may act upon the defensive. He permits powers to enroll themselves in the empire; but for this it is necessary to obtain the consent of the territorial lords. To make war, peace, alliances, alienations, engagements, to recover lands belonging to the empire, to convoke the diets, he must act with the elec-

tors; their consent is necessary. The consent of all the states must be obtained when any of its members are put under the ban of the empire, or when any circumstances occur in which the empire in general is concerned. This must be done in a diet convoked by the emperor, and the objects of their deliberation there announced. The emperor and the states may attend in person, or send deputies in their stead, who may be charged with several votes. The states of the empire are formed of three colleges, the College of Electors, the College of Princes, and the College of Imperial Towns. They deliberate separately; the plurality of voices decides, except in case of religion, and affairs of general importance. If they agree, the result becomes the good pleasure of the empire, and they present it to their chief; if the emperor approves, the resolutions become laws. The right of voice and seat at the diet of the empire is attached to domain, and not to person. The seats are ecclesiastical or secular, the former are either Catholics or Protestants. The Protestants are bishops, abbesses, &c. they are elected by the chapter, and neither confirmed by the Pope nor emperor; they take no oath, are not compelled to enter into orders; they acknowledge no metropolitan, and pay no first-fruits; but must receive their investiture from the emperor, within a year and a day after their election. Their dignity is equal to that of the Catholics; they have the same titles: in other respects they act as seculars, and are allowed to marry. The Catholic ecclesiastics are archbishops, bishops, abbots, abbesses, &c. As seculars they exercise the rights of a sovereign in their own dominions. They are elected by their chapters, confirmed by the Pope, or by the bishop of the diocese. They ought, before they are consecrated, to take an oath of fidelity to the Pope, and make confession of their faith. The secular states are electors, princes, counts, barons, and imperial towns. This rank is obtained by succession, by a grant of the emperor, by contract, or by alliance; it passes to the eldest sons, never to daughters. The youngest sons receive portions in land or money. They must espouse an equal in rank, without which their children cannot inherit. The number of electors is nine, three of which are ecclesiastics, the Archbishop of Mentz, Treves, and Cologne. The secular electors are the King of Bohemia, the Electors of Bavaria, Saxony, Brandenburg, Palatine, and Brunswick-Luneburg, or Hanover. Next to the electors are the princes of the empire, who are partly ecclesiastical, and partly secular, of an ancient house or a new creation. The ecclesiastical princes, who have a voice and seat in the diet, are 33 in number. The secular princes

are 61; the other princes have hitherto obtained no place in the council of princes of the empire, but many have presented themselves for that purpose, and many also have the resolutions either of all, or of some particular colleges of the empire, and others the recommendation of the emperor in their favour. The cities of the empire are such as are governed by magistrates of their own, stand immediately under the emperor and the empire, and have a seat and voice at the diet, at which they constitute the third and last college. Some of these are Catholics, others Lutheran, and others mixed. To the last of these belong all such cities, a part of whose burghers, or rather council, enjoyed, in 1624, both public and private exercise of religion in their city. Within their territory they exercise supreme power. Some moreover have from ancient times bailiffs and headboroughs of the empire: some still pay the old taxes belonging to it; but the greater part are free from both. Exclusive of the states of the empire already described, there are also immediate members, but these are no states of the empire. To this class belong several princes, counts, and lords, who partly possess immediate estates, and at diets, or in a college of the counts of the empire, have seats and voice; and partly, who, though they have no immediate estates, yet at diets, or in a college of counts, enjoy seat and voice; the free immediate knighthood of the empire, which consists partly of families of counts, but principally of barons and nobles. Several cloisters, colleges of canons and foundations; several co-hereditary places; that is to say, certain families who hold a town, citadel, or village, &c. or even whole districts in common; partly in order to protect each other against unjust violence, and partly on account of other stipulations with respect to succession, &c. on which stipulations and the ancient customs, as also the form of government observed in such a place, the whole constitution of a society rests; and certain immediate villages of the empire. The diet of the empire is an assembly of the emperor, and of all the states, or of all their envoys and plenipotentiaries, in order to consult about and come to resolutions in matters which concern the whole German empire. This diet is summoned by the emperor, who, after consultation with the electors, appoints the time and place for it, which latter must be within the German dominions. Should it once cease, yet it must be renewed at least once in ten years. The first diet of an emperor is to be held at Nuremberg. Others are held at Ratisbon. The summons is performed by printed patents, subscribed by the emperor himself, which are sent in form of a letter, usually six months before the be-

ginning of the diet, to each state of the empire in particular, and at the same time briefly declaring the occasion of their meeting, and the most important matters to be transacted therein. The emperor either assists in person, or has a principal commissary, who to this day is always a prince, and for whose assistance a co-commissary is usually appointed, who is generally an old imperial aulic counsellor, and a person of learning, and raised to the dignity of a noble or baron. The respective states may either appear themselves or by their envoys, or charge another state or its envoys with their voices. On the side of the states, the Elector of Mentz, or his envoys, bears the general directorship, and these envoys legitimate themselves, or show their credentials to the principal commissary only, who makes it known to the empire by a decree of commission; but all other envoys of the state are legitimate themselves, as well as the Elector of Mentz, or his envoys, as to the imperial principal commissary. The judicatures of the empire are partly peculiar or lower, and partly general or higher. The supreme judicatures of the empire are as follow, viz. the imperial aulic council, which is held at the imperial court, and depends only on the emperor, who is supreme head and judge, to whom, in all matters of importance, a judgement is exhibited by the imperial aulic council. This judicature consists of a president, the imperial aulic vice-chancellor, a vice-president, (when the emperor is pleased to fill up that place,) a number of imperial aulic counsellors, (six of whom must always be Lutherans, and of these one who sits on the bench of lords, has usually only 2600 florins salary; whereas a judge who sits on the bench of the learned has 4000, together with other advantages and immunities,) two secretaries, and a fiscal of the empire. To this class also belong the agents of the imperial aulic council, who give in the writings, urge the resolutions, &c. The regulation of the Imperial aulic council was prescribed in the year 1654, by the Ferdinand III. The imperial chamber of the empire is filled by the emperor and states of the empire at the same time, but maintained only by the latter. It is held usually in the imperial city of Wetzlar. This judicature consists of a chamber-judge, two presidents of the chamber-judicature (one of whom is a Roman Catholic, and the other Lutheran) as also of a number of assessors of the chamber judicature of the empire, of whom there are now only 17, viz. nine Catholic, and eight Lutheran; but by the peace of Westphalia they ought to be fifty. To it also belong a general and advocate fiscal, together with 30 procurators, and a number of advocates. The chamber judicature has also a chancery of its own,

and a treasurer who has the direction of the chamber-terms of payment. The ordinance of chamber judicature was first made in 1495; and frequently afterwards, but particularly in the year 1555, was altered and improved; and in the following times again variously explained, improved, and altered. The taxes and imposts of the empire can only be laid on with the advice, privacy, and consent of the electors, princes, and states at general diets. These taxes, &c. are partly ordinary, and partly extraordinary. The former are what are styled the chamber-terms, or the money which each state of the empire is to contribute annually, for the maintaining of the chamber-judicature of the emperor and empire. The extraordinary taxes here are such as are frequently granted by the states, in cases of necessity, at the desire of the emperor; for instance, for the support of the emperor, or of the army of the empire; or the forts thereof, such as Phillipsburg and Kehl, as also of Mentz, or for war against the Turks, the expences of an embassy of the empire, the building or maintaining of the forts against the Turks, the erection of a house for the chamber-judicature, for the present intended commanding general of the empire, &c. The granting of these happens in Germany according to what is called Roman months, which denomination deduces its origin from those times in which the emperors, in order to receive the papal coronation, took a journey to Rome, and the German states of the empire were bound to conduct them with a certain number of men, consisting of horse and foot, for six months, at their own expence; or to pay twelve florins monthly for a horseman, and for a footman four, which money obtained the name of Roman months. This foot or standard was afterwards retained, and the rate of each state, either in men or money, settled in what is called the matricula of the empire. But though certain Roman months were frequently granted the emperor, yet they were not however duly paid. A Roman month ought to bring in 58,280 florins. Modern Germany is said to contain 2300 walled towns; its principal rivers are the Danube, Rhine, Maine, Elbe, Oder, and Weser. [The Author of the Gazetteer has thought it more advisable to reprint the account of Germany as it stood before, than to give a mutilated history of changes which he is not thoroughly acquainted with.]

Germi, one of the Laccadive islands. *Long.* 72. 50. E. *Lat.* 11. 6. N.

Germersheim, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, situated at the conflux of the Queich and the Rhine; erected into a town by Rodolphus I. who died here in 1290. In Jan. 1794, this town was taken by the French; and in May following

the French were defeated by the Austrians with the loss of 400 killed, and 600 prisoners. 5 miles S. Spire, 18 S. Mannheim. *Long.* 8. 25. E. *Lat.* 49. 12. N.

Germigny, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne. 3 miles SE. St. Florentin.

Germigny, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne. 3 miles E. Meaux.

Germisch, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Freysing. 21 miles S. Weillheim.

Gerns, a town of Austria. 4 miles W. Zwettl, 62 WNW. Vienna. *Long.* 15. E. *Lat.* 48. 32. N.

Gernuk, a town of Asiatic Turkey. 45 miles W. Diarbekir.

Gern, a town of Russia, in the government of Tula. 28 miles WSW. Tula.

Gern, a town of Bavaria. 13 miles SSE. Dingeltingen, 15 WNW. Braunau.

Gernach, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wurzburg. 5 miles WNW. Geroldshofen.

Gernoi, a fortress of Russia, in the government of Kolivan, on the Irtysh. 204 m. SW. Kolivan. *Long.* 78. 14. E. *Lat.* 51. 44. N.

Gernoiarskoi, a fortress of Russia, in the government of Kolivan, on the Irtysh. 196 miles WSW. Kolivan. *Long.* 77. 14. E. *Lat.* 52. 30. N.

Gernorietzskoi, a fortress of Russia, in the government of Kolivan, on the Irtysh. 180 miles WSW. Kolivan. *Long.* 77. 14. E. *Lat.* 52. 45. N.

Gernrode, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anhalt Bernburg. Here was an abbey founded in the year 960, and richly endowed for ladies, by Gero margrave of Lusatia, which was secularised in favour of the house of Anhalt at the peace of Westphalia. It gave to that house a seat and voice among the prelates of the Rhine. The assessment was 36 florins for a Roman month. 22 miles W. Bernburg, 30 W. Dessau. *Long.* 11. 20. E. *Lat.* 51. 45. N.

Gernsheim, or *Gerenheim*, a town of Germany, given, in 1802, to the Landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt. 18 miles SSE. Mentz, 27 WNW. Heidelberg.

Gernyoszeg, a town of Transylvania, on the river Maros. 10 miles SW. Kereftur.

Geroda, a town of Germany, in the territory of Eichsfeld, with a rich Benedictine abbey. 8 miles NE. Duderstadt.

Gerodot, a town of France, in the department of the Aube. 9 miles E. Troyes.

Geroldseck, (*Hohen*), a castle of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which gives name to a small county situated on the left side of the Kinzig; the assessment for the Roman month was 16 florins, and to the chamber of Wetzlar eight rix-dollars, nine kruiters. 3 miles SSE. Gengenbach.

Geroldisgrun, a village of Germany, in the principality of Bayreuth, with a mineral spring. 4 miles SW. Lichtenberg.

Geroldstein, a town of Germany, in the county of Katzenelnbogen. 7 m. S. Nastede.

Gerolzingen, a town of Swisserland. 14 miles NW. Berne.

Gerolzingen, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anspach. 3 miles NW. Waffertudingen.

Geroldstein, or *Geroldstein*, a town of France, in the department of the Roer, situated on the Kill. 24 miles N. Treves. *Long.* 6. 38. E. *Lat.* 50. 16. N.

Geroldshofen, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Wurzburg. 9 m. SE. Schweinfurt, 20 NE. Wurzburg.

Geron Point, a cape of Ireland, in the county of Antrim. 32 N. Belfast. *Long.* 5. 50. W. *Lat.* 55. 5. N.

Gerona, or *Girona*, a town of Spain, and capital of a viguery, in the province of Catalonia, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Tarragona. In 517, a council was held here. In the year 1694, it was taken by the French, and restored at the peace of Ryswick. In the year 1705, it was taken by the troops of the Archduke Charles; and, in 1711, it was taken by the French, under the command of the Duke of Noailles. 44 miles S. Perpignan, 47 NE. Barcelona. *Long.* 2. 35. E. *Lat.* 42. 10. N.

Geronte, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Natolia. *Long.* 30. 4. E. *Lat.* 36. 20. N.

Gerontissa, a small island in the gulf of Engia. 4 miles S. Engia.

Gerri, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. 37 miles N. Balagner.

Gerri, a town of Africa, in Nubia, situated on the Nile; containing about 140 houses. 150 miles NNE. Sennaar. *Long.* 33. E. *Lat.* 16. 15. N.

Gers, a river of France, which rises near La Barthe de Nèthes, in the department of the Upper Pyrenées, crosses the department of the Gers, passing by Masseuer, Scissan, Auch, Fleurance, Lectoure, &c. and runs into the Garonne, about 3 miles SE. Agen.

Gers, a department of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Landes and the Lot and Garonne, on the east by the department of the Upper Garonne, on the south by those of the Upper and Lower Pyrenées, and on the west by the department of the Landes. About 55 miles long, and from 22 to 45 broad. It takes its name from the river Gers, which crosses it from south to north. Auch is the capital.

Gersau, a town of Swisserland, and capital of a small republic, in the canton of Schweitz. The whole territory is about six miles long, and one wide, and the population amounts to 1000 souls. It formerly belonged to

the house of Austria; but entered into an alliance with the cantons of Uri, Schweitz, and Underwalden in 1315, which was confirmed in 1359. The town is situated on the north side of the lake of Four Cantons. 6 miles SW. Schweitz. *Long.* 8. 20. E. *Lat.* 46. 55. N.

Gerschwitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Koniggratz. 9 m. NW. Koniggratz.

Gersdorf, a town of Germany, in the principality of Querfurt. 4 miles NE. Juterbock.

Gerschnitz, a town of Germany, in the principality of Bayreuth. 6 m. E. Bayreuth.

Gerspach, a town of Germany, in the county of Eberstein, on the Murg. In 1794, the Austrians were defeated near this place, and the town was taken by the French. 3 miles SE. Baden, 22 NE. Stralsburg. *Long.* 8. 20. E. *Lat.* 48. 48. N.

Gersprentz, a river of Germany, which runs into the Maine, near Stockstad.

Gerspritz, a town of Germany, in the county of Erbach. 7 miles NW. Erbach.

Gerslungen, a town of Germany, in the principality of Eisenach, on the Werra. 8 miles W. Eisenach.

Gerswalde, a town of Germany, in the Ucker Mark of Brandenburg. 9 miles S. Prenzlau.

Gerthausen, a town of Germany, in the county of Hennenberg. 10 miles W. Meiningen.

Gertrudenberg, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Osnabruck. 1 m. E. Osnabruck.

Gertrudenberg, or *St. Gertraydenberg*, a town of Brabant, but of late years subject to Holland; such was the disposition of both countries towards this place, that the Brabanters were accustomed to compel their dukes to promise their endeavours to reunite it to their dutchy; and the Hollanders, on the contrary, compelled their comte to swear not to neglect any means in his power to preserve it. It has a good harbour formed by the Merwe, which is here extended to a very considerable lake, called *Bies Bosch*, of about two hours' passage across to Dort. It is built in the form of a crescent, with regular fortifications, good bastions, and some forts with sluices, by means of which they can dry the country about it under water. In ancient charters it is called *Mons Littoris*, the Mountain of the Shore. Pepin de Landen, duke of Brabant, gave it to his daughter Gertrude, in 647, who built a church dedicated to St. Amand bishop of Tongres; but afterwards the place becoming celebrated by the death and miracles of Ste. Gertrude, it has since been called *Mont de Ste. Gertrude*, or *Gertrudenberg*. It has a castle, built in 1321. In the year 1420, the inhabitants of Dort took the town and set fire to it, which demolished the church. On the 28th of August 1573, the confederates,

under the conduct of Capt. Poyet, a French Calvinist, came so suddenly on it, that they almost cut the garrison in pieces before they could act on the defensive. In 1589, the English garrison surrendered, or, as some assert, sold it to the Prince of Parma. Prince Maurice came to besiege it the 28th of March 1593; and after having taken the fort of Stekelhof, which was about two musquet shots from the town, he approached near, made bridges over the waters and marshes for a regular communication between his quarters, and fortified his camp with such art and caution that it could not be forced, and the place was compelled to surrender on the 25th of June, in the sight of Comte de Mansfelt, who had advanced to its relief, and was then besieging the Prince's army. Gertrudenberg was summoned by the French the latter end of February 1793, and surrendered after three days' bombardment; it was evacuated soon after. The officers who surrendered the fort were afterwards tried on a suspicion of misconduct; but were acquitted with honour. It was taken again by the French in 1795. 10 miles S. Dort, 7 NE. Breda. *Long.* 4. 44. E. *Lat.* 51. 40. N.

Gertz, a town of Germany, in principality of Wurzburg. 5 miles WSW. Muneritat.

Gerumenha, see *Xerumenha*.

Gerzat, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dôme. 4 m. NE. Clermont.

Gerzen, a town of Bavaria. 7 miles S. Dingeltingen, 11 E. Landshut.

Gesar, a town of the Arabian Irak. 8 miles SE. Mendali.

Gesar, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse. 3 miles SE. Patichau.

Geshinen, a village of the Valais. In 1799, the Austrians were defeated here by the French. 25 miles E. Leuk.

Geseke, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Westphalia. 9 miles ESE. Lipstadt, 14 N. Ruden.

Gesehrisfar, a town of Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile. 3 miles N. Syene.

Geserich, a lake of Prussia, in Oberland, near Dutch Eylau.

Geservagherd, a town of Persia, in Chorasana. 30 miles S. Esferan.

Gessir, a town of Germany, in the county of Feldkirch. 4 miles E. Feldkirch.

Geskendorf, a town of Prussia, in Oberland. 7 miles SSE. Salfeldt.

Gesfnold, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Osnabruck. 12 m. SE. Vorden.

Gessene, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslau. 9 miles NE. Turnau.

Gessigo Point, a cape of Ireland, in the county of Sligo. 11 miles NW. Sligo. *Long.* 8. 33. W. *Lat.* 54. 22. N.

Gessa, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra. 15 miles NE. Civita Boicella.

Gessops, a town of the state of Maryland, 8 miles ESE. Fort William.

Gesta, a town of Sweden, in West Gothland. 23 miles NE. Uddevalla.

Geste, a town of France, in department of the Mayne and Loire. 12 m. NW. Chollet.

Geste, or *Geisse*, a river of Germany, which runs into the Weser, near its mouth.

Gestinen, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Uri. 15 miles S. Altorff.

Gesiricia, a province of Sweden, about 51 miles long, and 10 wide: bounded on the north by Helsingland; on the east by the gulf of Bothnia; on the south by Uppland, Westmanland and Dalecarlia; and on the west by Dalecarlia. The mines, forges, forests, lakes, and rivers, furnish the principal riches and support of the inhabitants, who do not much concern themselves with agriculture. Geste is the capital.

Geslungshausen, or *Geshausen*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Coburg. 7 miles E. Coburg.

Gesealto, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra. 12 miles NW. Conza.

Gesuer, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic a little to the north of the island of Bissagos.

Geta, a town of Sweden, on the north coast of the island of Aland. *Long.* 9. 50. E. *Lat.* 60. 25. N.

Getichao, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chang-tong. 27 miles ESE. Lu.

Gettsorf, a town of Austria. 6 miles SE. Meissai.

Gettendorf, a town of Austria. 5 miles S. Aigen.

Getterheim, a town of the principality of Wurzburg. 6 miles S. Kissingen.

Gettsburg, a town of Pennsylvania. 23 miles WSW. New-York.

Gettendorf, a town of Austria. 4 miles S. Zisterzdorf.

Gettendorff, a town of Austria, situated on the river Reisenpach. 12 miles SE. Vienna, 10 W. Bruck.

Gevasi, a town of the Arabian Irak, on the Tigris. 95 miles SE. Bagdad.

Geaudan, before the revolution a mountainous country of France, in Languedoc, of which Mende was the capital.

Gevelsberg, or *Grettelsberg*, a town of Germany, in the county of Mark. 6 miles SE. Blankenstein.

Geves, a town of Africa, situated on a river of the same name, south of the river St. Domingo.

Geveze, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine. 7 m. NNW. Rennes, 4 S. Hedée.

Gaul, a river which runs into the Meuse, about 5 miles below Macstricht.

Gaul, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Meuse. 5 miles N. Wyck.

Geurey, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or. 7 miles S. Dijon.
Gevoiling, a town of Austria. 8 miles S. St. Polten.

Geusnitz, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Naumburg. 3 miles E. Zeitz.

Geutz, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Anhalt Cöthen, near Cöthen.

Gewiczze, or *Gewitz*, or *Gewitsch*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz. 24 miles W. Olmutz, 18 N. Brunn. *Long.* 16. 35. E. *Lat.* 49. 45. N.

Gex, before the revolution a small country of France, situated between Mount Jura, the Rhône, the Lake of Geneva, and Switzerland; ceded to France by the dukes of Savoy, in the year 1601. It now forms part of the department of the Ain.

Gex, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Ain, situated at the foot of the mountain of St. Claude. 9 miles NNW. Geneva, 36 NE. Nantua. *Long.* 6. 8. E. *Lat.* 46. 20. N.

Geyer, a town of Germany, in the circle of Erzgebürg, situated in the midst of mines. Here are manufactures of vitriol, sulphur, alum, and arsenic. 6 m. WSW. Wolkenstein.

Geyerberg, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Königgratz. 28 miles ESE. Königgratz, 28 ENE. Chrudim.

Geyrach, a town of the duchy of Stiria. 9 miles SSE. Cilley.

Geys, or *Geysa*, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Fulda, situated on the Ulster. 15 miles NE. Fulda, 20 SSW. Eifenach. *Long.* 10. E. *Lat.* 50. 43. N.

Geys Rucken Jasselek, a mountain of Germany, which separates Upper Carniola from the county of Cilley. 6 miles NE. Stein.

Geyzing, a town of Germany, in the circle of Erzgebürg. 2 miles E. Altenberg.

Geyzing, (*New*), a town of Saxony, in the marggravate of Meissen. 12 miles SE. Pilitz.

Gezael, a town of the Arabian Irak, on the Euphrates. 120 miles WNW. Bassora.

Gezan, or *Djefun*, a seaport of Arabia Felix, on the Red Sea, which carries on a considerable trade in senna and coffee. 23 miles W. Abu-Arifch.

Gezeid, a town of Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile. 27 miles NNW. Cairo.

Gezira, or *Jessera*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, and capital of a pachalic, in the province of Diarbekir, on the right bank of the Tigris. The whole province of Diarbekir is also called *Al Gezira*. In the year 1394, this town was taken and plundered by Timur Bcc. 75 miles SE. Diarbekir. *Long.* 40. 42. E. *Lat.* 37. 16. N.

Gezirat al Dahab, or *Gezirat Iddabah*, or the *Golden Island*, an island in Lower Egypt, formed by canals cut from the left bank of the Nile, opposite Faoua.

Gezirat el Teir, or *Island of Birds*, an island in the Red sea. *Long.* 37. 56. E. *Lat.* 22. 18. N.

Gezirat ibn Omar, see *Zabda*.

Gezula, or *Gazula*, a country of Africa, the most southern province of the empire of Morocco. The inhabitants are considered as the most ancient people of Africa. The country produces a great deal of barley, and pasture for cattle: there are mines of iron and copper, of which they make various utensils, which they exchange for cloth, spices, horses, and other things of which they stand in need. Strangers are well received, and every year there is a well regulated fair, which continues two months, for the sale and exchange of cattle and merchandise in general. These people are free, being allies rather than subjects of Morocco. Their arms consist of sabres, large sharp two edged swords and lances. They are numerous, but have no towns, generally living in camps or villages.

Gfell, a town of Austria. 8 miles WNW. Crems.

Ghalefska, a town of Arabia Felix, once a celebrated city and seaport, but now gone entirely to decay, and only twenty cottages remaining, to shew the place where it stood. 20 miles S. Hodeida.

Ghana, see *Cano*.

Ghana, or *Ghanara*, a strong town of Africa, in a kingdom of the same name, situated on the north side of the Niger, near a lake of the same name. 150 miles ESE. Cashna. *Long.* 13. 5. E. *Lat.* 16. 20. N.

Ghana, a country of Africa, on the borders of the Niger, bounded on the north by Cashna, on the east by Wangara, on the south by Milli, and on the west by Mekzara and Cashna.

Ghanara, a city of Africa, and capital of the country of Wangara, on a river which runs into the Niger. 300 miles SE. Cashna. *Long.* 15. 40. E. *Lat.* 13. 40. N.

Ghat, a small island in the river St. Lawrence. *Long.* 93. 10. W. *Lat.* 35. 30. N.

Gharkani, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 25 miles E. Isfahan.

Gheban, see *Goban*.

Ghebraba, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 5 miles NW. Isfahan.

Ghedi, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mela. 10 miles S. Brescia.

Ghedemis, see *Gadamis*.

Gheder, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Sivas. 15 miles S. Amasieh.

Ghedman, a town of Persia, in Chorasan. 18 miles S. Herat.

Gheal, a town of France, in the department of the two Nethes. 6 m. E. Herentals.

Gheira, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Nattolia. 20 miles SW. Degnizlu, 38 NNE. Mogla.

Gheize, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Nafolia. 20 miles ENE. Iznik.

Ghela, a town of Arabia, on the coast of the Red sea, formerly called *Ocellis*. 48 m. SSE. Mocha.

Gheme, a town of Italy, in the department of the Gogna. 13 miles NNW. Novara.

Ghenijb, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Sivas. 24 m. W. Amasieh.

Ghent, a city of France, in the department of the Scheldt, heretofore capital of Austrian Flanders, situated on the conflux of the rivers Scheldt, Lis, Moeze, and Lieve, which, with a great number of canals, cut through it every way, divide the town into twenty-six small islands. The Nervii chose it for their city, and after them the Vandals, who gave it the name of *Wanda*, from whence the name of *Gand*, or *Ghent*, is probably derived. Odoacer, grand forester of Flanders, surrounded it with walls; since which it has been frequently enlarged, particularly in the year 1397, under Philip the Bold, 25th comte of Flanders. The inhabitants were always warlike, and they had frequent wars both against their neighbours, and also against their princes. It is related in the annals of the province, that in the year 1381, 60,000 Flemings, under the conduct of Philip d'Artevelle, revolted against Louis comte of Flanders, their sovereign. This prince demanded succour of Charles VI. king of France, then a boy, who, by the advice of the Duke of Burgundy, came to Courtray, in person, at the head of his army, and attacked the rebels at Rosebeeck, near that city, and killed 40,000 of the Flemings, with Artevelle their leader. Artevelle was the son of a brewer, and was at first compelled by force to join the malcontents, but being once engaged he acted with great spirit, though with too much cruelty, ordering no quarter to be given to the French, except to their little king Charles, whom he directed, if taken, to be brought to him, that being bred up at Ghent, he might learn to speak good Flemish. This action was followed by the most outrageous acts of severity. The emperor Charles V. was born in this town the 5th of February 1500; but the inhabitants have little reason to respect his memory, for, loading them with frequent impositions, they revolted in 1539, and demanded succour of Francis I. king of France, who paid no attention to their requests. The emperor departed from Spain, and passing through France, chastised them with extreme rigour; he put to death twenty-six of the principal citizens, banished a great number, confiscated their estates, took away their artillery, their arms, and their privileges, and condemned them to pay a fine of more than 1,200,000 crowns; ordered the magistrates to walk in public procession,

with cords about their necks; and built a citadel to prevent them from again revolting; so that from one of the finest cities in Europe it became a perfect solitude. Since that time it has lost much of its ancient splendour, but it is even now considerable. In this city was concluded the famous treaty on the 8th of November 1676, called the Treaty of Ghent, consisting of twenty-five articles; the principal of which were, that the Spanish and foreign troops should depart out of the country; that the provinces of Holland and Zealand should remain united with the others; that the Catholic religion should be maintained, and the ancient privileges of the country be secure; which treaty was approved and ratified by Philip II. king of Spain. A short time after, the Duke of Arschot was appointed governor of Flanders, and made a magnificent entry into the city; but the citizens, instigated by Imbise, Reyhove, and some others, assembled three days after, and insisted on a restoration of those privileges which had been taken from them by Charles V. and being refused, they seized the duke, the bishops of Bruges and Ypres, and some other noblemen, and held them prisoners for some time. They went so far as to take an oath to the Prince of Orange, subscribed to the union of Utrecht, and Imbise was made the principal echevin of Ghent; but, in the year 1584, they returned to their obedience under their legitimate sovereign, and Imbise, the author of all the disturbance, was deposed and publicly beheaded on the 4th of August 1585. Louis XIV. king of France, took it the 9th of March 1678, after a siege of six days, but restored it to Spain at the treaty of Nimeguen the same year, with whom it continued till the allies took it, with the citadel, in the year 1706, after the battle of Ramillies. The French seized it by stratagem the 5th of July 1708, under the conduct of Brigadier la Faille; but they remained in possession only a small time, for the allies, under Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough, besieged it again the 24th of December, and forced it to capitulate the 30th of the same month; the commander, Comte de la Motte, lieutenant-general of France, with the garrison, consisting of 14,000 men, being made prisoners. Ghent was erected into a bishopric in 1559, by Pope Paul IV. at the solicitation of Philip II. king of Spain, subject to the archbishop of Malines; besides the cathedral, it had six parish churches, and a great many religious houses; the streets are large, and the market places spacious, particularly the Friday's market, in the midst of which is a statue of Charles V. in his imperial habit. It has considerable trade in corn, with cloth, linen, and silk manufactures, much assisted by two

navigable canals, one to Sas de Ghent, the other to Bruges, Ostend, &c. The magistracy is composed of burgomasters, echevins, and common council. John, the third son of Edward III. king of England, was born in this city, and thence called John of Gaunt. On the 4th of November 1792, the French took possession of this city, the inhabitants of which expressed a desire of being united to France. On the retreat of Dumourier the French evacuated Ghent, and the other towns he had taken; but recovered them some time after in their general progress through the country. 30 miles SW. Antwerp, 35 N. Lille. *Long.* 3. 50. E. *Lat.* 51. 4. N.

Gher, a town of Africa, in the county of Sugulmessia, on the Ziz. 90 miles NW. Sugulmessia.

Gkerangel, a town of Africa, in the county of the Foulahs, on the south side of the Senegal. *Long.* 14. W. *Lat.* 16. 40. N.

Gherede, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 28 miles E. Boli.

Ghergisten Mountains, a chain of mountains of Asia, situated on the north of the country of Candahar. 15 m. N. Candahar.

Ghergkonge, or *Gherghong*, a town of Affam, and capital of the country, on the river Dégoo. The houses are built of wood, and every one has a garden, or some cultivated ground in front, consequently it is of great extent. It is fortified, and has four gates. The rajah's palace is surrounded by causeways, planted with bamboos, and on the outside the ditch is full of water: the palace contains many lofty and spacious apartments, particularly a saloon 150 cubits long and 40 broad, supported by 66 pillars, placed at intervals. *Long.* 93. 10. E. *Lat.* 35. 30. N.

Gheriah, a seaport of Hindoostan, on the west of Pirate coast, in the county of Concan; strongly fortified by the pirate Angria, from whom it was taken by Admiral Watson and Colonel Clive, in the year 1756. 80 miles NNW. Goa. *Long.* 73. 7. E. *Lat.* 16. 45. N.

Gherma, or *Germa*, a town of Africa, in the desert country of Berdoa. *Long.* 18. 20. E. *Lat.* 24. 50. N.

Ghermansik, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 15 miles E. Scalanova.

Gherri, see *Gerri*.

Guerua, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hadsjar. 45 m. WNW. El Catif.

Gherze, a town of Africa, in Tripoli. 50 miles S. Mesurada.

Gheslpour, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Rantampour. 28 miles SSW. Suifopour.

Gleuk Sha, (i. e. *Blue Water*,) a lake of Persian Armenia, 60 miles long and 6 broad. 50 miles ENE. Erivan.

Gheurel, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 28 miles WNW. Angura.

Geutzi, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Carmania. 16 miles E. Cogni.

Ghez, a town of Grand Bukharia. 24 m. SSE. Balk. *Long.* 65. 40. E. *Lat.* 36. 16. N.

Ghezan, or *Djefam*, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen, on the coast of the Red sea. 300 m. SSE. Mecca. *Lat.* 16. 45. N.

Ghiabunder, a town of Bengal. 25 miles SSW. Goragot.

Ghidore, a province of Bengal, bounded on the north by Bahar, on the north-east and east by Curuckpour, on the south by Birboom, and on the south-west by Curuckdeah and Moy. Ghidore is the chief place.

Ghidore, a town of Bengal, and capital of a province of the same name. 70 miles SE. Patna, 180 NW. Calcutta. *Long.* 86. 23. E. *Lat.* 24. 53. N.

Ghiez, a fortress of Persia, in the province of Irak, taken by the Afghans in 1723.

Ghilan, or *Kilan*, a province of Persia, bounded on the north by the province of Adirbeitzan and Schirvan, on the north-east by the Caspian sea, on the east by the Caspian sea and the province of Mazanderan, on the south by the Persian Irak, and on the west by Curdistan and Adirbeitzan; about 200 miles from east to west, and 150 from north to south. It is one of the most beautiful and fertile provinces of all Persia, producing silk, olives, rice, tobacco, and most excellent fruits of all kinds, and in so great quantity, as not only to supply their own wants, but sufficient to supply a great part of Persia and Armenia. Whole forests are seen of mulberry, box, and walnut trees. Every peasant has a garden to his cottage, filled with orange-trees, citrons, figs, and vines. The inhabitants are Mahometans, of the sect of Omar, brave, haughty, and industrious. In the year 1722, Peter the Great was solicited by Thomas Khan, the son of the Shah Huseyn, to assist in driving the Afghans from Persia, who had driven his father from the throne, and continued to hold possession of an extensive portion of the kingdom; and to stimulate Russia to the grant of this aid, the Persian prince stipulated to cede in perpetuity the provinces of Ghilan and Schirvan: this proposal being acceded to, Peter, accompanied by the Empress Katherine, embarked at Astracan with a large force, and proceeding along the west coast of the Caspian sea, landed at Agrechan, in the province of Mingrelia, about 200 miles south of the mouth of the Volga; from thence he moved to the relief of Derbend, which had been besieged by the Afghans, and stationing a party of 300 men in the castle, advanced a day's march into Persia, where he was met by the deputies of Baku and Seamachie, who fought his

protection against the Afghans, then making strenuous exertions to reduce these places. Peter was preparing to undertake this service, when a Turkish envoy arrived in the camp, and represented that his master having annexed Seamachie to the Turkish dominion, was much displeased at the appearance of a Russian power in that quarter, and that unless the emperor withdrew his forces, he was directed to declare war against Russia. Peter, not being disposed to enter into a war with Turkey, it was stipulated that Seamachie, the territories of Armenia, Georgia, and Imiretta, should be held permanent appendages of the Porte, and that Peter should be left at liberty to prosecute his designs on the provinces of Persia bordering on the Caspian sea. In the latter end of the year 1722, the Persian chief of Ghilan deputed an agent to Astracan, with powers to deliver up Reshd, the capital of the province, to the Russian garrison, should it be immediately dispatched to the relief of the city then invested by the Afghans. The emperor assenting to the measure, dispatched by sea a thousand men to Ghilan, but on their arrival they were refused admittance by the inhabitants, who, alarmed at the delay of the aid, and threatened with severe vengeance if they formed any connection with the Russian government, had entered into a negotiation with the Afghan officers for the surrender of the city. The Russian detachment formed an entrenchment on the sea shore, where it remained until a reinforcement of 4000 men came from Astracan, with orders to force an entrance into Reshd; but this service was not found necessary, for on the arrival of the additional force the gates of Reshd were immediately thrown open, and the whole province of Ghilan became subject to Russia. This province was ceded to Russia with all its dependencies, by a treaty concluded at Petersburg, in 1723, between the emperor and the schah; but no steps seem to have been taken on the part of Russia till the year 1780, when the empress annexed it to the Russian dominions. Reshd is the capital.

Ghildi, a town of Africa, in the Senegal. 30 miles NW. Gallam.

Ghinedilna, an island of Nubia, on the Nile, near Dongala.

Ghilon, a town of Curdistan. 50 miles SSW. Erbil.

Ghinala, or *Guinala*, a town and kingdom of Africa, on the river Grande. *Long.* 14. 0. W. *Lat.* 11. 15. N.

Ghinuc, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 24 miles NW. Sinob.

Ghio, see *Kemlik*.

Ghio, a town of Africa, belonging to the Foulahs, on the Senegal. 12 miles SW. Goumel.

Ghirgiso, see *Girgiev*.

Ghir, a river of Africa, which rises in the Atlas mountains, and runs into a lake in the desert of Haïr.

Ghirgin, see *Guinguin*.

Ghimah, a river of Hindoostan, which runs into the Taptee, 36 miles SW. Burhanpour.

Ghiscia, a town of Italy, in the department of the Upper Po. 15 m. E. Cremona.

Ghissel, a town of France, in the department of the Lys. 5 miles S. Ostend, 11 SW. Bruges.

Ghivira, a town of Italy, in the department of the Olona. 30 miles NW. Milan.

Ghizni, or *Gazna*, a city of Asia, in the country of Candahar, once the capital of a powerful empire of the same name: the city is called the *Second Medina*, from the great number of illustrious persons who have been interred there. 150 miles E. Candahar, 54 S. Cabul. *Long.* 68. 20. E. *Lat.* 33. 40. N.

Ghōban, see *Gēban*.

Ghoer, a town of Holland, in Overissel, on the Rigge. 10 miles NNE. Borkeloe.

Ghor, see *Gaur*.

Ghorail, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen. 15 miles E. Jambo.

Ghourbend, a town of Candahar. 42 miles NW. Cabul. *Long.* 67. 52. E. *Lat.* 34. 55. N.

Ghuri, a town of the kingdom of Balk. *Long.* 66. 56. E. *Lat.* 35. 40. N.

Ghula el Aljaib, a town of Arabia Felix. 10 miles NNE. Chanir.

Ghulpaigan, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. In 1723, this town was taken by the Afghans. 100 miles NNW. Isfahan, 36 W. Casham. *Long.* 50. 40. E. *Lat.* 33. 45. N.

Ghumischkana, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Trebisond. 50 miles SSW. Trebisond.

Ghimfude, a seaport of Arabia, in the Red sea, belonging to the sheriffs of Mecca. All vessels which carry coffee to Jidda are compelled to anchor here, and pay a duty, 145 miles S. Mecca. *Lat.* 29. 7. N.

Ghani, one of the smaller Cape Verde islands, little more than a rock.

Ghurman, a town of Persia, in Segestan. 30 miles NNE. Ferah.

Ghispsour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 20 miles WNW. Chuprah.

Giabbar, a fortress of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir. 120 miles SSW. Diarbekir.

Giaden, a town of Arabia. 60 miles WSW. Mecca.

Giadibess, a town of the duchy of Stiria. 8 miles SSW. Gratz.

Giadila, a town of Arabia, in the province of Nedsjed. 90 miles SW. Kariatim.

Giadri, a town of Albania, on the Drino. 8 miles N. Alessio.

Gialakova, a town of European Turkey, in Romania. 60 m. NE. Filippopoli.

Giara, a town of Transylvania. 8 miles SSW. Claufenburg.

Giamani, a town of Persia, in the province of Chulistan. 28 miles SSW. Sufter.

Gianobash, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 20 miles SSE. Smyrna.

Gianab, a town of Persia, in the province of Kerman. 50 miles E. Sirgian.

Giannuti, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Italy. *Long.* 11. 20. E. *Lat.* 42. 24. N.

Giant's Causeway, a promontory of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, on the north coast, west of Bengore Head.

Giant's Head, a cape on the east coast of the island of St. Christopher, a little to the east of Ragged Point.

Giar, a town of Persia, in the province of Farshat. 70 miles E. Schiras.

Giar, (*Al*), or *Dejar*, a town of Arabia, in Yemen. 16 m. S. Jambo, 76 SW. Medina.

Giarecan, a town of Grand Bukharia. 45 miles N. Vashgherd.

Giarga, a town of the island of Corsica. 9 miles E. Calvi.

Giaritchas, a group of small islands, among the Moluccas. *Long.* 127. 18. E. *Lat.* 6. 3. N.

Giarnal, a town of Hungary. 20 miles ESE. Levens.

Giarra, see *Jagra*.

Giardud, a town of Persia, in the province of Kerman. 20 miles W. Rauand.

Giarrura, a town of the kingdom of Candahar. 25 miles SW. Candahar.

Giasan, a town of Persia, in the province of Segestan. 25 miles NE. Kin.

Giat, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme. 27 miles WSW. Riom, 27 W. Clermont.

Giavenna, a town of France, in the department of the Po, situated at the foot of the Cottian Alps, near the Sangon. The air is salubrious, and the situation agreeable; it is surrounded with an ancient wall, with four gates. The abbey of St. Michael de l'Ecluse is the spiritual and temporal lord of this and the neighbouring towns, in which they number about 5000 inhabitants. 10 miles SE. Susa, 15 W. Turin.

Giauf, (*Al*), a district of Egypt, in the south-east part of the Delta.

Giavi, a town of the island of Sardinia. 21 miles ESE. Algeri.

Giaur, see *Firuzabad*.

Giaukiri, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, anciently *Sigeum*, chiefly inhabited by Greeks.

Giaza, a town of Italy, in the Veronese. 14 miles NNE. Verona.

Gibau, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz. 8 miles NE. Olmutz.

Gibben, a town of the duchy of Courland, 32 miles NE. Piltyn.

Gibby, a cluster of small islands, in the Eastern Indian sea, about 12 leagues in circumference, well inhabited: on the equator. *Lat.* 126. 25. E.

Gibé, a town of Arabia, in the province of Nedsjed. 130 miles ENE. Hajar.

Giehuse, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hadramaut. 140 miles NNE. Hadramaut.

Gibel el Silsili, see *Gebel el Silsili*.

Gibel el Tor, a mountain of Palestine, anciently called *Mount Tabor*. It requires a full hour to reach its summit; to which, according to Abbé Mariut, one may ascend on horseback, whatever some writers have said to the contrary. This mountain is distinguished by different names, such as *Itahyrion*, and *Taburium*: at present it is called in the Arabian language *Gibel el Tor*. It was upon this mount that the apostle Peter said to CHRIST, "It is good for us to be here; and let us make three tabernacles; one for thee, one for Moses, and one for Elias." Flavius Josephus, governor of Galilee, caused the summit of this mountain, for the space of two miles and a half, to be surrounded with walls. The inhabitants of Tabor long braved the power of the Roman armies; but being deprived of water, in consequence of the great heats, they were forced to surrender at discretion to Placidus, the general of Vespasian. Several churches were built upon this mountain by St. Helen, who founded here also some monasteries. Tabor was the seat of a bishop, dependent on the patriarchate of Jerusalem. When Godfrey of Boeuillon seized on this mountain, he repaired the ancient churches, which were beginning to fall into ruins. Under Baldwin I. in 1113, the Saracen troops retook Tabor; and their sanguinary fury gained as many victories as there were priests and Cenobies. This mountain again fell into the hands of the Christians; but the Catholic standard was not long displayed on it: Saladin pulled it down the year following, and destroyed all the churches. The Christians retook it once more in 1253; and it was by Pope Alexander IV. granted to the Templars, who forfeited it again. At length, in the course of the year 1290, the sultan of Egypt destroyed and laid waste the buildings of this mountain, which could never be repaired afterwards; so that at present it is uninhabited. It has a perfect resemblance to a sugar-loaf, and is covered with small trees from the top to the bottom. Its summit is enclosed by the remains of these ancient walls, and within these forms a small plain of about two miles in circumference, on which, according to appearance, no buildings were ever erected.

Gibelet, or *Gabyle*, a seaport of Syria, anciently called *Gabala*, and *Gabulon*; it is situated on the coast of the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the river Jebilee. In the year 1102, it was besieged by Godfrey count of Flanders, but owing to the ill behaviour of the Count of Thoulouse, without success. It was taken some time after by the prince of Antioch. 12 miles SSW. Tripoli.

Gibelin, a town of Palestine. 8 miles E. Gaza.

Gibello, a town of the duchy of Parma, on the right bank of the Po. 16 miles NW. Parma. *Long.* 10. 7. E. *Lat.* 45. 1. N.

Gibellstadt, a town of the principality of Wurzburg. 6 miles SE. Ochsenfurt.

Giblien, a town of Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile. 14 miles N. Asua.

Giboldehausen, a town of Germany, in the territory of Eichsfeld. 6 miles N. Duderstadt.

Gibon, a town of the island of Cuba. 22 miles NNE. Bayamo.

Gibraleon, a town of Spain, in the country of Seville, on the river Odiel, with a harbour for small fishing vessels. It contains about 150 houses, divided into two parishes, Alphonso, king of Castile took it from the Moors in the year 1257, and peopled it with Christians; it is situated about 10 miles from the Atlantic. 44 miles W. Seville. *Long.* 7. 1. W. *Lat.* 37. 20. N.

Gibraltar, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, but belonging to Great-Britain; situated on a tongue of land, at the southern extremity of Europe, on the north side of the narrow sea which forms a communication between the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, called the *Straits of Gibraltar*. Westward is a large bay, to which it gives name; behind it, to the east, is a rocky mountain, which rises 1400 feet above the level of the sea, called by the ancients *Calpe*, and in their mythological language, *one of the pillars of Hercules*. From the summit of this mountain is a most extensive view over a part of Spain and Africa, and on it is built a tower, in which a guard is kept, to give notice of vessels passing the Straits. The town is not large, but strongly fortified: the garrison consists of 3000 or 4000 men, with upwards of 300 pieces of cannon. At the extremity of a rock, which advances into the sea, is a large fort, covering a mole made to form a port, and 300 feet in length, made to facilitate the anchoring of vessels; towards the land is another mole, with a port; and farther on more fortifications. The bay is two leagues across from east to west, and three from north to south. The town contains several streets, one of which is well paved, the others are narrow and dirty. It has three gates, one English and one Spanish

church, and a synagogue. The number of English, besides the garrison, is about 2000; and of Spaniards, Portuguese, Genoese, and Jews, about as many. Moors are constantly coming from Barbary, with cattle, game, fish, and fruit. These people call the town *Dgebel-Tharek*, or *Mount Tharek*, from the name of a Moorish general, who is said to have landed here in the year 712; or perhaps it may be only their mode of pronouncing the word Gibraltar. A fortified line is drawn by the Spaniards from sea to sea, to cut off the communication of the garrison with the rest of Spain. The Moors seized on Gibraltar in the 8th century, and held it without interruption till the 14th, when, in the year 1310, it was taken from them by Perez de Guzman; but they retook it in the year 1332, and held it till the year 1462, when it was retaken by the Spaniards, and has continued in the hands of Christians from that time. In 1704, it was taken by Sir George Rook, assisted with some Dutch vessels, and a vain attempt was made to retake it the same year; and again, in 1727, it was besieged by the Marquis de la Torre, with as little success. Since the English have been masters of the place, it has been so much improved and strengthened, as probably to bid defiance to the utmost efforts of an enemy. In the course of the American war, the Spaniards again besieged it; but their memorable attack with floating batteries of upwards of 200 cannon, in ships of all sizes, ended only in disappointment, in the destruction of the ships and men employed, and the immortal honour of the brave defenders. 16 miles N. Ceuta, 70 S. Seville. *Long.* 5. 25. W. *Lat.* 36. 8. N.

Gibraltar, a town of South-America, in the government of Caraccas, and province of Venezuela, situated on the east coast of the lake of Maracaybo. In the environs is gathered the best cocoa of the province; and an excellent kind of tobacco grows, of high esteem in Old Spain. The air is exceedingly unwholesome in the rainy season, on which account the merchants and planters generally retire at that time to Maracaybo. It is defended by some fortifications, but was taken by the French and burned in the year 1679. 100 miles SSE. Maracaybo. *Long.* 67. 36. W. *Lat.* 10. 4. N.

Gibrin, a town of Syria. 10 m. SE. Aleppo.

Giczin, see *Titschein*.

Giddu, see *Jidda*.

Giddatoor, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cicacole. 16 m. SW. Cossimcotta.

Giddri, a town of Albania. 8 miles N. Alessio.

Gidea, a river of Sweden, which rises in the Lappmark of Asele, and crossing Angermanland, runs into the gulf of Bothnia, *Long.* 18. 54. E. *Lat.* 16. 20. N.

Gideli, a town of Candahar. 50 miles SE. Cabul.

Gidid, a town of Dar Fur. 22 miles SE. Cobbe.

Gidid, a town of Nubia. 35 m. S. Gerri.

Gidi-shehri, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 8 miles S. Beishehri.

Gidola, a town of Russia, in the government of Viborg. 20 miles N. Viborg.

Gidy, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret. 6 miles N. Orleans.

Giebichenstein, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Magdeburg. 1 mile N. Halle.

Giech, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Bamberg. 7 miles N. Bamberg.

Giedkuliszki, a town of Samogitia. 24 miles S. Rosienne.

Giedroyce, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna. 24 m. NNW. Wilna.

Giedungen, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Christianstadt. 18 m. NW. Stawanger.

Gieguzin, a town of Lithuania. 15 miles S. Wilkomiers.

Giellum, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Aggerhuus. 53 m. N. Christiania.

Gien, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Loiret, situated on the Loire, and containing about 4200 inhabitants. 33 miles SE. Orleans, 21 S. Montargis. *Long.* 2. 42. E. *Lat.* 47. 41. N.

Giengen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, situated on the river Brentz. It was an Imperial town, till in 1802 it was given to the Elector of Wurtemberg. Its assessment in the matricula of the empire was 36 florins, and its tax to the Imperial chamber 27 rix-dollars 6 kruitzers. 20 miles W. Donauwert, 28 NW. Augsburg. *Long.* 10. 13. E. *Lat.* 48. 45. N.

Giene, see *Kené*.

Gienfor, a town of Africa. 10 m. S. Tripoli.

Gier, a river of France, which runs into the Rhône 12 miles below Lyons.

Gierace, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Reggio. It contains thirteen churches and four monasteries. Near are some sulphurous baths. 34 miles N. Reggio, 62 SSW. St. Severina. *Long.* 16. 30. E. *Lat.* 38. 6. N.

Gierace, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Demona. 10 miles SW. Mistretta. *Long.* 14. 22. E. *Lat.* 37. 48. N.

Gieranony, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna. 20 miles NE. Lida.

Gierga, a town of Bengal. 48 miles SE. Doefa.

Gieskenbagen, a town of the dutchy of Holstein. 2 miles NW. Segeborg.

Giesim, a town of Nubia, between Sennaar and Abyssinia. 100 miles ESE. Sennaar. *Long.* 35. 15. E. *Lat.* 13. 16. N.

Giesmansdorf, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse. 3 m. WNW. Neisse.

Giefen, see *Tetschein*.

Giefen, a town of Germany, in the principality of Upper Hesse, situated in a fertile country, on the Lahn. It is strong, and defended by a good citadel and arsenal. An university was founded here in the year 1605. 6 miles E. Wetzlar, 36 NE. Mentz. *Long.* 8. 43. E. *Lat.* 50. 35. N.

Giefenbach, a river of France, which joins the Elsch near Worms.

Giezin, a town of Samogitia. 22 miles ESE. Rosienne.

Giffaumont, a town of France, in the department of the Marne. 12 miles SE. Vitry le François.

Gifhorn, a town of Germany, in the principality of Luneburg Zelle, situated on the Aller. 19 miles E. Zelle.

Gifoni, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra. 7 miles ENE. Salerno.

Gigantes, a cluster of small islands among the Philippines, north-west of Sibiu. *Long.* 123. 20. E. *Lat.* 11. 42. N.

Gigatchee, see *Sgigatchee*.

Gigay, one of the smaller Hebrides. *Long.* 7. 19. W. *Lat.* 57. 1. N.

Giggleswick, a township of Yorkshire, in the west riding. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 927; of whom 356 were employed in trade and manufactures: on the Ribble, opposite Settle.

Gigean, a town of France, in the department of the Herault. 7 m. S. Montpellier.

Gigeri, or *Gijel*, see *Fijel*.

Giglio, or *Isola del Giglio*, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Italy, anciently called *Ægilum*, or *Igilum*. *Long.* 10. 58. E. *Lat.* 42. 28. N.

Gignac, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, on the Herault. 10 m. SE. Lodève, 13 W. Montpellier. *Long.* 3. 38. E. *Lat.* 43. 39. N.

Gigny, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, on the Surain. 7 miles SW. Orgelet, 13 S. Lons le Saunier.

Gigo, or *Gigba*, or *Gia*, one of the smaller Western islands of Scotland, about five miles long and one broad, containing about 500 inhabitants, separated by a narrow channel from the coast of Kintyre. *Long.* 5. 43. W. *Lat.* 55. 44. N.

Giglarwa, see *Iglau*.

Gihon, see *Fihon*.

Gijon, a seaport town of Spain, in Asturia, with an ancient castle; formerly the capital of Asturia, and the residence of King Pelagius and his immediate successors. 18 miles N. Oviedo. *Long.* 5. 42. W. *Lat.* 43. 32. N.

Gikri, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Nagore. 15 miles SE. Catchwara.

Gil, (*Island of*), an island in the North Pacific Ocean, so called by Signor Caamano, about 14 miles long and 6 broad, between Princess Royal's Island & Pitt's Archipelago.

Gilcan, a small island in the North Pacific Ocean, north of the Catanduanes. *Long.* 124. 27. E. *Lat.* 14. 26. N.

Gilbach, a river of France, which runs into the Nahe, 1 mile NE. Creutznach.

Gilarza, a town of the island of Sardinia. 15 miles SE. Bofia.

Gilattelle, a town of Transilvania. 14 miles N. Clausenburg.

Gilberga, a town of Sweden, in Warmeland. 24 miles W. Carlstadt.

Gilbert's Island, an island near the south-west coast of Terra del Fuego. *Long.* 71. 7. W. *Lat.* 55. 13. S.

Gilbert's Town, a town of the state of Virginia, on the Shenando. 30 miles N. Charlottesville.

Gilbing, a town of Prussia, in Ermeland. 12 miles W. Allenstein.

Gildehaufz, a town of Germany, in the county of Bentheim. 3 m. SW. Bentheim.

Gildenbach, a river of France, which runs into the Rhine near Bacarach.

Gildersome, a township of England, in the west riding of Yorkshire. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1232; of whom 792 were employed in trade & manufactures.

Gilge, a town of Prussia, in the circle of Samland. 28 miles NW. Königsberg.

Gilge, a river of Prussia, which branches off from the Memel about 7 miles below Tilsit, and runs into the Curich Haff, *Long.* 21. 24. E. *Lat.* 55. 10. N.

Gilgeneau, a town of Prussia, in Oberland. 45 miles S. Holland, 15 NNW. Soldau.

Gilgenburg, a town of Prussia, in Oberland. During the contest between the Poles and the Teutonic knights, this town was twice plundered; and in the sixteenth century it was entirely destroyed by the Swedes. 90 miles S. Königsberg, 60 E. Culm. *Long.* 19. 57. E. *Lat.* 53. 17. N.

Gilion, an island in the Eastern Indian sea, about 36 miles in circumference. *Long.* 114. 37. E. *Lat.* 7. 6. S.

Gilitzstain, a town of the dutchy of Carinthia. 10 miles ENE. St. Veit.

Gillen's Bay, a bay on the south coast of the island of St. Christopher. 2 miles W. Basseterre.

Gillesay, or *Gillsay*, one of the smaller Hebrides, between Lewis and North Uist. *Long.* 6. 59. W. *Lat.* 57. 45. N.

Gillesay Point, a cape on the south-west coast of the island of Celebes. *Long.* 119. 48. E. *Lat.* 5. 15. S.

Gilleskaal, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Drontheim. 240 m. N. Drontheim.

Gilleland, a district in the east part of Cumberland, so called from the gills or vales in it, or from the river Gelt, with which it is watered.

Gillifree, see *Jillifree*.

Gilling, a village of England, in the county

of York, and said once to have been the chief place of a royalty before Richmond. At this place King Olwin was murdered; and Queen Ethelfrida built a monastery on the spot, which was destroyed by the Danes. 2 miles N. Richmond.

Gillingham, a town of Kent, on the side of the Medway, with a castle well furnished with guns to defend the coast. Here is a manufacture of copperas. In 1801, the population was 4135. 2 miles below Chatham.

Gillingham, a village of England, in the county of Dorset, on the Stour. Here was a palace of Saxon and Norman kings, which was inhabited by Henry I. and repaired by King John. Near the town the Danes were defeated by Edmund Ironside. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1873; of whom 796 were employed in trade and manufactures. 4 miles W. Shaftesbury.

Gilly sur Loire, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire. 4 m. S. Bourbon Lancy.

Gilmarquay, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 13 miles NE. Nander.

Gilebo, one of the Molucca islands, in the Eastern Indian Ocean, about 70 leagues long, and 200 in circumference, but little known. It is said the air is very hot and unwholesome, that the country is very fertile in rice and sago. The inhabitants are represented to be well made, but savage and cruel, living without laws or fixed habitations. It neither bears cloves or nutmegs. The equinoctial line runs through the southern part of it. *Long.* 128. E.

Gilowly, see *Eule*.

Gylibanta, a small island in the Eastern Indian sea, near the coast of Cumbava. *Long.* 119. 36. E. *Lat.* 8. 22. S.

Giltelde, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wolfenbittel. 8 miles SE. Ganderheim.

Gimar, a town of the island of Cuba. 6 miles E. Havannah.

Gimborn, a citadel of Germany, which gives name to a lordship, united with Neustadt, erected in the year 1631, with a seat and voice in the circle of Westphalia. 8 m. SSE. Wipperfurt.

Gimefeh, a town and castle of Hungary. 10 miles W. Bukans.

Gimigliano, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 10 miles E. Nicaastro.

Gimmer, a town of Dar Fur. 40 miles NNW. Cobbé.

Gimone, a river of France, which runs into the Garonne near Riviere Verdun.

Gimont, a town of France, in the department of the Gers. 12 m. E. Auch, 21 SSE. Lectoure. *Long.* 0. 58. E. *Lat.* 43. 37. N.

Gin, a town of China, of the third rank, in Pe-tcheli. 10 miles SE. Chun-te.

Ginairi, a town of Africa, in Kumbo.

Ginafervis, a town of France, in the department of the Var. 9 miles NW. Barjols.

Gindeli, a town of Candahar, on the Behat. 48 miles SSE. Cabul.

Gindere, a town of Ceylon. 5 miles N. Point de Galle.

Ginercia, a town of the island of Corsica, situated in a small bay to which it gives name. 13 miles S. Calvi.

Gingestas, a town of France, in the department of the Aude. 7 m. NW. Narbonne, 9 E. Azille.

Gingee, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, once the capital of a kingdom of the same name, situated on a mountain, defended by three castles. In 1677, it was taken by Sevadjee, general of the Mahrattas. In 1750, it was taken by the French. 34 miles NW. Pondicherry, 70 SW. Madras. *Long.* 79. 36. E. *Lat.* 12. 16. N.

Ginger, a small island in the West-Indies. 10 miles SSW. Virgin Gorda.

Ginger, a town of Egypt, on the east branch of the Nile, opposite Mansorah.

Ginger Key, see *Dutch Key*.

Gingham, a town on the north coast of Sumatra. *Long.* 96. 10. E. *Lat.* 5. 10. N.

Gingiro, or *Zendero*, a kingdom of Africa, situated on the south-west of Abyssinia. *Long.* 31. to 34. E. *Lat.* 5. N.

Gingst, a town of the island of Rugen. 2 miles NE. Bergen.

Ginheim, a town of Germany, in the county of Hanau Munzenberg. 3 m. WNW. Francfort on the Maine, 11 W. Hanau.

Gin-hoa, a town of China, of the third rank, in Quang-tong. 22 miles N. Chao-tcheou.

Gin-hoai, a town of China, of the third rank, in Se-tchuen. 32 m. S. Tche-li-leou.

Ginipaliagarum, a town of Hindoostan. 25 miles E. Calicut.

Gin-kia-cantze, a town of Chinese Tartary. *Long.* 123. 29. E. *Lat.* 41. 45. N.

Gin-kieou, a town of China, of the third rank, in Pe-tcheli. 17 miles N. Ho-kien.

Ginlia, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 12 miles NE. Teramo.

Ginnis, a town of Turkish Armenia. 21 miles WNW. Erzerum.

Ginnish, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 36 miles S. Amedabad.

Ginondayan, a town on the east coast of the island of Leyta. *Long.* 125. 10. E. *Lat.* 10. 27. N.

Gin-pin, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chan-tong. 17 m. NE. Tong-chang.

Gintzellhorff, a town of Austria. 5 miles NNW. Ebenfurth.

Gintzersdorff, a town of Austria. 6 miles NNE. Zistersdorff.

Gio, a cape of Scotland, on the north coast of the island of Shapinsha.

Giohar, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir. 10 m. NW. Tecri.

Giofa, (*Al*), a town of Arabia. 8 miles SSE. Rabogh.

Giogi, a town of Transilvania, situated near the Maros. 14 miles SW. Millenbach.

Gioia, a town of Naples, in the province of Bari. 14 miles SSW. Conversano.

Gioia, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 7 miles SE. Celano.

Gioia, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 7 miles S. Nicotera.

Giondeli, a town of Abascia, on the Black sea. 33 miles W. Anakopia.

Giorash, a town of Arabia, in Yemen. 150 miles N. Loheiah, 60 NW. Saade.

Giorgiev, a town of Walachia, on the north side of the Danube. On the 2d of June 1771, a battle was fought near this town between the Russians and the Turks, in which the latter were defeated with the loss of 5000 killed; the Russians took 180 pieces of cannon, and all the artillery and baggage for 30,000 men. 40 m. SW. Bucharest, 235 NNW. Constantinople. *Long.* 25. 18. E. *Lat.* 43. 38. N.

Giornico, or *Irnis*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Uri. In the year 1478, 15,000 Milanois were defeated near this town by 600 Swiss; who, in consequence of the victory, obtained an honourable and advantageous peace of the Duke of Milan. 13 miles N. Bellinzona.

Giofah, a town of Africa, in the country of Mosambique, at the bottom of a bay not far from Sofala.

Giovain, a town of Persia, in the province of Farfistan. 10 miles N. Schiras.

Giovain, a town of Persia, in the province of Kerman. 57 miles SE. Sirgian.

Giovain, a town of Persia, in the province of Segestan. 55 miles WNW. Zareng.

Giovar, a town of Persia, in the province of Farfistan. 55 miles SSW. Schiras.

Giovana, a town of the republic of Lucca. 7 miles N. Lucca. *Long.* 10. 40. E. *Lat.* 44. N.

Giovellino, a town of Corsica. 25 miles E. Corte.

Giovenazzo, a town of Naples, in the province of Bari, situated near the sea, the see of a bishop. It contains four churches, four convents, and is defended by a castle. 8 m. W. Bari. *Long.* 16. 42. E. *Lat.* 41. 17. N.

Giosi, a town of Etruria, on the Chiano. 5 miles N. Arezzo.

Gipping, a river of England, in Suffolk, which joins the Orwell, and falls with it into the Stour.

Gira, a town of Persia, in the province of Mazenderan. 18 miles S. Sari.

Giraglia, a small island near the north coast of Corsica. 23 m. N. Bastia. *Long.* 9. 35. E. *Lat.* 43. 1. N.

Giran, a town of Algiers, anciently called *Arina*. 45 miles SE. Oran.

Girana, a town of Abyssinia. 60 miles NW. Gondar. *Long.* 36. 37. E. *Lat.* 13. N.

Girancourt, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges. 5 m. W. Epinal, 10 SE. Mirecourt.

Girapietra, a town of the island of Candy. 16 miles SW. Settia.

Girar, a fortress of Hindoostan, in Malwa. 40 miles SE. Chanderee, 32 ENE. Kimlasia. *Long.* 79. 18. E. *Lat.* 24. 23. N.

Girbé, a town of Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile. 26 miles N. Syene.

Girbeh, a river of Switzerland, which runs into the Aar, 2 miles S. Berne.

Girch, a river of North-Wales, which runs into the sea, near Pwllhely, Caernarvonshire.

Girchbeck, a town of the dutchy of Holstein. 11 miles SSW. Segeborg, 6 WSW. Oldestohe.

Girceeni, a town of Moldavia. 30 miles NNE. Galatz.

Girdleness, a cape on the east coast of Scotland. *Long.* 2. 2. W. *Lat.* 57. 4. N.

Gireft, a town of Persia, in Kerman. 100 miles ENE. Gomron, 130 SSE. Sirjian.

Giret, a town of Persia, in Mazanderan. 30 miles S. Fehrabad.

Girgé, a town of Egypt, situated about 400 yards from the left bank of the Nile. It is about 3 miles in circumference, and contains several mosques, bazars, and squares, but no marble buildings, or remains of ancient edifices. This is the capital of Upper Egypt, and residence of a sangiac or governor, who is one of the beys. He lives in great state, and continues in office three or four years, according to the pleasure of the divan at Cairo. Here is a convent of Franciscans, who pass for physicians; and are often in danger from the insolence of the janissaries, the most unruly of which are sent here from Cairo. 215 m. S. Cairo, 160 N. Syene. *Long.* 31. 52. E. *Lat.* 26. 30. N.

Girgenti, or *Agrigenti*, a town of the island of Sicily, near the south coast of the valley of Mazara, founded near the ruins of the ancient Agrigentum, the see of a bishop; situated on the river St. Blaise, about three miles from the sea. 47 miles S. Palermo. *Long.* 13. 33. E. *Lat.* 37. 22. N.

Girgitz, a town of Walachia. 40 miles NNE. Bucharest. *Long.* 26. 19. E. *Lat.* 45. 1. N.

Giria, a town of the island of Cephalonia. 16 miles W. Cephalonia.

Girmaw, a town of Prussia, in Samland. 25 miles NW. Königsberg.

Giroffens, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn. 4 miles N. Lavaur, 10. SSW. Gaillac.

Giromagny, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine. 6 m. NW. Befort, 28 SW. Colmar.

Giran, a town on the Ivory Coast.

Giron, a town of South-America, in the province of Quito. 25 miles S. Cuença.

Gironde, a department of France, bounded on the north-east by the department of the Lower Charente, on the east by the departments of the Dordogne and Lot and Garonne, on the south by the department of the Landes, and on the west by the sea. It takes its name from the river Gironde. Bourdeaux is the capital.

Gironde, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde. 4 m. W. La Reolle, 9 N. Bazas.

Gironde, a river of France, formed by the union of the Garonne and Dordogne, 12 miles north Bourdeaux, which runs into the Atlantic after a course about 27 miles NNW.

Gironella, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. 7 miles ENE. Solfona.

Giroft, a town of Persia, in the province of Kerman. 125 miles S. Sirjian.

Giru, a town of Persia, in the province of Mazanderan. 5 miles E. Fehrabad.

Girvan, a seaport of Scotland, in the county of Ayr, situated at the mouth of the river Girvan, with a commodious harbour capable of great improvement. It is burgh of barony, governed by bailies and counsellors annually elected. The chief employment is weaving cotton and woollen cloths; In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 2260; of whom 1360 were employed in trade and manufactures. The neighbourhood abounds in limestone and coal. 21 miles SSW. Ayr, 36 N. Port Patrick. *Long.* 4. 44. W. *Lat.* 55. 18. N.

Girvan, a river of Scotland, which rises in the NE. part of the county of Ayr, and runs into the sea a little below Girvan town.

Gisbourn, a town of England, in the west riding of Yorkshire. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 881. 37 miles SE. Manchester, 220 NNW. London. *Long.* 2. 25. W. *Lat.* 53. 56. N.

Gisborough, a town of England, in the north riding of the county of York, about six miles from the mouth of the Tecs; in the neighbourhood of which are considerable alum mines and works. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1719. 11 miles E. Stockton, 248 N. London. *Long.* 1. W. *Lat.* 54. 38. N.

Giselo, an island on the east side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 21. 22. E. *Lat.* 61. 40. N.

Gisgi, a town of Transylvania, near the Maros. 14 miles SW. Millenbach.

Gijshi, a town of Georgia, in the province of Kaketi. 115 miles SE. Teflis.

Gishubel, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Königgratz. 20 m. ENE. Königgratz.

Gising, a town and castle of Hungary. 14 miles SW. Steinam Anger.

Gisso, a town of Sweden, in Angermannland, on the Gidea. 16 m. W. Nordmalling.

Giflavy, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland. 20 m. SW. Jonkioping.

Gislebnitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin. 5 miles NW. Tabor.

Gifers, a town of France, and seat of a tribunal, in the department of the Eure. It was often taken and retaken when the English possessed Normandy. 27 m. NE. Evreux, 27 E. Rouen. *Long.* 1. 50. E. *Lat.* 49. 17. N.

Giffingheim, a town of Germany, in the county of Wertheim. 15 m. S. Wertheim.

Gift, a town of North-Carolina, on the Yadkin. 47 miles WNW. Salem.

Gistain, a town of Spain, in Aragon, situated on a brook in the Pyrenées, on the confines of France. In the neighbourhood are some mines of cobalt. 15 m. N. Ainsa.

Gistitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslau. 4 miles N. Nimbürg.

Gisto, a small island in the Adriatic. *Long.* 14. 51. E. *Lat.* 44. 36. N.

Gisund, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Drontheim. 44 miles NW. Drontheim.

Giti, a town of Thibet. 234 miles NNE. Delhi. *Long.* 79. 36. E. *Lat.* 32. 10. N.

Gitpour, a town of Mocaumpour. 47 miles SW. Mocaumpour.

Gitschin, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz. This town was taken and sacked by the Bohemians in 1442: and suffered greatly during the long war of the Swedes in Germany. 22 miles NW. Konigingratz, 44 NE. Prague. *Long.* 15. 20. E. *Lat.* 50. 23. N.

Giva, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Nattolia. 32 miles SE. Milets.

Givanirotondo, a town of Naples, in Capitanata. 9 miles W. Monte St. Angelo.

Giudel, a small island, near the south coast of Sardinia. *Long.* 9. 3. E. *Lat.* 39. 1. N.

Giuducca, (*La*), or *Zucca*, one of the islands adjoining to the city of Venice, said to owe its name to the Jews who formerly resided there. It contains ten churches, four monasteries, and as many nunneries.

Givet, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes. It anciently consisted of two small villages, in the county of Namur, on each side of the Meuse, near Charlemont; afterwards erected into two towns, one next to Charlemont, called *Givet St. Hilaire*, the other on the opposite side of the river, called *Givet Notre Dame*. The fortifications are the work of Vauban. 24 miles N. Mezieres, 15 NE. Rocroy. *Long.* 4. 51. E. *Lat.* 50. 7. N.

Giuf, (*La*), a district of Arabia, in the province of Nedsjed, east of Mount Ramlah.

Giula, a town of Hungary, situated on the river Keres; taken by the Turks in 1566; and retaken, in 1695, by the emperor, to whom it was confirmed by the peace of Carlowitz. 52 miles NNW. Temeswar, 88 N. Belgrade. *Long.* 20. 55. E. *Lat.* 46. 35. N.

Giulab, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Diarbekir. 18 miles NNE. Ourfa.

Giulenei, a small island in the Caspian sea. 130 miles S. Astrachan. *Long.* 47. 49. E. *Lat.* 44. 15. N.

Giulia Nuova, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, on the coast of the Adriatic. 12 miles ENE. Teramo.

Gium el Hascise, see *Curia Muria*.

Givonne, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes. 3 miles NE. Sedan.

Givors, a town of France, in the department of the Rhone and Loire. 12 miles S. Lyons.

Givry, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire. 4 miles W. Châlons-sur Saône, 7 S. Chagny. *Long.* 4. 50. E. *Lat.* 46. 47. N.

Giusmark, a town of Curdistan. 80 miles SSE. Betlis.

Giustendil, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria; the see of a Greek archbishop. 80 miles WNW. Sophia.

Giustendil, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria. 24 miles S. Sophia.

Gizel, a town of Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile. It is a considerable town, fortified by Ismael Bey, who also built a palace which was fortified and inhabited by Murad Bey. The walls are of great extent, with only one gate to the country; they are ten feet high, and three feet thick: the palace is in the south quarter near the Nile. Here is a cannon foundery: the houses are built of brick and clay; and the town has no other ornament than 4 or 5 mosques, with minarets and some palm-trees. A great number of earthen pots are made here, and of tiles, but coarse and without varnish, of which the Egyptians know not well the use. "If we credit some authors, says Norden, the city of Memphis was situated in the place where this town now stands; and I own that this opinion does not want probability; but if we attend to it carefully, we shall find necessary to strike off a great deal of the grandeur of that ancient capital of Egypt, or else raise extremely the plains all about it. In effect Gizel does not occupy half of the space of Old Cairo; and the plains that extend all around, never fail to be deluged at the overflowing of the Nile. Is it credible, that they should have built a city so great and famous in a place subject to be under water half of the year? Still less can it be imagined that ancient authors should have forgotten so particular a circumstance." This town was taken from the French by the British in June 1801. 3 miles SW. Cairo.

Giziginiskaia, a gulf at the north-west extremity of the Peninskoi sea, extending about fifty miles in length, and sixteen in breadth. *Long.* 160. 14. E. *Lat.* 67. to 68. N.

Gladbeck, or *Gladbach*, a town of France, in the department of the Roer, late in the dutchy of Juliers. 16 miles N. Juliers. *Long.* 6. 15. E. *Lat.* 51. 14. N.

Gladenbach, a town of Germany, in the principality of Upper Hesse. 12 miles N. Gießen, 8 miles W. Marburg.

Gladka, a fort of Russia, in the government of Caucasus, on the Malva. 36 miles W. Kizliar.

Glamford Briggs, corruptly *Glandford Bridge*, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, on a river, or canal, called *Ancholme*, navigable to the Humber, with considerable trade in corn, coals, and timber, and a large manufacture of skins. In 1801, the population was 1327. 23 miles N. Lincoln, 156 N. London. *Long.* 1. 30. W. *Lat.* 53. 32. N.

Glamis, or *Glammis*, a town of Scotland, in the county of Angus: with manufactures of yarn and linen cloth. Near it is a castle, now a seat of the Earl of Stanmore, and a royal residence where Malcolm II. was murdered. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1931, of whom 365 were employed in trade and manufactures. 6 m. SW. Forfar.

Glamorganshire, a county of South-Wales, bounded on the north by Brecknockshire, on the east by Monmouthshire, on the south by the Bristol channel, and on the west by Caermarthenshire; about 48 miles from east to west, and 27 from north to south. The greatest part of the sea coast forms a semi-circular sweep, the western extremity being formed into a narrow beak between the open channel on the one hand, and an arm running round to the Caermarthenshire coast on the other. Justin, a petty prince of this country, in the reign of William Rufus, revolting from his sovereign Rhys, and finding himself not a match for his power, by a rashness, which he repented of when too late, invited over to his assistance from England, by the means of one Ivo, a nobleman, to whom he had married his daughter, Robt. Fitz Haimon, a Norman, son of Haimon Dentatus earl of Corbul; who presently raising troops, and associating with him 12 knights, first engaged and slew Rhys, and then, allured by the fertility of the country, of which he had before ensured to himself the possession in prospect, turned his arms against Justin himself for not keeping his word with Ivo, soon dispossessed him of the patrimony of his ancestors, and divided the country between his own followers. On the north and north-east sides it is very mountainous, the soil of the hills extremely varied. In some parts they are absolute rocks, in others full of coal and iron. The surface over these mines produces plenty of fine wood. What corn grows in the county is principally between the south side of the

mountains and the sea, in a spacious vale, or plain, open to the latter. The roads over the mountains are excessively steep and stoney, strewed, as well as the heaths on each side of them, with stones of various sizes, detached from the rocks by the winter rains. The air on the north side is sharp, occasioned by the long continuance of the snow on the hills; but on the south side mild and temperate, improved by the sea breezes. Such is the profusion of coal and limestone in this county, that lime is the general manure of it, and there is scarce a cottage that is not white-washed regularly once a week. The plenty of coal, and the convenience of exportation, have brought a large copper work to Swansea. Glamorganshire contains one episcopal town, Llandaff; and several others, as Cardiff, Caerphilly, Neath, Bridgend, Swansea, Llantrisant, Merthyr-Tydvil, and Cowbridge. The principal rivers are the Tawe, the Neath, the Taw, the Osmore, and the Rumney. Glamorganshire is divided into ten hundreds, and 118 parishes; which, in 1801, contained 71,525 inhabitants, of whom 6903 were employed in trade and manufacture, and 18,515 in agriculture. Two members are returned to the British parliament, viz. one for the county, and one for the town of Cardiff.

Glan, a river of France, which runs into the Nahe, 3 miles E. Sobernheim.

Glan, a river of Carinthia, which rises near Kofstberg, and joins the Gurck, 4 miles E. Clagenfurt.

Glanden, a town of Prussia, in Natangen. 30 miles S. Brandenburg.

Glandeves, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, formerly flourishing, and the see of a bishop; but the overflowing of the Var compelled a great part of the inhabitants to leave the town, and to remove to Entrevaux, which was not far from it; and it is now almost abandoned.

Glandore, an harbour of Ireland, in the county of Cork. 3 miles W. Rois Bay.

Glanc, a river of France, which runs into the Dordogne, near Argental, in the department of the Correze.

Glandford Bridge, see *Glamford Briggs*.

Glannen, or *Glomme*, see *Glomme*.

Glanfhammar, a town of Sweden, in the province of Nericia. 7 miles NE. Obreo.

Glaris, or *Glarus*, a canton of Switzerland, and eighth in the order of the league, surrounded with lofty mountains on all sides, except towards the north: these mountains are covered with eternal snow; in the lower parts fruit-trees flourish very well. The inhabitants cultivate but little grain; their principal riches arising from their meadows and pastures. These pastures in the Alps are of a superior quality; medicinal plants are abundant, so as even to become an object

of commerce. The Alps of Glaris afford a large field not only for the botanist, but for natural history in general, in a prodigious variety of uncommon plants, divers metals and minerals, crystals, medicinal springs, petrifications, large slate, which forms a considerable article of exportation, &c. It is supposed that 10,000 head of cattle, and 4000 sheep, may be fed during the summer season on the mountains of this canton. In the main, however, these different productions of the Alps cannot compensate for the inconveniences arising from a cold and mountainous country. The great extent occupied by rocks, precipices, inaccessible forests, barren heaths, and perpetual snow, lessen the enjoyment of man, culture, and population; frequent inundations are caused by sudden thaws or rain, always more abundant in mountainous countries; to these may be added the falls of snow, of earth and rocks from the mountains, storms, and tempests. Glaris formerly belonged to the abbey of Seckingen in Swabia. Towards the latter end of the 13th century, it became, as a fief, subject to the emperor, Rodolphus I. of the house of Austria. In 1351, being oppressed by the house of Austria, the people of Glaris entered into an alliance with the cantons of Schweitz, Lucerne, Zurich, Underwalden, and Uri, by whose assistance they became free, and enjoyed their liberties unmolested till 1388, when the Austrians made an irruption into the canton, with a force sufficient, as they arrogantly thought, totally to subdue it, pillaging the country, and massacring the inhabitants. It was then that 350 troops of Glaris, assisted by 30 Switzers, resisted the whole strength of the Austrian army; the former were posted advantageously upon the mountains, and the latter, to the number of 15,000, at a village called *Näfels*. In this situation the Austrians began the attack; but were soon compelled to retreat with great precipitation, by a shower of stones poured upon them from the heights: in this moment of confusion, the inhabitants rushed down upon the enemy with such redoubled fury, that they broke their ranks; and after an immense slaughter, forced the remainder to retire from the canton. In 1523, the reformed religion was introduced into this country, but the religious war between the cantons, in 1531, prevented its becoming universal. The government is purely democratic; every person who is 16 years of age has a vote in the *landsgemeind*, or general assembly, which, except on extraordinary occasions, is only held yearly, in the month of May. This general assembly has a right to make new laws, levy contributions, make alliances, and treat of war or peace. The executive power is entrusted to a *landrath*, or council, composed of 48 Protestant mem-

bers and 15 Roman Catholics. The chief of the republic is called *Landamman*, who is alternately chosen from the two religions, only with this difference, that when a Protestant, his office continues three years, and when a Catholic, only two. Every man, from the age of 16 to 60, is obliged to register himself in the national militia. The contribution of this canton for the army of the confederacy is 400 men. The whole population amounts to more than 16,000 souls.

Glaris, a town of Switzerland, and capital of a canton of the same name, situated upon the Linth; large and populous. The town house is a handsome structure. The hospital and the church serve both for Protestants and Roman Catholics. It is the seat of justice, and the assemblies of the people are held here in the open air, according to the custom of the ancient Gauls and Germans. 32 m. E. Lucerne. *Long.* 9. 3. E. *Lat.* 26. 58. N.

Glaris, a town of the Grisons. 3 miles SW. Davos.

Glarnish, a mountain of Switzerland. 7 miles WSW. Glaris.

Glensdorf, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Koniggratz. 6 miles NNW. Trautenu.

Glensdorf, a town of Silesia, in the province of Neisse. 11 miles SW. Patzchkau.

Glas Island, one of the smaller Hebrides, near the east coast of Lewis, at the entrance of East Loch Tarbet. *Long.* 6. 40. W. *Lat.* 57. 50. N.

Glasgow, a city of Scotland, in the county of Lanerk, situated on the banks of the Clyde, which, by an act of parliament, and at a considerable expence, has been within these last thirty years made navigable for vessels drawing seven feet six inches water. It was formerly the see of a bishop, said to have been founded in the sixth century, and erected into an archbishopric in the fifteenth. The cathedral escaped the ill-directed zeal of the reformers, and still remains at least a venerable monument of the Gothic architecture, preserved by the care of the inhabitants. In 1172, Glasgow was erected into a royal borough. In 1611, the city received a charter from James VI.; and, in 1636, another from King Charles I. with considerable power and privileges, which charters were confirmed by acts of parliament in 1661 and 1690. The principal trade of Glasgow formerly was the curing and exporting of salmon and herrings, the principal market for which was France; from whence they import wines, brandy, and salt. On the union with England, in 1707, the merchants of Glasgow first entered into the American trade: and in 1775, they imported upwards of 57,000 hogsheads of tobacco, 5000 of sugar, upwards of 110 puncheons o. rum, and 500 bags of cotton

Since the decline of the American trade, the merchants have found new channels, and the trade is still increasing. Varieties of manufactures are carried on at Glasgow, the principal of which seem to be in the articles of cotton, pottery, coarse earthen-ware, hats, stockings, gloves, ropes, cordage, glass, and several others. In 1801, the population of Glasgow, including the barony and Gorbals, was 77,385, of which 22335 were employed in trade and manufactures. The barony comprehends 15 or 16 villages adjoining or near, and contained 26,710 inhabitants, of whom 1562 were employed in agriculture, and 4498 in manufactures: so that the population of eight parishes was 46,779. Glasgow was originally one parish, but now, for the benefit of the poor and ease of ministers, divided into eight, with as many churches, besides three chapels of ease, several hospitals and charitable foundations, and a public infirmary. The university of Glasgow was founded in 1454, under the direction of a chancellor, rector, dean, principal, and 14 professors. In the neighbourhood coals are found in great abundance; in some of the pits iron ore has been discovered of good quality. 38 miles W. Edinburgh, 406 N. London. *Long.* 4. 15. W. *Lat.* 55. 53. N.

Glasgow, a town of New-York, on the east coast of lake Cayuga. 8 m. S. Cayuga.

Glasga, see *Gaspar*.

Glasghouse Bay, a bay on the east coast of New Holland; between Cape Moreton and the Glasghouses.

Glasghouses, three hills on the east coast of New Holland, so called from their supposed resemblance, by Capt. Cook, in 1770. *Lat.* 26. 28. S.

Glasbatten, or *Glasfitten*, a town of Hungary, celebrated for its hot baths, and near it are some rich gold mines. 7 miles from Schemnitz.

Glaslough, a town of Ireland, in the county of Monaghan. 5 miles NNE. Monaghan.

Glasfarrick Point, a cape on the eastern coast of Ireland, in the county of Wexford. *Long.* 6. 12. W. *Lat.* 52. 55. N.

Glasbutten, a town of Saxony, near which is a silver mine. 8 miles S. Dresden.

Glaslyn, a river of North-Wales, which rises in Plimlimmon mountain, and afterwards joins two or three other streams to form the Severn.

Glasfenbury, a town of the state of Connecticut. 17 miles WNW. Windham.

Glastonbury, a town of England, in the county of Somerset, which owes its origin to a celebrated abbey; situated in a low marshy country, supposed to have been built about the year 708, in the reign of King Ina, who endowed it with great privileges. About the year 873, it was ruined by the Danes; but was re-edified by King Edmund,

the ninth Saxon monarch, who exempted it from all impositions and oppressions, and rendered it entirely subject to and dependent on the abbey. In this state it continued till the year 1184, when both it and the abbey were consumed by fire. It was again rebuilt by the liberality of King Henry III.; but on the 11th of September 1276, it was once more destroyed by that dreadful earthquake which precipitated the church of St. Michael from the Tor-hill, and greatly damaged other structures in the country. It now principally consists of two streets, in both of which many houses are entirely built or patched up with stones from the abbey. The town of Glastonbury comprehends two parishes, which contain upwards of 360 houses. The abbey is said to owe its foundation to Joseph of Arimathea, who planted his staff, that is, took up his abode here, and built an oratory in honour of the Virgin Mary. In the year 542, the celebrated King Arthur, after being mortally wounded, was brought and interred there. In 605, a regular society was instituted by St. Augustine, who was sent into England by Pope Gregory the Great to preach the gospel. About this time it obtained the name of *Glasteinbyri*, by which, with some little variation, it has ever since been called. Several bishops and kings were great benefactors; but Ina excelled all his predecessors in munificence; he pulled down the old monastery, and rebuilt it in the most sumptuous and magnificent manner, to the honour of CHRIST, and the apostles St. Peter and St. Paul; adorning the edifice with a costly chapel, garnished and plated over with 2640 pounds weight of silver, and an altar with 264 pounds weight of gold. Besides which he gave rich ornaments thereto, as chalice, censer, candlesticks, basin, bucket, images, and pall for the altar, of incredible value, with precious gems for the embroidery of the celebrating robes. Succeeding monarchs were zealous in ratifying, confirming, and adding to all the grants that had been made to this illustrious foundation. In short (to use the words of a Glastonbury historian) kings and queens, not only of the West Saxons, but of other kingdoms of the heptarchy, several archbishops and bishops, many dukes, and the nobility of both sexes, thought themselves happy in increasing the revenues of this venerable house, to obtain them a place of sepulture therein. However, during the dreadful depredations of the Danes, both the monastery and town of Glastonbury began to drop their splendour, and exhibit the appearance of ruin and distress. To restore it to its ancient dignity was the business of King Edmund, who appointed St. Dunstan abbot over it, and permitted him to make free use of his regal treasury to enable

him to rebuild it. The lands which, before the Norman conquest, the monastery of Glastonbury possessed, by the grants of different kings and others, were immense in number and in value. Richard Whiting, the last abbot of Glastonbury, was unwilling to surrender his abbey to King Henry VIII. or to lend an ear to any of the solicitations which were offered him; whereupon, by false pretence, they seized on him at his manor-house of Sharpham, in 1539, and without much formal process as to law or equity, he was dragged on a hurdle to the Tor hill, where, without the least regard to his age, his sanctity, or his entreaties to revisit his convent, he was hanged; his head set upon the abbey gate, and his quarters sent to Wells, Bath, Ivelchester, and Bridgwater. The fate of the abbot and the abbey being thus decided, the buildings and revenues of this house, which had flourished for such a length of time, became the objects of depredation. Those riches which had flowed from the treasury of monarchs, and those structures which had outbraved the shock of time, and the inclemency of ages, sunk together. The estates of the monastery, devolving to the crown, were either granted or sold away. The revenues, in 1444, were valued at 11,511. 6s. 8d.; and in 1534, at 3311. 7s. 6d. The foundation plot of ground on which the abbey and its office were erected, comprised no less than 60 acres of ground. Of this immense range of buildings, scarce a vestige now is to be seen; and all that remains of this once magnificent pile, are some fragments of the church, St. Joseph's chapel, and the abbot's kitchen. The rest is reduced to a heap of rubbish, loading the surface of its site with unseemly ruins. Not only the town, but the environs of Glastonbury, abound with religious reliques. The most conspicuous is the tor or tower of St. Michael, standing upon a very high hill, north-eastward from the town, on which poor Whiting met his untimely end. On this bleak and desolate spot, the Saints Phaganus and Diruvianus erected a small oratory to the honour of St. Michael the archangel, which was re-edified by St. Patrick, and beautified by some of his successors. The succeeding abbots enlarged upon the ancient plan, and here built not only a large and elegant church and monastery; but also other buildings, dwelling-houses, and offices, and obtained many grants of privileges from several of the kings. The whole of the buildings which had been erected on this hill by several abbots at a vast expence, the labour being very great to convey materials up the immense ascent, were totally destroyed by the earthquake which happened in 1271, but afterwards more splendidly rebuilt, and that church erected, of which the tower still

remains, and lifts its head into the clouds; an object of admiration to travellers, and an ornament to the surrounding country. In 1801, the population of Glastonbury was 2035. 5 miles SSW. Wells, 126 W. London. *Long.* of the Tor, 2. 41. W. *Lat.* 51. 9. N.

Glatt, a river of Germany, which runs into the Neckar, two miles north from Sultz, in Wurtemberg.

Glatt, or *Glatten*, a town of Germany, in the county of Fugger. 4 miles E. Dornstetten.

Glatt, a river of Switzerland, which runs into the Rhine, 2 miles below Egglisau.

Glatten, a mountain of Switzerland. 10 miles. SSW. Glaris.

Glatz, a town of Silesia, and capital of a principality of the same name, situated on the Neisse, built on the side of a mountain, on the summit of which is a large and strong castle. The town contains about 400 houses within the walls, and as many in four faux-bourgs. It is a place of considerable trade. It has been frequently pillaged and burnt, and the subject of incessant discords between the Poles and Bohemians, not to mention the two destructive fires of 1015 and 1033. In 1056, it was also taken and laid in ashes by the Emperor Conrad. In 1463, 1469, and 1524, it again suffered by fire. Its severest siege, however, was that which it held out, in 1622, against the united forces of the emperor Ferdinand II. and his allies. In 1742, the Prussians took it by capitulation. In 1760, it was taken by the Austrians under General Laudohn. 54 miles S. Breslau, 80 E. Prague. *Long.* 16. 26. E. *Lat.* 50. 16. N.

Glatz, a principality of Silesia, lying on the borders of Bohemia, surrounded on all sides by mountains. It is every where mountainous, intersected with vallies, meadows, corn-fields, woodlands, and small rivers. In a good year it produces wheat sufficient, in bad seasons it is supplied from the neighbouring countries. It has excellent pasture grounds, which feed great numbers of cattle; wood and game are plentiful. It contains quarries of mill-stones, free-stone, and marble. Jasper, topazes, and cornelians are found in some places. Here are mines of coal, copper, and silver; with several mineral springs. *Glatz* has belonged to several princes: from the year 1561 to 1742 it was annexed to the crown of Bohemia. In the year 1742, the empress Maria Theresa ceded it to Frederick II. king of Prussia, and his heirs for ever, with entire sovereignty, and absolute independence of the crown of Bohemia. The country forms only one circle, divided into six districts. *Glatz* is the capital.

Glatz Kogel, a mountain of Austria. 12 miles S. Steyr.

Glavacia, a town of Walachia. 35 miles W. Bucharest.

Glaubotte, a town of Prussia, in Nätangen. 14 miles SE. Bartenstein.

Glauch, or *Glauchau*, a town of Saxony, in the lordship of Schonburg, on the Mulda, containing about 600 houses: the inhabitants are engaged in manufactures of stuffs. 46 m. W. Dresden, 6 N. Zwickau. *Long.* 12. 25. E. *Lat.* 50. 45. N.

Glauche, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Magdeburg, joining to the town of Halle, but governed by its proper magistrates. Here are four schools, or seminaries, in which the languages, theology, mathematics, music, &c. are taught by 120 preceptors. It is sometimes considered a faux-bourg of Halle.

Glazic, a small island in the English Channel, near the coast of France. *Long.* 2. 56. W. *Lat.* 47. 26. N.

Glazov, a town of Russia, in the government of Viatka, on the Tchevtza. 56 miles ESE. Viatka. *Long.* 51. E. *Lat.* 58. 5. N.

Glean, a river of England, which rises about four or five miles north Stamford in Lincolnshire, and runs into the estuary called the Wash, 5 miles NE. Spalding.

Glebec, a town of the state of Virginia. 10 miles SE. Tappahanoc.

Glebokie, see *Hlubokie*.

Glebow, a town of the dutchy of Courland. 18 miles S. Mittaw.

Gleiberg, or *Glitzberg*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Nassau-Weilburg. 2 miles N. Gießen, 8 NE. Wetzlar.

Gleichen, a county of Germany, in the principality of Gotha, divided between the princes of Gotha, Hohenlohe, Hatzfeld, and Schwartzburg; situated on the banks of the Ohr, between Erfurt and Gotha. The assessment was 88 florins for a Roman month.

Gleichenberg, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 10 miles N. Racklsburg.

Gleichenbergen, or *Gleichem Berg*, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 4 miles E. Romhild.

Gleichenstein, a town and castle of Germany, in the territory of Eichsfeld. 7 miles SE. Heiligenstadt.

Gleina, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Naumburg. 3 miles E. Zeitz.

Gleinck, a town of Austria. 2 m. N. Steyr.

Gleinstotten, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 14 miles SE. Voitsberg.

Gleifs, a town of Swisserland, in the Valais. 26 miles E. Sion.

Gleissenberg, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Bamberg. 3 miles ESE. Schlusfeld.

Gleiwitz, or *Gliwice*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppeln. 21 miles NE. Ratibon. *Long.* 18. 35. E. *Lat.* 50. 17. N.

Glems, a river of Wurtemberg, which runs into the Enz, 2 miles N. Mark Groningen.

Glemsford, a town of England, in Suffolk. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1215, of whom 666 were employed in trade and manufactures. 4 miles NW. Sudbury.

Glenan Islands, a cluster of small islands, in the Atlantic, near the coast of France. *Long.* 3. 55. W. *Lat.* 47. 43. N.

Glen Almond, a vale of Scotland, in the county of Perth. 8 miles N. Crieff.

Glen Alot, a vale of Scotland, in the county of Sutherland. 14 miles N. Dornoch.

Glen Artney, a vale of Scotland, in the county of Perth. 4 miles NE. Callender.

Glen Carrell, a vale of Scotland, in the county of Sutherland. 12 m. N. Dornoch.

Glencoe, a vale of Scotland, in the county of Argyle, near Loch Leven; where, in the year 1691, the inhabitants were massacred, contrary to the faith of a royal proclamation. 17 miles N. Inverary.

Glenesroy, a vale of Scotland, in the county of Argyle, north-east of Loch Loung.

Glen Derby, a vale of Scotland, in the county of Perth. 10 miles N. Dunkeld.

Glenegad Head, a cape of Ireland, in the county of Donegal. *Long.* 7. 4. W. *Lat.* 55. 20. N.

Glenely, a river of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, which runs into the sea, 3 miles S. Geron Point.

Glen Fichan, a vale of Scotland, in the west part of the county of Argyle.

Glen Fiddich, a vale of Scotland, in the county of Bamff. 12 miles SE. Inverary.

Glen Fine, a vale of Scotland, in the county of Argyle, north of Loch Fine.

Glen Finglass, a vale of Scotland, in the county of Perth.

Glenarriff, an harbour of Ireland, in the county of Cork, on the north-east part of Bantry Bay. *Long.* 9. 22. W. *Lat.* 51. 43. N.

Glen Garry, a vale of Scotland, in the county of Inverness, north of Loch Garry.

Glen Grudy, a vale of Scotland, in the county of Ross, north of Loch Fairnifh.

Glenicza, a river of the dutchy of Warsaw, which runs into the Obra, near Koltzen.

Glen Kinglass, a vale of Scotland, in the county of Argyle. 20 miles N. George's Town.

Glen Lednock, a vale of Scotland, in the county of Perth. 10 miles NW. Crieff.

Glen Lochy, a vale of Scotland, in the county of Argyle, north-east of Glenorchy.

Glenlute, a town of Scotland, in the county of Wigton, which owes its rise to an abbey of Cisterians, founded in 1190, called Vallis Lucis. It is situated at the northern extremity of a large bay to which it gives name. 16 miles E. Portpatrick, 18 W. Wigton. *Long.* 4. 27. W. *Lat.* 54. 58. N.

Glenluc Bay, a large bay on the south coast of Scotland extending from the Mull of Galloway to Burrow Head. It is named from the town of Glenluc, in Wigtonshire. *Long.* 4. 50. W. *Lat.* 54. 50. N.

Glen Lyon, a vale of Scotland, in the county of Perth.

Glenmore, a vale of Scotland, in the county of Perth. 12 m. NE. Blair Athol.

Glenmore, a small island on the west coast of Scotland, at the mouth of Loch Suart. *Lat.* 56. 38. N.

Glen Morriston, a vale of Scotland, in the county of Inverness. 5 m. W. Fort Augustus.

Glen Moy, a vale of Scotland, in the county of Angus, north-west of Brechin.

Glen Muik, a vale of Scotland, in the county of Ross.

Glenorchy, a village and vale of Scotland, in the county of Argyle. 13 m. N. Inverary.

Glen Queich, a vale of Scotland, in the county of Perth. 10 miles N. Crieff.

Glen Rinnes, a vale of Scotland, in the county of Bamff. 7 miles SE. Inveravon.

Glen Shee, a vale of Scotland, in the county of Perth. 15 miles E. Blair Athol.

Glenfriel, a vale of Scotland, on the borders of the counties of Perth and Ross, north side of Loch Duich. In 1718, a small body of Highlanders, with 300 Spaniards, seized on a pass in this vale, under the command of the Earl of Seaforth; but they were soon dispersed, and the Spaniards surrendered prisoners of war.

Glen Urquhart, a vale of Scotland, in the county of Inverness.

Glen Talder, a vale of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen, between Loch Garr and the river Dee.

Glers, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol. 21 miles W. Bolzano.

Glese, a river of Louisiana, which runs into the Mississippi. *Long.* 90. 14. W. *Lat.* 37. 15. N.

Gleucherawiese, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 6 miles ESE. Romhild.

Gliany, a town of Poland, in the kingdom of Galicia. 20 miles E. Lemberg.

Gliesa, a town of Sweden, in West-Bothnia. 25 miles WNW. Tornea.

Glilovi, a town of Asia, in Dagestan. 90 miles N. Teflis.

Glikean, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Epire. 26 miles W. Arta.

Glimany, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia. 20 miles ENE. Lemberg.

Glinns Helm, one of the small Orkney islands. 2 miles S. Panton.

Glinay, a river of Croatia, which runs into the Save, 12 miles W. Petrinia.

Glinbatin, a mountain of Servia. 30 miles S. Jenibasar.

Glinino, a town of Russia, in the govern-

ment of Novgorod, on the Msta. 12 miles SE. Borovign.

Glinjsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Tchernigov. 80 m. SE. Tchernigov.

Glitzendorff, a town of Austria. 5 miles NE. Entzersdorf.

Glitnes, one of the smaller Shetland islands, on the east coast of Shetland. 11 miles N. Lerwick. *Long.* 1. 16. W. *Lat.* 60. 22. N.

Glitschen, a river of Switzerland, which runs into the lake of Thurn, near Interlacken, in the canton of Berne.

Gliuben, a town of European Turkey, in Dalmatia. 18 miles SE. Mostar.

Glocester, see Gloucester.

Glocovni, a river of Croatia, which runs into the Czernitz near Tfasma.

Gloeshti, a town of Walachia. 50 miles N. Bucharest. *Long.* 26. 16. E. *Lat.* 45. 13. N.

Glogau, a principality of Silesia, situated on each side of the Oder, on the borders of Poland. It produces corn and wine in plenty, the forests are well furnished with wood, and in some parts are mines of iron; a great number of sheep are fed, and the wool is wrought into different manufactures. It is divided into six circles; Great Glogau is the capital. In the year 1241, it was governed by princes of its own, after that it belonged to the King of Poland, to the King of Bohemia, to the Emperor, and last of all to the King of Prussia.

Glogau, (*Gros*), a town of Silesia, and capital of the principality of Glogau, built in the year 1110, on the south side of the Oder, and now considered as a fortress, being taken by the Prussians in the year 1741, who strengthened the fortifications. It is the seat of the governor, and a commandant, of divers tribunals, a bishop's court, &c. It contains two Catholic churches, one of which is collegiate, three convents, a Lutheran church and school, and a chapel for Calvinists. 62 miles NW. Breslau, 100 ENE. Dresden. *Long.* 16. 5. E. *Lat.* 51. 39. N.

Glogau, Ober, or *Little*, or *Gorny Glogowice*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppeln. 22 miles ESE. Neisse, 19 S. Oppeln. *Long.* 17. 48. E. *Lat.* 50. 16. N.

Glognitz, a town of Austria. 28 miles S. Vienna, 16 SW. Ebenfurth.

Glogovnitza, a town of Croatia. 4 miles NNE. Creutz.

Glonne, a river of Sweden, which passes by Tonset, Kongswinger, &c. and runs into the North sea, near Fredericksstadt. The current of this river is exceedingly rapid, and from the many cataracts very precipitous, so that it undermines the banks. In the year 1702, a remarkable and dreadful accident happened from this circumstance,

The feat of the Lord Wærnsfeikiold sunk down into an abyfs of 100 fathom deep, the gap being instantaneously filled up by a piece of water about 3 or 400 ells long, and half as broad. The house was doubly walled; but of these, as well as the high towers, not a trace was to be seen: with it perished fourteen souls, and 200 head of cattle; Lord and Lady Wærnsfeikiold, two children, and the steward, escaped. The lady being near her time was attended by a midwife, who, in a great fright, came to acquaint them that the house and ground began to give way; on which they immediately left the place, and went to the feat of their brother.

Glon, a river of Bavaria, which runs into the Ammer near Crantzberg.

Glorious Islands, two small islands in the Indian sea. *Long.* 47. 15. E. *Lat.* 11. 32. S.

Gros la Ferrière, a town of France, in the department of the Orne. 6 miles N. l'Aigle, 24 W. Evreux.

Glofkar, a small island in the Baltic, east of Aland. *Long.* 20. 13. E. *Lat.* 60. 20. N.

Gloucester, a city of England, and capital of the county to which it gives name, on the east side of the Severn; formerly surrounded with walls, and defended by a castle, which was decayed in Camden's time: this castle was built in the reign of William the Conqueror. Gloucester was taken from the Britons about the year 579, by Cœaulin, the first king of the West-Saxons. It afterwards came into the hands of the Mercians, and a nunnery was founded here by Offic, king of Northumberland, by permission of Etheired king of the Mercians, and a church was built by Edelfleda, a famous Mercian lady. In the latter end of the 9th century, the Danes ravaged the country, and fixed their abode in this town. In the middle of the 11th century, the older church being destroyed, a new one was built for the monks by Aldred bishop of Worcester, afterwards archbishop of York, which, in succeeding times, received considerable additions; and was more especially enlarged and repaired with the offerings made at the tomb of King Edward II. who was buried here, under a monument of alabaster. In the year 1541, Gloucester was erected into a bishopric by King Henry VIII. and the abbey-church became a cathedral. Gloucester was plundered by Prince Edward, son of Edward III. during the barons' wars. In the year 1643, Gloucester declared for the parliament, being supported by a garrison under the command of Colonel Maffey. King Charles I. laid siege to it in person; but for want of sufficient necessaries was not able to take the town before the Earl of Essex was sent to its relief, on which the king was compelled to retire. During the siege six churches were destroyed out of eleven, so that Glou-

cester now contains five churches and a cathedral. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 7579, of whom 2317 were employed in trade and manufactures. The city contains four principal streets, besides several smaller, well paved, and in general well built. It was erected into a borough by King John, and a charter of corporation granted by King Henry III. The trade is considerable, on account of the Severn. In the reign of William the Conqueror, and before, the principal trade consisted in manufacturing iron. Their tribute, as appears in Domesday Book, demanded by the king, was 26 ires of iron, and 100 iron bars for the use of the king's fleet, and a few pints of honey: (an ires is ten bars). The principal manufacture now is making pins. Besides the churches for established religion, there are places of worship for dissenters and quakers, with several charity schools, and a county infirmary. Two markets are held weekly, on Wednesday and Saturday. Gloucester sends two members to parliament. By the last charter, granted by King Charles II. the corporation consists of a mayor, high steward, recorder, twelve aldermen, town-clerk, and two sheriffs, &c. 34 miles NNE. Bristol, 26 S. Worcester, 106 WNW. London. *Long.* 2. 15. W. *Lat.* 51. 48. N.

Gloucester, a county of the state of Rhode Island, in North-America.

Gloucester, a town of New Jersey, situated on the east side of the Delaware. 5 miles S. Philadelphia. *Long.* 75. 10. W. *Lat.* 39. 53. N.

Gloucester, a town of Virginia, situated on the north side of York river. 20 miles SE. West Point. *Long.* 76. 30. W. *Lat.* 37. 18. N.

Gloucester Island, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, about six miles long, and a mile wide, surrounded with rocks, against which the sea beats with great violence; discovered by Captain Wallis in 1767. It is inhabited, and the men appeared armed with long pikes or poles. *Long.* 140. 4. W. *Lat.* 19. 15. S.

Gloucester Islands, two islands in the South Pacific Ocean. One, *Long.* 146. W. *Lat.* 20. 38. S.; the other, *Long.* 146. 15. W. *Lat.* 20. 34. S.

Gloucestershire, a county of England, bounded on the north by Worcestershire and Warwickshire, on the east by Oxfordshire, on the south by Wiltshire and Somersetshire, and on the west by Monmouthshire, the Bristol Channel; and Herefordshire. It is divided into 28 hundreds, which contain one city, 26 market-towns, and 280 parishes. The length from north-east to south-west about 65 miles, and the breadth from 20 to 30. In 1801, the population was 250,809; of whom 19,645 were employed in trade

and manufacture, and 49,420 in agriculture. The soil and cultivation of Gloucestershire differ in different parts. On the Cotswold hills the soil is in general loamy, with stones; the earth shallow, seldom allowing the plough to enter more than four or five inches, beneath which is generally a kind of limestone. In some places the land is stiff and sour. About Fairford and Cirencester the soil is richer and deeper. The farms in general are large; great quantities of sheep are fed here, formerly celebrated for the fineness of their wool, and the smallness of their fleece. It is not improbable that the fine-woolled sheep of Spain might originally have been procured from Cotswold, sent over by Richard I. or Edward I. This breed of sheep has been changed for others of a larger kind, which produce a larger fleece of coarser wool. Here are many considerable dairy farms, and between the hills are some excellent meadows. What is called the *Vale of Berkeley*, is an extensive and fertile plain, lying on both sides of the Severn, in the south-west part of the county. This part of the county is celebrated for its excellent cheese. The vale about the city of Gloucester contains excellent meadow and pasture land. Towards Tewkesbury, the soil is a sandy loam, rich and deep, chiefly employed in grazing and dairying. In the forest of Dean, it was formerly supposed the best ship-timber grew: this forest at present contains but a small part of what it did formerly; however, some pains are taken to preserve what remains. The woollen manufacture is carried on to a great extent in this county, particularly at Dursley, Stroud, Wootton-Underedge, Painswick, Minchin-Hampton, and their neighbourhood. Mines of coal abound in Kingswood and the neighbourhood of Bristol, and mines of iron in the forest of Dean. Great quantities of cider are made in the villages on the banks of the Severn; a kind of which, called Styre cider, is almost peculiar to the western banks of that river. Besides the city of Gloucester, the principal towns are Cirencester, Tewkesbury, Berkeley, Camden, Dursley, Newnham, Marshfield, Dean, Painswick, Tetbury, Cheltenham, Hampton or Minchin-Hampton, Fairford, Sodbury, Wootton-Underedge, Lechlade, Wickwar, Winchcomb, Stroud, Colford, Newent, Stow on the Wold, Morton, Northleach, Thornbury, and Stanley. Eight members are returned to parliament, viz. for the county, Gloucester, Cirencester, and Tewkesbury, two each.

Gloucester-House, a station in North-America, appointed for the fur trade with the Indians. *Long.* 86. 59. W. *Lat.* 51. 24. N.

Glover's Reef, rocks on the bay of Honduras. *Long.* 88. 20. W. *Lat.* 16. N.

Glubokaia, a town of Russia, in the government of Kolyvan. 72 miles E. Semipalatnoi.

Gluchov, a town of Russia, in the government of Novgorod Sieverskoi. 40 miles ESE. Novgorod Sieverskoi.

Glücksburg, a town of Denmark, with a fortress, in the dutchy of Sleswick. 9 miles E. Flensburg.

Gluckstadt, a seaport town of Germany, in the dutchy of Holstein, belonging to Denmark, situated on the Elbe, which at this place receives a small river, called the Rhine. Gluckstadt is regular and well built. The market-place looks into the main streets. The adjacent country being hollow and marshy, a stone causeway of near three-quarters of a mile in length has been carried along it from Krempe. On the land side the town may be laid under water. There being no springs here, the greatest part of the houses have cisterns for the receiving of rain; and those which are without such conveniences are obliged to use the harbour water, or that of the new moat. Storms and inundations being frequent in these parts, the inhabitants have not been negligent in making proper fences. This town is the seat of the king's regency, and the offices and courts connected with it. Both the garrison and palace congregation frequent the town church. Here is also a free grammar-school. The Calvinists are permitted a church, the Roman Catholics a chapel, and the Jews a synagogue. In 1738, a commercial college was instituted here by King Christian VI. it being a place of some trade; and in 1750, King Frederic V. established an office for keeping the harbour in good condition. Adjoining to this harbour is a basin for the reception of vessels. Gluckstadt was built in 1620, by permission of Christian IV. in a waste called the Wilderness; who, in the patent granted to it, gave orders that it should be named Gluckstadt, or the Fortunate Town; conferring on it at the same time many customs, rights, and privileges, as enjoyed by the town of Wilster; and soon after it was invested with the Lubeck and Hamburg rights. The palace of Glücksburg here, which was erected by the same king, has been long since pulled down. The town has been several times besieged, particularly in 1628, by the Imperialists, but has never been taken. The King of Denmark attempted to oblige ships passing up the Elbe to pay toll here; but the strong resistance which was made to it by all the powers of Europe occasioned it to be given up. 28 miles NW. Hamburg. *Long.* 9. 20. E. *Lat.* 53. 51. N.

Glummen, a town of Prussia, in the province of Natangen. 24 m. S. Königsberg.

Glurentz, or *Glurns*, a town of the county

of Tyrol, situated on the river Adige, built in the year 1362, and surrounded with walls in 1530. In 1799, it was taken by the French. 36 miles W. Brixen, 13 W. Tyrol. *Long.* 10. 26. E. *Lat.* 46. 38. N.

Glyn, a county of Georgia.

Gneinfeld, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wurzburg. 4 m. NW. Ebern.

Gmund, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wurzburg. 3 m. SSW. Ebern.

Gmund, or *Gmunden*, see *Gemunden*.

Gnaa, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 24 miles SE. Gratz, 80 S. Vienna.

Gnappeeik, a town of Birmah, on the Irawaddy; this town is so named from the Gnapec, or Napee, a sort of sprat, half pickled and half putrid, used universally as a sauce by the Birmans, which forms an extensive branch of trade. 110 miles NNW. Rangoon.

Gnarp, a town of Sweden, in the province of Helsingland. 20 miles N. Hudwicksfal.

Gnatzkow, a town of anterior Pomerania. 3 miles SW. Wolgast.

Gnerden, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 220 miles NNE. Schiras, 150 E. Ispahan. *Long.* 55. E. *Lat.* 32. 20. N.

Gnerrouth, a town of Birmah, on the Irawaddy. 10 miles NE. Pagham.

Gnesen, or *Gnesna*, a city of the dutchy of Warsaw, late of Poland, in the palatinate of Kalish, said to be the oldest town in the country, being built as it is said by King Lechus I. founder of the monarchy, and called *Gnesna*, from an eagle's nest found there, which in the Polish language is called *Gnesiad*. The kings of Poland were crowned, and the regalia kept here, till the year 1320, when they were removed to Cracow. It suffered very much by a dreadful fire in 1613, and has been declining ever since; so that it is now only considerable for being the see of an archbishop, who was primate of all Poland, legate of the holy see, and in case of the king's death, regent, till a new king was chosen, whom also he claimed the right of declaring and crowning. He signed himself *Legatus Natus et Regni Polonie Primas et Primus Princeps*. He could reverse all proceedings in any of the bishop's courts; and it was death to draw a sword in his presence. A golden cross was carried before him when he went to the diet, or to the king; and when he sat, his chaplain held it behind his chair. His marshal, who was a senator, carried a staff before his coach, and saluted none with it but the king. He visited no ambassadors, though they visited him. During the interregnum, he could coin money in his own name; the revenues of the crown belonged to him, and he had then the same officers as the king; but at all times he had drums beating and trumpets sounding with-

in and without before he sat down to table, and he could visit the king when he pleased. The canons must all be of noble birth. In the cathedral there is a vast treasure of gold, silver, and enamelled vessels, left to it by Sigismund III. other kings, and some archbishops. The tomb of one of them, viz. St. Adelbert, was by Sigismund III. cased with silver; and Archbishop Firley, another of them, increased its treasure, by leaving them many costly vessels and vestments; particularly his own mitre valued at 2000l. sterling. Its gates, of Corinthian brass curiously wrought, belonged formerly to a Greek monastery in Taurica Cherfonefus, and was brought hither by King Boleslaus II. 100 miles NE. Breslau, 130 W. Warsaw. *Long.* 17. 42. E. *Lat.* 52. 26. N.

Gniewe, or *Meve*, a town of Prussia, in the province of Pomerelia, on the Vistula. 30 miles SSE. Dantzie.

Gniafda, a town of Hungary. 7 miles WSW. Palotza.

Gnoien, a town of the dutchy of Mecklenburg. 21 miles ESE. Rostock. *Long.* 12. 52. E. *Lat.* 53. 59. N.

Gnoino, a town of Prussia, in Pomerelia. 5 miles W. Marienburg.

Gnosel, a township of England, in Staffordshire. In 1801, the population was 814, of which 410 were employed in trade and manufactures. 4 miles W. Stafford.

Goa, an island in the Indian sea, near the west coast of Hindoostan, separated from the continent by a river called *Mandova*, which soon after runs into the sea; about eight leagues in circumference. The soil is fertile, especially in the vallies; the trees are always covered with leaves, flowers, and fruit; and abundance of springs issue from the mountains. The rainy season continues here from June till September or October; and the land floods bring down such quantities of mud and sand, as stop up the haven and impede the navigation. During this time the weather is very hot after sun-rise, when the rains cease; yet before the rains begin, that is, in the months of April and May, the weather is still more sultry, but from October to March it is very moderate.

Goa, a city and capital of the Portuguese settlements in India, the seat of a viceroy, and see of an archbishop; taken by the Portuguese general Albuquerque in the year 1510. The port of Goa is represented as one of the best in the Indies, and for this character it stands in some measure obliged to nature; but the Portuguese have spared no pains to heighten and improve those advantages, as well as to fortify it with many castles and towers, furnished with abundance of good cannon. Beyond these castles the channel becomes narrower, sometimes to one, sometimes to two miles; and

its banks are planted with the best fruits and finest trees India affords. Eight miles up is the town of Goa. Half way, upon the right side, is a palace, called *Possode Dangi*, where formerly the viceroys resided, but at present it serves as a barrack for the garrison: there begins a strong broad wall, two miles in length, for a footpath when the country is overflowed, and a great deal of salt is gathered thereabouts. This channel, that makes so noble a port, runs many miles up the country, dividing it into several fruitful islands and peninsulas, which plentifully furnish the city with necessaries. Adjoining to this port is the haven of Murmugon, formed by the other channel, that runs between the island of Goa and peninsula of Salfete, and supplies a safe retreat to the ships that come from Portugal, and other parts, when they are shut out of the port by the sands which the river Mandova brings down, when swollen by the first rains of June; the passage not being open till October. This port of Murmugon is defended by the castle of the same name, seated on the island of Salfete, in which there is a good garrison, and the fortifications are well supplied with cannon. At the south entrance into the channel, a little beyond the forts, on the right hand, are seen the remains of Old Goa; and from thence to the new city there is a commodious road, elegantly adorned with trees for fruit and shade. What is still styled the new city, carries evident marks of decay; for though the walls are kept in good repair, and are every where well supplied with cannon, yet taking in, as they do, a compass of twelve miles, they serve to shew what the city once was, in comparison of what it now is. In the time of its prosperity, there was nothing could be compared with it in the Indies, and very few cities in Europe were either larger or better built. The public structures still remain, and bear incontestible evidence of its former grandeur. The number of inhabitants is said to be about 20,000; of these, the native Portuguese amount to a very small number; the Mestizos are more numerous; the Canarians, or natives, are as black as jet, but have long black hair, and many of them fine features; multitudes of negro slaves, and Pagans of different nations, make up the rest of the people. It is generally agreed, that the men are for the most part proud, indolent, jealous, revengeful, and indigent; the women lazy, lascivious, and as well skilled in poisoning as any in the world. 215 miles SSE. Bombay. *Long.* 73. 46. E. *Lat.* 15. 28. N.

Goa, a town on the south coast of the isle of Celebes. *Long.* 120. 30. E. *Lat.* 5. 12. S.

Goach, a town on the west coast of the island of Celebes, and capital of a princi-

pality. In 1778, it was taken by the Dutch. *Long.* 119. 51. E. *Lat.* 5. 12. S.

Goacho, a town of Peru, in the diocese of Lima, near the Pacific Ocean. 65 miles NNW. Lima. *Lat.* 11. S.

Gossi, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Mandinga, on the Senegal.

Goalparah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, on the Burhampooter, and the borders of Assam; where the Europeans have factors, who carry on a considerable trade with Assam, Bootan, Thibet, &c. 32 miles E. Rangamatty.

Goanagoody, a town of Hindoostan, in Marawar. 8 miles E. Tripalore.

Goashausen, a town and fort of Germany, in the county of Katzenelnbogen, on the right side of the Rhine. 2 m. E. St. Goar.

Goas, a town of Bengal. 11 miles E. Moorshedabad.

Goat Island, (*Great*,) a small island near the south coast of Jamaica. *Long.* 76. 51. E. *Lat.* 17. 53. N.

Goat Island, (*Little*,) a small island about a mile NW. from Great Goat Island.

Goat Island, the southernmost of the Basshee islands, in the Eastern Indian sea. *Long.* 121. E. *Lat.* 20. 6. N.

Goat Island, a small island among the Philippines, near the south-west coast of Luzon. *Long.* 120. 13. E. *Lat.* 13. 52. N.

Goatfield, a mountain of Scotland, in the island of Arran. Its summit is 2840 feet above the level of the sea.

Goave, (*Grand*,) a town of the island of Hispaniola. 10 miles SW. Leogane.

Goave, (*Petit*,) a seaport town of the island of Hispaniola, with a harbour capable of receiving vessels of the largest size safe from winds; the environs contain plantations of sugar, coffee, indigo, and cotton. This town is the staple to which the inhabitants of Grand Goave and other places send their commodities. 20 miles WSW. Leogane. *Long.* 73. 37. W. *Lat.* 18. 26. N.

Goban, a town of Persia, in the province of Chusistan. 75 miles S. Sufter.

Göbban, or *Geban*, a small island in the mouth of the Euphrates, or Shat El Arab, at the entrance into the gulf of Persia, with a town on it. 50 miles ESE. Bassora. *Long.* 48. 25. E. *Lat.* 30. 10. N.

Gobbi, a country of Africa, between the country of Camma, and Cape Lopez Gonfalvo. The chief trade of the inhabitants consists in elephants and ivory; the principal town is situated about a day's journey from the Atlantic. *Lat.* 1. 30. N.

Gobelnav, a town of Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm. 24 miles ENE. Culm.

Gohyange, a town of Bengal. 8 miles SE. Goragot.

Gocey, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad. 30 miles N. Gazypour.

Cock, a town of France, in the department of the Roer, late in the dutchy of Cleves, on the Niers, surrounded with walls in the year 1291. It contains three churches. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1599. In the year 1614, it was taken by the Dutch. It passed after into other hands, till the year 1625, when it was again in the possession of the United States till the year 1640, when it fell to the Elector of Brandenburg. 6 miles S. Cleves.

Gochsheim, or *Gochsen*, a town of Germany, which in 1801 was granted among the indemnities to the Elector of Bavaria. In 1689, both the town and castle were burned by the French. 16 miles S. Heidelberg, 24 NNW. Stuttgart.

Gociano, a town of the island of Sardinia. 30 miles E. Algeri.

Goculgur, a town of Hindoostan, in the subah of Agra. 16 miles NW. Agra.

Godagary, a town of Bengal. 18 miles N. Moorshedabad.

Godalming, or *Godalmin*, a town of England, in the county of Surry, in the road from London to Portsmouth, with a weekly market on Wednesdays. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 3405; of whom 582 were employed in trade and manufactures. 4 miles SSW. Guildford, 34 SSW. London. *Long.* c. 31. W. *Lat.* 51. 1. N.

Godana, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 105 miles E. Ispahan.

Godavery, or *Gonga Godavery*, a river of Hindoostan, which rises about 70 miles north-east Bombay, and falls into the bay of Bengal by several mouths, between *Long.* 81. 40. and 82. 30. E. *Lat.* 16. 20. and 16. 50. N. This river is reckoned sacred by the Hindoos.

Goddard's River, a river of North-America, which runs from the town of Ottagawmies to the carrying place on lake Superior.

Gôden, a town of East Friesland. 7 miles S. Jever.

Goderville, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine. 9 miles NE. Montvilliers, 15 NW. Caudebec.

Godreab, or *Good Hope*, a settlement in West Greenland. *Long.* 50. 10. W. *Lat.* 64. 25. N.

Goding, or *Hodoning*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn. 16 m. ESE. Auspetz.

Godmanchester, a town of England, in the county of Huntingdon; where James I. when he passed through, is said to have been met by the farmers of the place, attended by 70 ploughs, drawn by 70 teams of horses. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1373; of whom 199 were employed in agriculture, and 202 in trade and manufactures. 1 mile Huntingdon.

Godô, a town of Arabia, on the south coast of the Persian gulf. 140 miles W. Julfar.

Godolphin Hills, a range of hills in Corn-

wall, celebrated for its mines. 4 miles E. Marazion.

Godoua, a town of Fezzan. 30 miles N. Mourzouk.

Godra, a town of Hindoostan, and capital of a circar of the same name in Guzerat. 55 miles E. Anedabad. *Long.* 73. 40. E. *Lat.* 22. 50. N.

God's Mercy, (*Islands of*), three or four small islands, at the north-west extremity of Hudfon's Straits. *Long.* 73. W. *Lat.* 63. 45. N.

Goell, a town of the dutchy of Holstein. 1 mile NE. Oldeburg.

Goell, an island of Denmark, in Lymford gulf, about ten miles in circumference. On it are a town and a village or two. 6 miles W. Aalborg. *Long.* 9. 49. E. *Lat.* 57. 5. N.

Goelma, a port of Egypt, in the Red sea, only fit for small vessels. A little within land is a dry brook, which carries off floods falling from the mountains. Fresh water is found on digging.

Goelwara, a circar of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, on west coast of the gulf of Cambaye.

Goerce, see *Gorce*.

Goerzeed Ghezere, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 25 miles S. Sinob.

Goes, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 9 miles E. Coimbra.

Goes, or *Ter Goes*, a town of Holland, in Zealand, situated on the north coast of the island of South-Bevelandt, on an arm of the Scheldt, with which it is connected by means of a canal. It was besieged by the Flemings in the year 1300, and the inhabitants defended themselves with such bravery, that their enemies were compelled to raise the siege, after having lost 1800 men. It anciently belonged to the lords of Borsele, but that illustrious family being extinct, the town descended to Jacqueline comtess of Holland, who permitted the inhabitants to build ramparts round it in the year 1417. It was well nigh destroyed by an inundation of the sea in 1548. Six years after, great part of it was consumed by fire; but it soon recovered, by means of privileges granted it by Charles V. and its great sale of salt. The states became masters of it in the year 1577, and Prince Maurice caused it to be fortified. It has at present six gates, that next the water fortified with two good bastions; on the other side of the town are two more. The great church being burned down in 1618, was afterwards rebuilt, and is now a handsome structure. The town is not large, but carries on considerable trade, particularly in salt and grain. 10 m. E. Flushing. *Long.* 3. 46. E. *Lat.* 51. 33. N.

Gofabad, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 55 miles E. Ispahan.

Goga, a town of Abyssinia. 30 miles S. Gondar.

Gogard, a town of Sweden, in East Gothland. 23 miles NNW. Linköping.

Gogary, a town of Bengal. 24 miles NW.

Boglipour. *Long.* 86. 36. E. *Lat.* 25. 26. N.

Gogary, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 10 miles NE. Monghir.

Gogary, a river of Asia, which runs into the Coosy a little before its union with the Ganges.

Gogna, a town of Italy, in the department of the Gogna. 2 miles NW. Novaro.

Gogna, a river of Italy, which rises about five miles west Omega, and after a southerly course of about 50 miles, runs into the Po, 7 miles SSE. Lumello. It gives name to a department formed of the Novarese and Lumelline.

Gogland, a small island of Russia, in the gulf of Finland. 80 miles W. Petersburg. *Long.* 27. 2. E. *Lat.* 60. 10. N.

Goghionis, a town of Naples, in Capitanata. 8 miles S. Termoli.

Gogmagog Hills, hills of England, in the county of Cambridge. 3 m. E. Cambridge.

Gogmow, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 35 miles N. Manickpour.

Gogo, a seaport town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, on the gulf of Cambay. It is a large town, and was formerly defended with mud walls. The harbour is dry at low water; but in flood time there is water enough, the flood rising four or five fathom. 84 miles SSW. Amedabad, 64 NW. Surat. *Long.* 71. 53. E. *Lat.* 21. 45. N.

Gogodunga, a town of Bengal, on a small island formed by a branch of the Hoogly. 45 miles S. Calcutta.

Gogolei, a town of Russia, in the government of Kiev. 20 miles E. Kiev.

Gogoromow, a town of Guzerat, on the coast. 50 miles WSW. Noonagur.

Gogra, see *Dewah*.

Gohanna, a town of Hindoostan, in Ballogistan. 54 miles WSW. Delhi.

Gohce, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 35 miles WNW. Saferam.

Goblitz, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark. 4 miles E. Lebus.

Gohud, a circar of Hindoostan, in the subah of Agra, lying on the right side of the Jumna. It is bounded on the north by the Chumbul, on the east by Dooab and Oude, on the south by Bundelcund, and on the west by Rantampour and Cottah.

Gohud, a town of Hindoostan, and capital of a circar of the same name, in the country of Agra, the revenues of which are estimated at 20 to 30 lacks of rupees per annum. 55 miles SSE. Agra. *Long.* 78. 44. E. *Lat.* 26. 24. N.

Gojak, a town of Croatia, on the river Mreinitza. 18 miles S. Carlstadt.

Gojam, a country of Africa, and province of Abyssinia, about 25 leagues long, and 14

wide, the country is generally flat and in pasture, with few mountains, but those very high. It is almost surrounded by the Nile.

Goiava, a town of Africa, on the Grain Coast. 25 miles SE. Grand Sesto.

Gojceda, or *Gejida*, a town of Algiers. 90 miles SE. Oran.

Gogin, (*The*), the southern extremity of the county of Argyle, in Scotland. 7 miles SSW. Campbeltown.

Goin, a town of France, in the department of the Moselle. 9 miles S. Metz.

Goit, a river of England, in the county of Chester, which runs into the Mersey, 3 miles E. Stopford.

Goito, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mincio, situated on the Mincio river, taken by the allies in the year 1701; and by the Prince of Hesse in the year 1706. 9 m. NNW. Mantua, 10 S. Peschiera.

Gokaup, a town of Hindoostan, in Visiapour. 16 miles SSE. Raibaug.

Gokia, a town of China, of the third rank, in Yunnan. 20 miles ENE. King-tou.

Gokia, a town of Turkish Armenia. 30 miles ESE. Akalziké.

Golabad, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 45 miles E. Isfahan.

Golah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 10 miles E. Ramgur.

Golawarry, a town of Bengal. 48 miles NW. Midnapour.

Golan, a town of the dutchy of Warsaw. 10 miles NE. Posen.

Golapilly, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Guntoor. 10 miles W. Innaconda.

Golcar, a township of Yorkshire, in the West Riding. In 1801, the population was 1846; of whom 1191 were employed in trade and manufactures.

Golconda, a country of Hindoostan, in the Deccan, bounded on the north by the country of Betar, on the east by the Circars, on the south by the Myfore country, and the Carnatic, and on the west by Dowlatabad and Visiapour. It takes its name from a fortress. The King of Golconda, at one time, maintained in his pay above 500,000 soldiers; but, in the year 1667, the reigning prince became tributary to Aurengzebe. The kings had vast revenues, arising from the properties of lands, customs of merchandizes and provisions, but chiefly the diamond mines, for Golconda may be said to be the country of diamonds. Those who were allowed to work towards Masulipatan, paid a pagoda every hour they worked, whether they found diamonds or not. The chief mines are in the Carnatic, and in several places towards Visiapour; he had 6000 men continually at work in them, who daily found near three pounds weight of these precious stones; and nobody digs there but for the king. Winter begins here in June, with rain and thunder;

the thunder is of a short continuance; but the rains pour down, with furious storms of wind, till the middle of July, with some intervals of fine weather. In August, September, and October, great rains fall again, and swell the rivers to a very dangerous degree of depth and rapidity. These rains render the land exceedingly fertile, especially in fruits. Vines are in great plenty; and of the grapes, which are ripe in January, they make white wine. They have yearly two crops of rice, and several other kinds of grain. Hydrabad is the capital.

Golconda, a fortress of Hindoostan, formerly the residence of the kings of Golconda. This fortress, for extent, might be called a city, in the middle of which rises a hill like a sugar loaf, the sides of which are surrounded by the king's palace. The walls of the fortress are built of stone, three feet diameter, encompassed with deep ditches, divided into tanks full of good water. After all, it has no fortifications except five towers, which, as well as the walls, are mounted with a great many cannon. The palace is very large, and well situated for air, and has a good prospect over Hydrabad. The sepulchres of the king who built Golconda, and his five successors, are about two musket shot from the castle; each in the middle of a garden, with the tombs of their relations about them. In the year 1687, this fortress was besieged by Aurengzebe, but being unable to succeed, he corrupted the governor, who surrendered, against the will of his sovereign: the King of Golconda offered to pay a tribute of 3,700,000 rupees, and become his vassal; but the conqueror refused, and entered the place in triumph. 5 miles WNW. Hydrabad.

Gold Coast, a name given to a country of Africa, near the Atlantic, about 120 leagues in length from east to west, between the rivers Ancobar and Volta. It contains a variety of different states and kingdoms, and received its name from the immense quantity of gold which it produces. Several of the European nations have settlements here. The climate is exceedingly hot from October to March, the rest of the months are tolerable. The natives enjoy a good state of health, and are subject to but few diseases; to Europeans the climate is frequently unwholesome, and often proves fatal, especially in the months of July and August. The domestic animals are bulls, cows, sheep, and goats, the last of which are innumerable, and their flesh excellent; the mutton and beef are neither of them good; but of all animal food dog's flesh is most preferred by the negroes. Other animals are elephants, tigers, buffaloes, jackalls, wild boars, deer of different sizes from the size of a small cow to that of a hare, wild cats, porcupines,

fluggards, several species of monkeys, rats, mice, &c. Among the birds are pheasants, parrots, maccaws, turtle doves, and several others. The reptiles are numerous; snakes, serpents, vipers, lizards, scorpions, centipedes, spiders, &c. The coasts, lakes, and rivers abound with fish, and likewise with alligators, and gunas, an amphibious animal, which resembles the crocodile, but is only four feet in length. Among the trees are the palm, the cocoa-nut, the papay, the banana. The principal countries on the gold coast are Ancobar, Axem, Anta, Commenda, Fetu, Sabi, Adom, Agouna, Acra, Acambou, Labadde, Fantin, Incastan, Ninga, Sabu, Soko.

Gold Cronach, a town of Germany, in the principality of Bayreuth. It had formerly a gold mine, now neglected. 5 m. N. Bayreuth.

Goldapp, a town of Prussian Lithuania, founded in the year 1564, by the marggrave Albert. 68 miles ESE. Königsberg.

Goldapp, a river of Prussia, which runs into the Rominte, 6 miles north Goldapp, in the province of Lithuania.

Goldbach, a town of Germany, in the principality of Gotha. In the neighbourhood was a gold mine. 2 miles N. Gotha.

Goldbach, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anspach. 2 m. E. Creilshiem.

Goldberg, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Lignitz. It receives its name from a gold mine near, which was formerly very rich. Sealed earth is found in the neighbourhood: and the inhabitants are engaged in manufactures of woollen and linen. 12 m. SW. Lignitz, 12 WNW. Jauer. Long. 15. 53. E. Lat. 51. 4. N.

Goldberg, a town of the dutchy of Mecklenburg. 15 miles E. Wisnar.

Goldbeck, a town of the archbishopric of Salzburg. 28 miles S. Salzburg.

Goldegg, a town of Austria. 4 miles W. St. Polten.

Golden Cape, a cape of England, on the west coast of Dorsetshire. Long. 2. 50. W. Lat. 50. 43. N.

Golden Lake, a lake of the island of Borneo. Long. 115. 45. E. Lat. 3. 55. N.

Golden Island, a small island at the entrance of the gulf of Darien. Long. 72. 32. W. Lat. 8. 20. N.

Golden River, a river of America, which runs into the Mississippi, Long. 92. 2. W. Lat. 43. 20. N.

Golden River, or *Rio del Oro*, a river of America, which runs into the Spanish Main, Long. 82. 55. W. Lat. 14. 44. N.

Goldenstein, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz. 32 miles Olmutz.

Goldensfett, a town of Germany, in the county of Diepholz. 11 m. N. Diepholz.

Goldentraun, a town of Upper Lusatia. 16 miles SE. Gorlitz, 37 ESE. Budissen. Long. 15. 26. E. Lat. 50. 27. N.

Goldingen, a town of the dutchy of Cour-land, situated near the river Weta, formerly the residence of the dukes, when it was more commercial and flourishing than it now is. It is defended by an old castle, and contains two churches. 48 miles WNW. Mittaw, 100 N. Konigsberg. *Long.* 21. 44. E. *Lat.* 56. 51. N.

Goldlauter, a town of Germany, in county of Henneberg. 12 miles NE. Meiningen.

Goleeah, a town of Bengal. 10 miles N. Calcutta.

Goleeah, a town of Bengal. 18 miles E. Rangur. *Long.* 85. 51. E. *Lat.* 22. 28. N.

Golecz, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz. 60 miles SSW. Sandomirz.

Goletta, or *Bouletta*, a fortress of Africa, situated on a canal, in the kingdom of Tunis, seized by Barbarossa in 1535. Charles V. became master of it in the year 1536, and it continued in the possession of the Spaniards till 1574, when it was taken from them by Selim II. 25 miles N. Tunis.

Goletta, or *Hackel Wed*, a narrow channel between the lake of Tunis and the sea, defended on each side by a castle intended to protect the passage. These castles form a fortress, which takes the name of *Goletta*.

Golfo Dolce, see *Dulce*.

Golfo Triste, a bay on the coast of South-America, in the government of Caraccas. *Long.* 68. 20. W. *Lat.* 10. 30. N.

Golgam, a town of Hindoostan, in Dow-latabad. 15 miles N. Beder.

Golgom, a town of the island of Ceylon. 48 miles NW. Candi.

Golick, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the Lena. 2 miles S. Orlenga.

Golinda, a small island near the north coast of Cuba. *Long.* 80. 4. W. *Lat.* 23. 20. N.

Golifano, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Demona. 9 miles S. Cefalu.

Golitz, a town of Nubia, on the left side of the Nile. 45 miles WNW. Dongola.

Gellach, a river of Franconia, which runs into the Tauber, 5 miles SW. Aub.

Gellersdorf, a town of Austria. 4 miles SSE. Sonneberg.

Gollhofen, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anspach. 4 miles NNW. Uffenheim.

Gollerfreut, a town of the principality of Anspach. 3 m. SE. Thalmeslin.

Golli, or *Colli*, a town of Africa, near the river Grande, whose inhabitants trade in slaves, ivory, and cotton.

Golling, a town of the archbishopric of Salzburg, on the Salza. 22 miles NNW. Radstadt, 14 SSE. Salzburg.

Golnitz, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Anhalt Zerbst. 7 miles NW. Zerbst.

Goltsing, a town of Bengal. 70 miles W. Midnapour.

Golnitz, a town of Hungary, on a river of the same name. 14 miles SE. Kapsdorf.

Golniz, a town of the dutchy of Carinthia. 3 miles S. St. Andre.

Golnow, a town of Anterior Pomerania, anciently Anseatic, situated on the Ihna, surrounded with walls in the year 1190, but much injured by fires and war. 12 miles N. Stargard, 13 NE. Old Stettin. *Long.* 14. 57. E. *Lat.* 53. 37. N.

Golo, a river of Corsica, which rises nearly in the centre of the island, and taking a north-east course, runs into the sea 12 miles SSE. Bastia.

Golobgunge, a town of Bengal. 10 miles E. Silhet.

Golobgrizza, a town of Istria. 6 miles S. Pedena.

Golseh, a river of Germany, which rises a little to the south of Auerbach, in the Vogtland, and runs into the Elster, near Greitz.

Goltchinskoi, a settlement of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk. 380 miles N. Turuchansk. *Long.* 85. 14. E. *Lat.* 72. 5. N.

Goltziaina, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk. 188 miles E. Eniseik. *Long.* 98. 14. E. *Lat.* 58. 20. N.

Goltpach, a town of Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm. 8 miles NE. Thorn.

Goltseh Jenikow, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaflau. 6 m. SSE. Czaflau.

Goltea, a town of Russia, in the government of Kiev. 112 miles SE. Kiev. *Long.* 33. 14. E. *Lat.* 49. 15. N.

Goltze, a town of Brandenburg, in the Ucker Mark. 5 m. SW. New Angermund.

Goltzen, a town of Lower Lusatia. 7 m. N. Luckau, 10 W. Lubben. *Long.* 13. 30. E. *Lat.* 51. 58. N.

Golub, a town of Prussia, in the territory of Culm. 24 miles SE. Culm.

Golubenska, a town of Russia, in the country of the Cosacs, on the Don. 200 miles ENE. Azoph, 40 WNW. Tzaritzin.

Golup, a town of the dutchy of Warsaw. 32 miles N. Wladislaw.

Gomahny, a town of Bengal. 8 miles SSE. Goragot.

Gomany, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Mohurgunge. 45 miles NW. Harriopour.

Gomaringen, a town of Wurtemberg. 5 miles W. Reutlingen.

Gomaslakpaur, a town of Bengal. 42 miles NW. Nattore.

Gomauu, mountains of Asia, which separate Hindoostan from Grand Thibet, the same with Himmaleh. *Long.* 76. to 77. E. *Lat.* 30. 30. to 31. 20. N.

Gombey, a town of Africa, in Botonga, on the Zambeze. *Long.* 36. 3. E. *Lat.* 18. S.

Gombescala, a town of Persia, in the province of Faristan. 100 m. NNW. Shiras.

Gombin, or *Gambin*, or *Gabin*, a town of the dutchy of Warlaw, situated on the Bfura river. 34 miles NNE. Rawa.

Gambron, see *Gambron*.

Gome, a town of Africa, in Whidah. 8 miles E. Sabi.

Gomegnies, a town of France, in the department of the North. 4 m. E. le Quefnoy.

Gomera, or *Velez de Gomera*, or *Velez de Pegnon*, a fortress of Africa, in Fez, built on a rock near the coast of the Mediterranean. 85 miles W. Melilla, 55 E. Tetuan. *Long.* 4. 40. W. *Lat.* 35. 5. N.

Gomera, a river of Fez, which runs into the Straits of Gibraltar at Velez de Gomera.

Gomera, a small island of Scotland, near the west coast of the island of Mull. *Long.* 6. 15. E. *Lat.* 56. 31. N.

Gomera, or *Gomara*, one of the Canary islands, about 20 miles long, and ten wide, with a capital of the same name. It is well cultivated and fertile, producing abundance of sugar-canes and wine, with corn enough to supply the want of the inhabitants. The town is situated on the east coast, and has a good harbour, where the Spanish West-India fleet stops to take in wine and fruits, and other provisions of the country. The number of inhabitants is about 7000. 18 miles SW. from the island of Teneriffe. *Long.* 17. 8. W. *Lat.* 28. 6. N.

Gomersall, a township in the West Riding of Yorkshire. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1332, of whom 916 were employed in trade and manufactures.

Gongah, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Surgooja. 22 m. SSW. Surgooja.

Gomi, a town of China, of the third rank, in Se-tchuen. 12 miles WNW. Kia-ting.

Gomi, a town of the principality of Gurriel, on the Black sea. 75 miles SW. Cotatis.

Gommern, a town of Saxony, on the Elbe. 8 miles SE. Magdeburg, 20 NW. Dessau.

Gommerville, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire. 10 miles N. Janville.

Gommalpar, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Guntoor. 15 miles E. Innaconda.

Gomora, a small island in the Eastern Indian sea, near the west coast of Oby. *Long.* 128. E. *Lat.* 1. 52. S.

Gompchei, a town of Hindoostan, in Rohilcund. 20 miles S. Pillibeat.

Gomrapsudy, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 25 miles N. Madras.

Goms, a dixain of the Valais, at the foot of Mount Grimsel, extending along the bank of the Rhone, of considerable extent, and divided into Upper and Lower.

Goms, a town of Switzerland, which gives name to one of the dixains of the Valais. 33 miles E. Sion.

Gomut, a river of Bengal, which runs into the Magna, near Chandpour.

Gomut Peperce, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 6 miles N. Amednagur.

Gonaupilly, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Ellore. 18 miles NE. Ellore.

Gonapi, or *Gouning Api*, one of the smaller Banda islands. In the centre is a volcano; wild hogs, cows, and serpents are the only inhabitants. *Long.* 130. 34. E. *Lat.* 4. 10. S.

Gonary, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 12 miles S. Rydroog.

Gonaves, (*Ler*), a seaport town of the island of Hispaniola, with an excellent harbour. Here is a medicinal spring, and in 1772, baths were erected, with lodgings to accommodate company, and an hospital for soldiers and sailors. *Long.* 73. 20. W. *Lat.* 19. 22. N.

Gonave, (*La*), an island in the West-Indies, about 30 miles long, and five broad, near the west coast of Hispaniola. *Long.* 73. 40. W. *Lat.* 18. 51. N.

Goncanama, a town of South-America, in the audience of Quito. 20 miles SW. Loxa.

Goncelin, a town of France, in the department of the Isere. 13 m. NNW. Grenoble.

Gondar, a town of Africa, and capital of Abyssinia, situated on a hill of considerable height, surrounded on every side by a deep valley. It consists of 10,000 families in time of peace; the houses are chiefly of clay, the roofs thatched in the form of cones, which is always the construction within the tropical rains. On the west end of the town is the king's house, formerly a structure of considerable consequence; it was a square building, flanked with square towers: it was formerly four stories high, and from the top of it, had a magnificent view of all the country southward to the lake Tzana. Great part of this house is now in ruins, having been burnt at different times; but there is still ample lodging in the two lowest floors of it; the audience chamber being above 120 feet long. The palace and all its contiguous buildings are surrounded by a substantial stone wall, 30 feet high, with battlements upon the outer wall, and a parapet roof between the outer and inner, by which you can go along the whole and look into the street. There appears to have never been any embrasures for cannon, and the four sides of this wall are above an English mile and a half in length. *Long.* 37. 40. E. *Lat.* 12. 30. N.

Gondet, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire. 10 miles S. Le Puy en Velay.

Gondomar, a town of Spain, in Galicia. 6 miles E. Bayona.

Gondicotta, a town of Hindoostan, in Marawar. 33 miles N. Trumian.

Gondon, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrenées. 7 miles SE. Tarbes.

Gonderf, a town of France, in the department of the Rhine and Moselle. 4 miles ENE Munster Mainfeld.

Gondrain, a town of France, in the department of the Gers. 7 miles SW. Condom, 19 NW. Auch. *Long.* o. 18. *E. Lat.* 44. 53. N.

Gondrecourt, a town of France, and seat of tribunal, in the department of the Meuse. 21 m. SSE. Bar le Duc, 9 SW. Vaucouleurs.

Gondreville, a town of France, in the department of the Meurthe, on the Moselle. 3 miles NE. Toul.

Gondufee, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Kong. 100 miles SE. Kong.

Gondwarrab, a town of Bengal. 15 miles SSW. Purneah.

Gonea, a town of Abyssinia. 140 miles S. Miné.

Gorfede, a town of Africa, near the river Grande.

Gonga, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, situated near the sea of Marmora. 36 miles NE. Gallipoli.

Gonga, or *Bain Gonga*, a river of Hindoostan, which rises in the circar of Gurry-Mundella, and joins the Godavery, 35 miles N. Rajamundry.

Gonga Godavery, see *Godavery*.

Gongaca, a town of Bengal. 30 miles SW. Calcutta.

Gongadee, a town of Bengal. 50 miles SW. Rogonatpour.

Gongoopour, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 12 miles S. Kairabad.

Gonkary, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 40 miles W. Lucknow.

Goni, a town of China, in the province of Se-tchuen. 57 miles W. Ou-mong.

Goniadz, a town of the dutchy of Warsaw. 50 miles NNW. Bielsk.

Gonia, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 16 miles W. Aphium Karahisar.

Gonjak, see *Kong*.

Gonieh, a town and large castle of Asiatic Turkey, belonging to the small kingdom or province of Guriel, at the north of a river which runs into the Black sea. It is surrounded with walls, has two gates, but neither ditch nor fortifications. The garrison consists of a few janissaries: it was formerly a town of some distinction, but in the whole place there are scarcely 40 houses, poor and mean; chiefly inhabited by seamen. 80 miles ENE. Trebisond. *Long.* 41. 10. *E. Lat.* 41. 25. N.

Gonjerpilly, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 18 miles NE. Nellore.

Gonjur, a town of the dutchy of Warsaw. 48 miles NW. Bielsk.

Gonkeer, a town of Chinese Tartary. *Long.* 117. 51. *E. Lat.* 44. 50. N.

Gongesen, or *Gunkesen*, a town of Bavaria. 10 miles S. Dingeltingen, 14 E. Landshut.

Gonna, a town of Thuringia. 3 miles NNE. Sangerhausen.

Gonna, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore. 12 miles W. Nagorcote.

Gonnawitz, see *Ganowitz*.

Gonneffe, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Seine and Oise. 9 miles N. Paris.

Gonneville, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine. 6 miles N. Montvilliers.

Gonnord, or *Gonnort*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. 4 miles NNW. Vihiers, 15 S. Angers.

Gonon Besar, a mountain on the eastern side of the island of Java; celebrated for the quantity of pepper gathered from the trees which grow on it.

Gonor, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Gohud. 7 miles N. Raat.

Gaura, a town of Hindoostan, in Bundelcund. 20 miles N. Callinger.

Gons, a town of Hungary. 22 miles SSW. Zatmar.

Gontant, or *Gontaut*, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. 4 miles N. Tonneins, 6 ESE. Marmande.

Gontapilly, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cicacole. 25 miles S. Collimcotta.

Gonwa, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 20 miles NW. Amood.

Gonzaga, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mincio. 16 miles S. Mantua.

Goober, a country of Africa, lying to the south of Wangara.

Goochland, a county of Virginia.

Good Fortune, or *Pora*, an island in the Eastern Indian sea, near the west coast of Sumatra, about 36 miles long, and 6 broad. *Long.* 98. 30. *E. Lat.* 1. 5. S.

Goodclore, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Dindigul. 10 m. S. Ootampaliam.

Goderoo, a town of Abyssinia. 94 miles SSE. Miné.

Good Hope, or *Hope Island*, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, discovered by Le Maire and Schouten, in 1616. No soundings for anchorage of the ship were found. The land was mountainous, but not very high, and full of cocoa-nut trees. *Long.* 174. 50. *E. Lat.* 16. S.

Goodluck Bay, a bay in the straits of Magellan. *Long.* 74. 33. *W. Lat.* 53. 26. N.

Goodianelli, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 19 miles N. Seringapatam.

Goodimanelle, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 20 miles W. Bangalore.

Goodingary, a town of Hindoostan, in Tinnevely, near the coast. 50 miles S. Palamcotta.

Goodoor, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda. 35 miles SE. Warangole.

Goodoor, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Adoni. 15 miles NNE. Condanore.

Goodwin Sands, a bank in the sea, near the coast of Kent, said to have been formerly part of the estate of Earl Goodwin; till, by neglect of preserving the dikes and walls, the whole was drowned by the sea. Great part is dry at low water. They lie to the eastward of the Downs, about four or five miles from the South Foreland.

Gojindergur, a town of Hindoostan, in Sanore. 25 miles NNW. Sanore.

Gool, a river of Hindoostan, which rises near Burrawny, and runs into the Taptee, 8 miles S. Chuprah.

Goolgunge, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Chanderee. 25 m. E. Chanderee.

Goollah, a small circar or province of Bengal, situated to the east of Coos-Beyhar.

Goomah, a town of Bengal. 45 miles N. Ramgur. Long. 85. 54. E. Lat. 24. 23. N.

Goomah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 40 miles NE. Chittra.

Goombo, a town of Africa, in Bambarra. Long. 5. 10. W. Lat. 15. 3. N.

Goombogano, a town of Africa, in Kaffon. Long. 8. 50. W. Lat. 14. 20. N.

Goomgong, a town of Hindoostan, in Berar. 12 miles S. Nagpour.

Goomerpur, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 16 miles SW. Azimgur.

Goompina, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda. 20 miles NE. Culloor.

Goomrepour, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad. 20 miles ENE. Jionpour.

Goonty, a river of Asia, which rises in the mountains of Kemaoon, and entering Hindoostan, crosses the country of Oude, and joins the Ganges about 15 miles N. Benares: in its course, which is very winding, it is increased by the accession of many other rivers.

Goonangapy, a small island, in the Eastern Indian sea, near the north-east coast of Cumbava. Long. 119. 24. E. Lat. 8. 10. S.

Goondwanah, a district or circar of Hindoostan, in the northern part of the country of Berar, now more generally called Nagpour.

Goodewanah, or *Kondumannah*, mountains of Hindoostan, situated on the south-east part of the country of Malwa, extending from Hufflingabad to Mundellah, about 170 miles in length. Long. 78. to 81. E. Lat. 22. 40. to 23. N.

Goomamow, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 20 miles W. Kairabad.

Goopigunge, a town of Hindoostan. 32 miles W. Benares.

Goopygunge, a town of Hindoostan, in the subah of Agra. 17 miles E. Etayah. Long. 79. 18. E. Lat. 26. 24. N.

Goorackpour, a province of Oude, bounded on the north by Thibet, on the east by Bettia and Sarun, on the south by Gazypour, and on the west by Oude Proper and Bahraitch, about 60 miles long, and 50 broad. Goorackpour is the capital.

Goorackpour, a town of Hindoostan, and capital of a province or circar in the subah of Oude, to which it gives name. 65 miles E. Fyzabad. Long. 83. 30. E. Lat. 26. 44. N.

Goorah, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 40 miles N. Manickpour.

Goorah, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad. 64 miles SW. Allahabad.

Goorunty, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cicacole. 17 miles SW. Ganjam.

Goos, a town of Nubia. Long. 34. 18. E. Lat. 18. N.

Goose Creek, a river of New Jersey, which runs into the Atlantic, Long. 74. 16. W. Lat. 39. 53. N.

Goose Creek, a river of Kentucky, which runs into the Ohio, Long. 86. 3. W. Lat. 38. 10. N.

Goose Creek, a river of North-Carolina, which runs into the Atlantic, Long. 77. 21. W. Lat. 34. 40. N.

Goose Creek, a river of Virginia, which runs into the Staunton river, Long. 79. 55. W. Lat. 36. 54. N.

Goose Island, a small island in the gulf of St. Laurence, near the coast of Labrador. Long. 59. 10. W. Lat. 50. 52. N.

Goose Island, a small island in Christmas Sound, on the coast of Terra del Fuego. 6 miles NE. York Minster.

Goose Lake, a lake of North-America. Long. 94. 45. W. Lat. 52. 55. N.

Goose Lake, a lake of North-America. Long. 101. 21. W. Lat. 54. 30. N.

Goose River, a river of America, which runs into the Mississippi, Long. 93. 56. W. Lat. 43. 14. N.

Goose River, a river of South-Carolina, which runs into Cooper's river, Long. 79. 57. W. Lat. 33. 2. N.

Gooseberry Rocks, rocks in the Atlantic, near the coast of Massachusetts. 2 miles N. Marblehead.

Gooseberry Islands, small islands near the east coast of the island of Newfoundland. 24 miles NW. Cape Bonavista.

Goosnargh, a township of Lancashire. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1558; of whom 766 were employed in trade and manufactures. 5 miles N. Preston.

Goota, a town of Hindoostan, in Goondwanah. 10 miles S. Nagpour.

Gootoka, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Ruttunpour. 5 m. S. Ruttunpour.

Gootty, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, capital of a district in Mysore: at the death of Tippoo, this town and district were assigned to the Nizam. 138 miles WNW. Nellore, 170 N. Seringapatam. Long. 77. 48. E. Lat. 15. 15. N.

Gopalchitty, a town of Hindoostan, in Coimbatore. 18 miles NW. Errood.

Gopalgunge, a town of Bootan. 58 miles N. Dinagepour.

Gopalnagar, a town of Bengal. 25 miles SSE. Kithenagar.

Gopalnagar, a town of Bengal. 30 miles ESE. Dacca.

Gopalpour, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Hindia. 8 miles N. Hurdah.

Gopalpour, a town of Bengal. 12 miles NE. Goragot.

Gopalpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Gurry Mundellah. 15 miles N. Gurrah.

Gopalpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 23 miles S. Bahar.

Gopalpour, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Gohud. 20 miles NW. Narva.

Gopalpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 20 miles S. Goorackpour.

Gopalpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 38 miles S. Fyzabad.

Gopalpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 25 miles N. Amedabad.

Gopaldroog, a fortress of Mysore. 36 miles E. Seringapatam.

Gopaulgunge, a town of Bengal. 26 miles SSE. Mahmudpour. *Long.* 89. 56. E. *Lat.* 23. 2. N.

Gopalgunge, a town of Bengal. 14 miles SW. Beyhar.

Gopauluagur, a town of Bengal. 42 miles S. Bardwan. *Long.* 88. E. *Lat.* 22. 31. N.

Gopchinpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 8 miles W. Bahraitch.

Gopeer, a town of Bengal. 15 miles ENE. Ramgur.

Goperapilly, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda. 20 miles ESE. Hydrabad.

Goplo, a lake of Poland, in the palatinate of Brzesc, sixteen miles long and four wide. 24 miles W. Brzesc.

Göppingen, a town of Wurtemberg, situated on the Fils or Vils, in a fertile country. Here are considerable manufactures of woollen, and near it is a medicinal spring. 22 miles ESE. Stuttgart, 20 NNW. Ulm. *Long.* 9. 41. E. *Lat.* 48. 27. N.

Gor, a town of Persia, in the province of Faristan. 57 miles NW. Schiras.

Gor, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mela. 8 miles S. Brescia.

Gora, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Chandail. 20 miles W. Saipour.

Gora, a town of Croatia. 18 miles SW. Sifzek.

Goracally, a town of Bengal. 12 miles SSW. Mahmudpour.

Goralzi, a town of Servia. 50 miles NW. Novibazar.

Goragot, a town of Hindoostan, and capital of a circar, in Bengal. 60 miles E. Mauldah, 80 NNE. Moorshedabad. *Long.* 89. 22. E. *Lat.* 25. 14. N.

Goragot, a province of Bengal, bounded on the north by Rungpour; on the east by Rajsoohow, Patladah and Islamabad; on the south by Bettorah and Pargannah; on the

west by Dinagepour; and on the north-west by Surroopour; about 55 miles long, and from 12 to 30 broad. Goragot is the capital.

Gorai, a town of Poland, in Galicia. 21 miles SW. Zamoscic.

Goram, a small island in the Eastern Indian sea. *Long.* 121. 36. E. *Lat.* 3. 42. S.

Goranto, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 80 miles SW. Satalia.

Gorapari, a river of Brasil, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 20. 40. S.

Gorapuri, a town of Brasil, at the mouth of the river so called.

Gorayong, a town of Hindoostan, in Visapour. 9 miles E. Currer.

Gorbals, a town of Scotland, in the county of Lanerk, almost joined to Glasgow, to which it appears a suburb.

Gorbaru, a town of the island of Corfica. 8 miles NE. Calvi.

Gorbata, a town of Biledulgerid, anciently Orbita. 12 miles SW. Gafsa.

Gorbatov, a town of Russia, in the government of Nizegorod. 20 miles WSW. Niznei Novgorod. *Long.* 43. 14. E. *Lat.* 56. 5. N.

Gorbawich, a town of Saxony, in the Vogtland. 18 miles SSW. Gera. *Long.* 11. 53. E. *Lat.* 50. 22. N.

Gorcum, a town of Holland, situated on the river Linge, at its union with the Wahal, is the second of the small cities which send deputies to the state of the province; it was anciently called *Gorickem*, which name is now given it in all public acts, Gorcum being only a corruption. It was built in the year 1230, by one of the lords of Arckel, with a castle, which was destroyed by the citizens in 1578, during the revolution. From the steeple of the principal church may be seen two and twenty walled cities, besides a great number of towns and villages; before the revolution, it had one parish church and three religious houses. The city is governed by two burgomasters, an officer called Drossart, or grand baily, and seven echevins, who are chosen by the common council, and changed every year. The Comte de Lumay, after he had taken Gorcum for the States, in the year 1572, put to death nineteen priests and other religious persons, with the most cruel torments, cutting off their noses and their ears, and then hanging them in a row near the Brill; to the credit of the Prince of Orange and the States, he was disgraced, and died a few years after at Liege from the bite of a mad dog. 12 miles E. Dort, 30 S. Amsterdam. *Long.* 4. 50. E. *Lat.* 51. 52. N.

Gordeliza, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. 22 miles SSE. Leon.

Gordes, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône. 16 miles E. Avignon, 9 W. Apt.

Gordeware Point, a cape of Hindoostan, on the coast of Rajamundry, at the mouth of the Godavery. *Long.* 82. 28. E. *Lat.* 16. 42. N.

Gordona, a town of Naples, in the county of Molise. 6 miles SW. Molise.

Gordonburgh, see *Maryburgh*.

Gordygong, a town of Hindoostan, in Viliapour. 22 miles NE. Poonah.

Goree, or *Goeree*, an island in the German Ocean, near the mouth of the Meuse, about 10 miles in circumference. 2 m. N. Schowen. *Long.* 3. 50. E. *Lat.* 51. 49. N.

Goree, a seaport town of the island of the same name, situated near the east coast, on a canal which communicates with the Meuse, formerly a place of considerable trade; but the harbour is now choked up with sand. 6 miles W. Helvoetsluys.

Goree, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa, about two miles in circumference, within a cannon shot of the shore. Notwithstanding its situation, the air is said to be cool and temperate all the year round, and the inhabitants refreshed by alternate breezes from the land and sea. Besides the multitude of surrounding rocks, that render it almost inaccessible, except at two particular bays, a late director, M. de St. Jean, has embellished the fort with several new buildings, as well as fortified it by works, which render it a place of great strength. By the diligence of this gentleman, several fresh springs, so much wanted, have been discovered in the island; the gardens have been planted with excellent fruit-trees; all kinds of vegetables have been raised in great abundance; and from a small, barren, despicable island, he has made it one of the safest, pleasantest, and most important settlements in all Africa. *Goree* was ceded to the Dutch, in the year 1617, by Biram king of Cape Verd, and they immediately secured it by a fort, built on a rock to the north-west, to which they gave the name of *Nassau Fort*; but finding that this situation did not command the harbour, they erected another fortification, called *Orange Fort*, somewhat nearer the shore. This establishment they kept till they were driven out by Admiral Holmes, in 1663, who placed an English garrison in it. Two years after it was retaken by De Ruyter, when Mr. Abercromby, the governor, and garrison, were forced to surrender prisoners of war. Upon this the Dutch augmented the fortifications, and the island enjoyed perfect tranquillity till the year 1677, when a French squadron, commanded by the Count d'Estrees, arrived off the harbour on the 30th of October. Next day Hapsar, the Dutch governor, was summoned to surrender; and, on his refusal, the Count made preparations to bombard *Orange Fort*, which obliged the garri-

son to evacuate it, and retire to Fort Nassau, where they expected to capitulate upon honourable terms, though they were soon forced to surrender at discretion. Soon after M. du Cassé arrived at *Goree*, with a forty-gun ship, and formally took possession of the island, in the name of the Senegal company, and concluded a treaty with the king and negroes of the neighbouring country, on the same conditions the Dutch enjoyed while they possessed the island. As this measure, which he had taken voluntarily, was approved on his return by the court, he was sent back the following year, in quality of governor, with presents to the negro kings; and the same year this conquest was secured to the company by the treaty of Niméguen. No sooner were the French in full possession, than they set to work, in repairing and adding new works to both the forts, calling the lower fort *Vermandois*, and the higher *St. Michael*. Before the year 1681, several unsuccessful attempts were made by the Dutch to recover a place of such importance to trade; but all of them proved abortive. In 1750, *Goree* was taken by the British. *Long.* 17. 30. W. *Lat.* 14. 40. N.

Goree, a small island on the coast of Brasil, at the mouth of the Rio dos Reyes Magos, *Lat.* 19. 10. S.

Gore's Bay, a bay on the south-west coast of the island of Tavai Poenammoo. *Long.* 186. 36. W. *Lat.* 43. 12. S.

Gore's Island, an island in the North Pacific Ocean, so named by Capt. Cook, in the year 1778. This island is narrow, especially at the low necks of land which connect the hills; about 30 miles in length from north-west to south-east: it appeared to be barren, and without inhabitants. Some sea-otters were seen. *Long.* 172. 30. W. *Lat.* 60. 40. N.

Gorey, see *Newborough*.

Gorey Mountains, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Donegal. 14 miles SW. Londonderry.

Gorga, a river of Naples, which runs into the Liban, in Calabria Citra.

Gorga, a town of Mingrelia, on the Black sea. 30 miles S. Anarghia.

Gorgast, a town of the Middle Mark of Brandenburg. 4 miles W. Cufrin.

Gorgoglione, a town of Naples, in the Basilicata. 15 miles E. Venofa.

Gorgona, a small island in the Mediterranean, about 16 miles from the coast of Etruria; celebrated for the anchovy fishery on its coasts. *Long.* 9. 56. E. *Lat.* 43. 22. N.

Gorgona, an island in the Pacific Ocean, about 18 miles from the coast of Peru; about 10 miles in circumference. *Long.* 77. 52. W. *Lat.* 3. 6. N.

Gorgonzola, a town of Italy, in the department of the Olona. 10 miles NE. Milan.

Gorgora, an island of Abyssinia, in lake Dembea, where Father Pays built a palace, in which the Emperor usually resides in the winter. 15 miles NW. Gondar.

Gorgu, see *Choueri*.

Gorgue, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the North. 12 miles W. Lille, 7 SW. Hazebrouck.

Gorgwitz, a town of Saxony, in the county of Reus. 1 mile NW. Tchleitz.

Gorkam, a kingdom of Africa, situated between *Long.* 24. and 29. E. and *Lat.* 10. and 15. N.

Gori, see *Gory*.

Goriatim, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 25 miles SSW. Chittoor.

Goriherra, a town of Bengal. 4 miles S. Kishenagur.

Goritz, or *Goritia*, a town of Germany, situated in a county of the same name, divided into Upper and Lower Town; the former is ancient, situated on a mountain, and defended by a castle, the latter is situated in a plain on the river Lifonzo. In the year 1751, it was erected into an archbishopric, which was suppressed in the year 1784. Besides the church, which was heretofore metropolitan, it has seven convents, nine chapels, and a college. In the beginning of the year 1797, it was taken by the French, and in it abundance of military stores and clothing. 20 m. NNW. Trieste. *Long.* 13. 33. E. *Lat.* 46. 5. N.

Goritz, or *Gerz*, a county of Germany, in the circle of Austria, bounded to the north, east, and south, by the dutchy of Carniola, and on the west by the Venetian States. This county has been invested in the house of Austria from the year 1486, and, with Gradisca, contributes yearly 41,502 florins to the maintenance of the army. The chief produce of the country consists in wine and fruit, with some corn and silk; the horses and oxen are few, but goats numerous. The language of the country is Slavonian, and the religion Roman Catholic.

Goritz, a town of Brandenburg, in the New Mark, on the right bank of the Oder, formerly the metropolis of the circle of Lebus. 7 miles S. Custrin.

Gorka, a town of Hindoostan, in Mewat. 12 miles SSW. Cottilah.

Gorkah, a town of Asia, in the north-east part of the country so called, on the borders of Napaul. 35 miles NW. Catmandu, 200 N. Benares. *Long.* 84. 36. E. *Lat.* 28. 25. N.

Gorkah, a country of Asia, between Thibet and the province of Oude, governed by a raja dependent on Thibet.

Gorkah, a town of the dutchy of Warsaw. 40 miles S. Posen.

Gorkassin, a town of Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm. 19 miles NE. Thorn.

Görlitz, a town of Lusatia, situated on the river Neisse, the second in rank of Upper Lusatia, but the first for size, population, and riches. It contains three churches within the walls, and three without. The principal trade is brewing, with manufactures of woollen and linen cloth. In 1745, Görlitz was seized by the King of Prussia. In 1758, the Austrians were defeated by the Prussians, in a plain near the town, with the loss of 800 men. 50 miles E. Dresden, 68 N. Prague. *Long.* 15. 31. E. *Lat.* 51. 9. N.

Gorleston, a township of Suffolk, with 1728 inhabitants. 3 miles S. Yarmouth.

Gorlitz, a mountain of Carinthia. 6 miles N. Willach.

Gormaz, or *St. Eslewan de Gormaz*, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the Duero. 6 miles below Borgo di Osma.

Gormes, a town of Austria. 5 m. ENE. Ehrnsprunn.

Gorochovetz, a town of Russia, in the government of Vladimir. 72 miles E. Vladimir. *Long.* 42. 34. E. *Lat.* 56. 10. N.

Goroditsche, a town of Russia, in the government of Penza. 32 miles ESE. Penza. *Long.* 46. 34. E. *Lat.* 53. 20. N.

Goroditsche, a town of Russia, in the government of Kiev. 112 miles SE. Kiev. *Long.* 32. 54. E. *Lat.* 49. N.

Goroditsche, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk. 20 m. ESE. Eniseisk.

Gorodnia, a town of Russia, in the government of Tver, on the Volga. 23 m. E. Tver.

Gorodnitsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Tchernigov, on the Snov. 32 miles NNE. Tchernigov.

Gorodok, a town of Russia, in the government of Poletsk. 56 miles E. Poletsk. *Long.* 29. 54. E. *Lat.* 55. 36. N.

Goron, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne. 8 miles NE. Ernée, 9 NW. Mayenne.

Gorongo, a small island in the Eastern Indian sea. 20 miles S. Gilolo. *Long.* 128. 33. E. *Lat.* 1. 8. S.

Gorontale, or *Gorontano*, a town on the east coast of the island of Celebes.

Gorpeta, a town of Hindoostan, in Berar. 24 miles W. Chandor.

Gorriti, a small island in the river La Plata.

Gorfa, a small island near the south coast of Cuba. *Long.* 81. 25. W. *Lat.* 21. 45. N.

Gorfsa, a town of Sweden, in Helsingland. 30 miles W. Hudwicksfall.

Gorfnah, a town of Guzerat. 34 miles W. Noanagur.

Gort, a town of Ireland, in the county of Galway. 16 miles SSE. Galway.

Gorton, a township of Lancashire, with 1127 inhabitants, almost wholly employed in trade and manufactures. 3 miles SE. Manchester.

Gortalee, a town of Bengal. 6 miles NW. Curruckdeah.

Gortschitz, a river of Carinthia, which runs into the Gurk, 3 miles S Eberstein.

Gornah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 62 miles WSW. Bahar.

Gorur, a fortress of Syria, on the Euphrates. 60 miles N. Ana.

Gory, a town of Georgia, in the province of Carduel, on the Kur. 45 miles W. Teflis. *Long.* 44. 30. E. *Lat.* 41. 55. N.

Gorze, a town of France, in the department of the Moselle. 7 miles SW. Metz, 9 NNW. Pont à Mousson. *Long.* 6. 4. E. *Lat.* 49. 3. N.

Gorzegno, a town of France, in the department of the Stura, lately a marquitate in the dutchy of Montferrat, on the Bormida. 15 miles E. Bene, 13 SE. Alba. *Long.* 8. 17. E. *Lat.* 44. 38. N.

Gorzke, a town of the principality of Magdeburg. 34 miles E. Magdeburg.

Gos, a river of Carinthia, which runs into the Gurk 3 miles S. Eberstein.

Gosaypour, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad. 15 miles NW. Jionpour.

Goschutz, a town of Silesia, and chief town of a lordship, in the principality of Oels. 25 miles NNE. Breslau, 32 E. Wehlau. *Long.* 17. 30. E. *Lat.* 51. 25. N.

Gose, a river of Westphalia, which runs into the Ocker near Goslar.

Goselbach, a river of Germany, which runs into the Saale near Merseburg.

Goselberg, a mountain of Stiria. 10 miles W. Landsperg.

Goslen, a town of New-York. 42 miles NNW. New-York.

Goslen, a town of the state of Connecticut. 25 miles W. Hartford.

Goslen Creek, a river of New Jersey, which runs into Delaware Bay, *Long.* 74. 54. W. *Lat.* 39. 10. N.

Goslia, a river of Bosnia, which unites with the Spretza.

Gosir, a town of Arabia, in Hadramaut, near the coast. 75 miles SW. Keschim.

Gosling, a town of Austria. 12 miles SE. Bavarian Waidhoven.

Gosmansdorf, a town of Wurzburg. 3 miles W. Ochsenfurt.

Gospini, a town of the island of Sardinia. 24 miles S. Oristagni.

Gosport, a seaport town of England, in the county of Hants, situated on the west side of the entrance into Portsmouth harbour. The town is large, and a place of great trade, especially in time of war. Several forts are erected, and a platform of 20 cannon level with the water, to defend the channel. Here are several docks for repairing merchant ships, and a little to the south of the town is an hospital called Haslar Hospital for the reception of sick and wounded

seamen in the service of the navy. In time of peace, packets sail from Gosport every week to Havre de Grace and other ports of France. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 11,295; of these 1724 were employed in trade and manufactures. 16 miles SE. Southampton, 79 SW. London. *Long.* 1. 9. W. *Lat.* 50. 46. N.

Gosport, a town of the state of Virginia. 3 miles SW. Portsmouth.

Gossaingunge, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 15 miles SE. Lucknow.

Gosse Abdiah, a town of Nubia, on the Tazé. 90 miles S. Jalac.

Gossens, a town of Thibet, on the Dewah. *Long.* 81. 24. E. *Lat.* 30. 30. N.

Gosselberg, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Bamberg, but belonging to Culmbach. 2 miles N. Streiberg.

Gossen, a town of the principality of Wurzburg. 4 miles NNW. Carlstadt.

Gossentreut, a town of the principality of Bayreuth. 7 miles E. Bayreuth.

Gossilieres, a town of France, in the department of the Sambre and Meuse. 5 miles Charleroy.

Goslar, a town of Westphalia, on the river Gose. It was a free and imperial town, surrounded on one side by the bishopric of Hildesheim, and on the other by the principality of Wolfenbuttel. The houses are generally old, except in a part of the town which was burned down in 1728, where the houses have been rebuilt in a more modern style. The principal commerce of the town arises from the mines of iron and lead found in the Rammel mountain, near which it is situated; in beer and provisions. The town was founded in the year 922, by Henry the Fowler, who resided and held several diets here, as did some of his successors. Here are four parish churches, two chapters, and two Lutheran convents. Goslar occupied the seventh place at the diet on the Rhenish bench, and the second at the assemblies of the circle. The Roman month was sixty florins; and the tax to the Imperial chamber 184 rix-dollars 79 kruitzers; besides which it paid an annual sum to the Duke of Brunswick, who was hereditary protector; but in 1802, it was given away among the indemnities to Prussia; and in 1807, to Westphalia. 30 miles S. Brunswick. *Long.* 10. 26. E. *Lat.* 51. 55. N.

Gosnitz, a town of Germany, in principality of Altenburg. 3 miles E. Schmollen.

Gossweinlein, or *Gosmanstein*, a town of the bishopric of Bamberg, on the Putlach. 23 miles NNE. Nuremberg, 20 ESE. Bannberg. *Long.* 11. 19. E. *Lat.* 49. 45. N.

Gosstadt, or *Jottstadt*, or *Jesepstadt*, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Erzgebürg. 8 miles S. Wolkstein, 23 S. Chemnitz. *Long.* 13. 2. E. *Lat.* 50. 26. N.

Gostenhof, a town of Germany, in the territory of Nuremberg, situated near Nuremberg.

Gostgaw, a town of Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm. 7 miles N. Thorn.

Goslin, a town of the dutchy of Warsaw. 48 miles NNW. Rawa.

Gosling, a town of Austria. 2 miles ENE. Zisterdorf.

Gosnitz, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse. 2 miles S. Patichkau.

Gostynen, a town of the dutchy of Warsaw; this town is remarkable for having been the prison of Demetrius Suski, czar of Muscovy, who was confined till the day of his death in the citadel. 36 miles N. Rawa.

Gosytulla, a town of Bengal. 22 miles E. Kishenagur.

Goswitz, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Neustadt. 3 miles W. Ziegenbrück.

Gotara, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 57 miles SSW. Patna.

Gotha, a principality of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, bounded on the north by the electorate of Saxony, on the east by the dutchy of Weimar, on the south by the county of Henneberg, and on the west by the principality of Eisenach. The country abounds in grain and fruit; the southern division contains a part of the forest of Thuringia, and some nine works. The whole dutchy contains twelve towns, and more than 200 churches. The state consists of three classes, that is, of the counts, the nobility, and some towns, which are convoked by the prince. The dukes are descended from the grandson of John William Ernest the Pious, whose sons formed seven different branches, some of which are extinct. Gotha was the principal. The others which yet remain are Saxe-Meinungen, Saxe-Hildburghausen, and Saxe-Saalfeld. The Roman month was 48 florins, 20 kruitzers, and the tax to the Imperial chamber 62 rix-dollars 64 kruitzers. The duke maintains a guard of one hundred and sixty men; two regiments, each composed of eight hundred men; and a corps of artillery. The principal rivers are the Leine and the Neisse.

Gotha, a city of Germany, and capital of a principality of the same name, seated on a rising ground, near the Leine, from which, in the year 1369, the landgrave Balthasar drew one branch near the town; but Duke Ernest improved this work, and conveyed it through all the streets, by means of stone canals. Gotha is one of the best and handsomest towns in Thuringia. In 1715, in the town and without the gates were 1030 houses paying scot and lot, and within its walls are 906, exclusive of a great many others which stand on the ramparts. In it too is an hospital for the soldiery, with two schools for children descended from them,

and the barracks, in the largest of which the cadets are instructed in the several branches of the military art. Here is likewise a foundery for cannon and bells, &c. with two churches, a good academy, a house of correction, an hospital for widows, and another for orphans. The inhabitants derive not their subsistence from the residence of the court, but carry on a considerable trade in woollen manufactures, as also in wool and beer; and exclusive of the profits arising to them from agriculture, receive farther advantages from its being the thoroughfare from Leipzig to Upper Germany. Gotha suffered greatly by fire in the years 1207, 1545, 1632, 1646, and 1665; but the houses destroyed here in the last of these years have been all rebuilt of stone, and of the same height. On a hill above the town stands the ducal residence, called Friedenstein, which was begun in 1643, by Duke Ernest the Pious, on the site of the castle of Grinmentstein, which, in 1567, was totally razed by Augustus I. elector of Saxony, who, in consequence of the ban issued against Duke John Frederick II. had made himself master both of this place and the town. Friedenstein has been fortified by permission of Ferdinand III. In it is a well-provided armoury, with a valuable library, a fine museum of natural curiosities, and one of the most valuable cabinets of medals in Europe. 13 miles SW. Erfurt. *Long.* 10. 40. E. *Lat.* 50. 57. N.

Gotta, a river of Sweden, which runs from the Wenner lake into the sea near Gotheburg.

Gothenburg, or *Gothenburg*, a town of Sweden, in the province of West Gothland, situated near the sea, at the conflux of the Moldal and the Gotha, in a marshy plain, almost surrounded with barren rocks, on the side of which part of the town is built; the other part is situated in a valley, intersected by canals; the whole about three miles in circumference, and regularly fortified. The harbour is between two chains of rocks, about two furlongs wide. Gotheburg was first built by Charles IX. in the island of Hisingen, in the year 1607; but this town, a few years after being burned down by Christian IV. king of Denmark, the inhabitants were removed, in the reign of Gustavus Adolphus, to the present spot. Charles IX. when he founded the former town, drew thither a great number of foreigners, by allowing them a free exercise of religion, and an exemption from duties on exports and imports for 20 years. These privileges were confirmed to the new town. Gotheburg is a place of considerable trade, and, next to Stockhölme, one of the most commercial in Sweden. An East-India company was established in the year 1731. In the year 1740, the herring-fishery was first begun, which is very advantageous; as much as 600,000 barrels

having some years been caught in the short space of three weeks. 40 miles S. Uddevalla. *Long.* 11. 44. *E. Lat.* 57. 40. N.

Gothland, a country of Sweden, bounded on the north by Sweden Proper, on the east and south by the Baltic, and on the west by the Sound, the German Ocean, and Norway. This country is inhabited by a nation celebrated for their excursions and invasions of other countries, which had their origin from the Getae, or Tartars of the Crimea. The Goths had kings of their own till the year 1132, when they were united to Sweden, in the person of Suercher. It is a pleasant and fertile country, consisting of good arable and pasture land; it abounds in lakes and rivers full of fish; forests, and mines. It contains 48 towns, and is divided into East Gothland, West Gothland, and South Gothland.

Gothland, (East), a province of Sweden, bounded on the north by the provinces of Nericia and Sudermanland, on the east by the Baltic, on the south by Smaland, and on the west by the Wetter lake, which separates it from West Gothland, about 80 miles in length, and 70 in breadth. This country was formerly governed by its particular kings and laws. It produces wheat, rye, barley, oats, pease, &c. in such plenty as to supply the neighbouring provinces with these sorts of grain. It has also many fine orchards, rich meadows, and pastures, lakes, and rivers, abounding with variety of fish; extensive forests, some of which are of oak and birch; profitable iron-mines and founderies, quarries of stone and marble; flatting mills and other machines for the improvement of manufacture. The occupations of the inhabitants are agriculture, grazing, hunting, and fishing; and in some places they are employed in the mines. The principal towns are Nordkiöping, Söderkiöping, Linköping, and Wadstena.

Gothland, (South), a country of Sweden, divided into three provinces, Schonen, Halland, and Blekingen, which from time immemorial have undergone many vicissitudes and changes. Sometimes they were subject to the crown of Denmark, at other times they were recovered by the Swedes; but at length King Charles Gustavus annexed them for ever to the Swedish dominions, by the treaty of Roschild, in the year 1658.

Gothland, (West), a province of Sweden, bounded on the north by Warmeland, on the east by Nericia, the Wetter Lake, and Smaland, on the south by Smaland and Halland, and on the west by the Scaggerac; about 115 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. It was formerly an independent kingdom, governed by its own laws. The soil produces corn, vegetables, and fruit, with excellent pastures, so that the inhabitants send cheese and butter to other provinces. The

rivers, lakes, and sea coast, abound with fish. Iron-works, alum-works, and paper-mills are erected in several places. The principal occupations of the inhabitants are agriculture, grazing, and fishing. The principal towns are Gotheborg, Wenneborg, Lidköping, and Falköping.

Gothland, or Gottland, an island of Sweden, in the Baltic, about 70 miles in length, and 25 in its greatest breadth, formerly an independent kingdom, but now subject to the supreme court of justice at Stockholm. From its convenient situation it has justly acquired the name of *the Eye of the Baltic*. The soil is fertile, and there are fine woods of oaks and pines, good pastures, and profitable fisheries on this island; large quarries of stone, particularly the famous Gottland stone, and a soft, grey, sandy stone, which are exported to Stockholm and other places. Here are also found some curious species of stones, as stone corals, cornelians, agates, and beautiful petrefactions. In former times here were also fine marble quarries. Very good lime-stones, tar, deal boards, beams, turnips, and an excellent breed of sheep are exported from this island. Gottland is not infested with bears or wolves, but is sufficiently stocked with deer, foxes, and hares; the inhabitants subsist by agriculture, grazing, fishing, working in the quarries, burning lime, and by several sorts of mechanic trades and navigation. The Gottland peasants sell none of their commodities to the inhabitants of the towns; but when a peasant comes to a market town, the burgher to whom he applies finds him in all necessities, and gives him money to enable him to pay his taxes. On the other hand, the peasant delivers up to the burgher all the produce of his industry, without saying a word about the price; and thus both parties act according to the dictates of natural justice and equity. In the year 1361, Waldemar king of Denmark ravaged this island, and laid it waste, but it still remained subject to the crown of Sweden. Albert king of Sweden, after an expensive war, was obliged to mortgage it to the knights of the cross, in Prussia, who, in consideration of a sum of money, delivered it up, in 1403, to Queen Margaret, though with some reluctance. King Erick, of Pomerania, after he was dethroned, withdrew to this island, where he remained for three years; and when Charles VIII. was preparing to drive him from Gottland, and make a conquest of it in the year 1449, Erick made an offer of it to Christian I. king of Denmark. It remained in the possession of the Danes till the year 1645, when by the treaty of Bromsebro, it was restored to Sweden. Wisby is the capital. *Long.* 18. 6. to 19. 6. *E. Lat.* 56. 54. to 57. 56. N.

Göthunda, a town of Sweden, in Nericia. 6 miles NNE. Örebro.

Gotemb, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin. 28 miles NW. Lublin.

Go-tou, a town of China, in the province of Se-tchuen. 48 miles NW. Ou-mong.

Gotsela, a town of Bengal. 48 miles W. Midnapour.

Gotsvalde, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania. 6 miles E. Dantzic.

Gott Bay, a bay on the south coast of Three. *Long.* 6. 43. W. *Lat.* 56. 33. N.

Gotta, or *Gotto Islands*, a cluster of small Japanese islands. *Long.* 131. 40. E. *Lat.* 30. 40. N.

Gottaul, a town of Bengal. 33 miles S. Burdwan. *Long.* 88. 5. E. *Lat.* 22. 42. N.

Gottelsbrunn, a town of Austria. 3 miles N. Brugg.

Gottelsdorf, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anspach. 10 miles NNE. Anspach.

Gotteln, a town of Thuringia. 4 miles W. Langen Salza.

Gottesberg, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Schweidnitz. Near it is a mine of gold, and another of coals, the former is not worked. Great quantities of worsted stockings are knit in this town, which contains two churches. 12 miles SW. Schweidnitz, 26 NW. Glatz. *Long.* 15. 54. E. *Lat.* 50. 35. N.

Gottesgab, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz. *Long.* 12. 54. E. *Lat.* 50. 22. N.

Gottesfelddt, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland. 3 miles S. Merungen.

Göttingen, or *Goettingen*, a town of Westphalia, late in the principality of Calenberg, and principal town of a quarter or district, to which it gives name, situated in an agreeable, spacious, and fertile valley, on a canal, or branch of the river Leine, which passes through and divides it into the New Town and Marfch. It contains about 1000 houses, and 8000 souls; the streets are large and convenient, and paved on each side. Here are five parish churches, and one for Calvinists. The Roman Catholics celebrate their service in a private house. The town is governed by a provost, named by the sovereign, burgomasters, and a synod chosen by the regency, assisted by a council. The principal ornament and advantage of Göttingen is the university, founded in the year 1734, by George II. king of England, and consecrated on the 17th of September 1737; which university, by the inexpressible attention and care of its first curator, baron Munchausen, has acquired a very distinguished reputation. Belonging to it is a very splendid church, with a peculiar pastor, and to it likewise belongs a new and stately structure of stone, the ground floor of which

serves as a hall for public lectures, and that above is the library, with a council chamber, and other apartments. This library, to which considerable additions are every year made, if considered with regard to the number, goodness, and value of its books, is one of the most capital libraries in Europe. It is called the *Bulowean*, having received its origin from a collection of about 10,000 volumes, bequeathed by the baron Bulow for the public use, and by his heirs given to the university. A royal society of sciences, founded in 1751, and a royal German society, also form part of the university. It has likewise a fine observatory, erected on a tower on the ramparts, with a physic garden, and near it a handsome anatomical theatre of ingenious construction, a school for teaching midwifery, &c. The territory belonging to the town is very considerable. 22 miles NE. Cassel, 51 ESE. Paderborn. *Long.* 9. 52. E. *Lat.* 51. 31. N.

Gottleube, a town of Saxony, in the margravate of Meissen. 8 miles S. Pirna, 15 SSE. Dresden.

Gattleube, a river of Saxony, which runs into the Elbe, near Pirna.

Gottlieben, a town of Switzerland, where John Huss was confined in 1415, by order of the council. 3 miles Constance.

Gottlesdorf, a town of Austria. 5 miles SE. Altenmarkt.

Gottmansgrun, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 4 miles NW. Hof.

Gotto, see *Gotta*.

Gotto, a country of Africa, situated to the south of Jinbala. It was formerly divided into several petty states, governed by their own chiefs, but it is now governed by a king. The chief town is called Moossee, or Mooscedoo, from the name of their first monarch.

Gottelongo, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mela. 15 miles S. Brescia.

Gottorp, a town of the duchy of Sleswick. Here is a noble palace of the dukes of Holstein, which gives title to a branch of that illustrious house; it is esteemed one of the finest buildings in the north. 2 miles NW. Sleswick.

Gottschee, a town of Middle Carniola. 20 miles SSE. Laybach, 160 SSW. Vienna. *Long.* 14. 48. E. *Lat.* 45. 53. N.

Gottzendorf, a town in the archduchy of Austria. 5 miles S. Aigen.

Gotzal, a town of Bavaria. 36 miles E. Ratibon, 12 N. Deckendorf.

Govan, a town of Scotland, in Lanarkshire. In 1801, the population was 6701, of which 1314 were employed in trade and manufactures. 4 miles W. Glasgow.

Govardo, see *Guardo*.

Gouaree, a town of France, in the depart-

ment of the North Coasts. 5 miles E. Rostrenen, 24 SW. St. Briec.

Gouda, or *Tergouw*, a city of Holland, situated on a branch of the Rhine, called *Iffel*, where it receives the river *Gouw*, which gives it its name. It is the sixth and last of the large cities which have a voice in the States of Holland; it was built in the year 1272, by Florent V. comte of Holland, who granted it great privileges; the foundations had been laid long before. In 1330, it belonged to the house of Blois, who built a castle; but in the year 1398, it was restored to the comte of Holland, together with the lordship of Schoonoven; this castle was entirely demolished by the citizens, in the year 1581. In 1438, it was entirely destroyed by fire, but afterwards rebuilt in a better manner; the grand market is in a triangular form, with a handsome town-house, built in 1449, standing in the centre. The great church is one of the handsomest and largest in the country, and is particularly celebrated for its painted glass windows, supposed to be the finest of the kind in Europe, and preserved with great care: the principal painters were Theodore and Walter Crabeth, both of this town. The magistrates are, a grand bailey, who represents the authority of the ancient comtes of Holland, 4 burgomasters, and 7 echevins, chosen by the common council, which consists of forty citizens. The situation of the place is very advantageous, on account of the sluices and canals, which are running streams; it has also a convenient port on the *Iffel*, and five gates. It cannot easily be besieged, as they could open the sluices and lay the country round under water; add to this, the breadth and depth of the ditches, so that the only approach is by the banks of the *Iffel*, which are strongly fortified. Its principal trade consists in cordage, cheese, and tobacco-pipes; there are boats which pass regularly to Amsterdam, the Hague, Rotterdam, Utrecht, &c. Jaqueline comtesse of Holland, in the war with the Duke of Burgundy, made this the chief place of her residence. 9 miles NE. Rotterdam, 22 S. Amsterdam. *Long.* 4. 36. E. *Lat.* 52. 1. N.

Goudhurst, a town of England, in the county of Kent, with a weekly market on Wednesday, and 1782 inhabitants. 11 m. S. Maidstone, 44 SE. London.

Gondo, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 72 miles ENE. Kiutaja.

Goudswaarte, a small island at the mouth of the Meuse, a little to the south of the island of Putten.

Gouega, a town of Africa, in Whidah. 10 miles WSW. Sabi.

Gowending, a town of Bengal. 32 miles E. Calcutta.

Goverdan, a town of Hindoostan, in Mevat. 10 miles ESE. Dig.

Goverdan, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude, near the Dewah. 20 miles N. Azimgur.

Goverdunpaur, a town of Hindoostan. 44 miles N. Allahabad.

Governador, a river of West Florida, which runs into Pensacola Bay, *Long.* 87. 4. W. *Lat.* 30. 39. N.

Governdungurry, a town of Hindoostan, in Canara. 14 miles SE. Onore.

Governolo, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mincio. In 1796, a severe battle was fought near this town, between the French and Austrians, in which the former were victorious, and made 10,000 prisoners. 12 miles SE. Mantua.

Goveri, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Rajamundry. 10 miles WNW. Rajamundry.

Goueze, a town of France, in the department of the Finisterre. 4 m. SE. Châteaulin. 10 m. NE. Quimper.

Goueznow, a town of France, in the department of the Finisterre. 4 m. N. Brest.

Goufre, a town of Canada, on the St. Lawrence. 50 miles E. Quebec.

Gough's Island, a small island in the South Atlantic, discovered by Capt. Gough in 1715. *Long.* 1. 57. W. *Lat.* 40. 15. S.

Goujim, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 12 miles SW. St. Joao de Pefqueira.

Govinpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 26 miles S. Bahar.

Govinpour, a town of Bengal. 10 miles W. Nuldingah.

Goulamconda, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 9 miles S. Gooty.

Gouldsbrough Harbour, a harbour of United America, in the district of Main. *Long.* 67. 53. W. *Lat.* 44. 25. N.

Goulergaut, a town of Thibet. 28 miles S. Deuprag.

Goulkoun, see *Gokaup*.

Goulour, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Sanore. 18 miles N. Sanore.

Goukein, a town of France, in the department of the Finisterre. 3 miles N. Lesnevin, 12 W. St. Pol de Leon.

Goumel, a town of Africa, and capital of the country of the Foulahs, and residence of the Siratik. *Long.* 11. 32. W. *Lat.* 16. 16. N.

Gounda, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 32 miles ENE. Manickpour.

Gounong Api, see *Gonapi*.

Govon, a town of France, in the department of the Tanaro. 6 miles N. Alba.

Gour, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Bengal, at a little distance from the left bank of the Ganges, formerly the residence of the kings of Bengal. In the year 1009, it was taken by Mahmood I. king of Ghizni, and the king made prisoner. It

was destroyed by Timur Bec, and restored by Acbar. It is now laid waste, and its ruins extend 15 miles. On it are some villages, interspersed with woods, the haunts of tigers, and birds of prey. It was supposed to have been the ancient Gangia Regia. 40 miles E. Moorshedabad.

Gouras, or *Gura*, a town of the duchy of Warfaw, on the Vistula. 12 miles from Warfaw.

Gouras, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 35 miles E. Ispahan.

Gouraincourt, a town of France, in the department of the Meuse. 15 miles NE. Verdun, 8 N. Estain.

Gouray, a cape on the east coast of the island of Jersey. 4 miles E. St. Helier.

Gouray, a town of France, in the department of the North Coasts. 9 miles W. Broons, 8 S. Lamballe.

Gourbet, a town of Africa, in Hoval, on the Senegal. *Lat.* 17. 10. N.

Gourdou, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Lot. 16 miles N. Cahors, 27 WNW. Figeac. *Long.* 1. 28. E. *Lat.* 44. 44. N.

Gourey, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 10 miles NW. Lucknow.

Gourgong, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad. 10 miles N. Corah.

Gourgouty, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda. 36 miles WSW. Rachore.

Gourin, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan. 26 m. WNW. Pontivy, 45 NW. Vannes.

Gourma, a town of Abyssinia, on the coast of the Red sea. *Lat.* 14. 52. N.

Gourmugul, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda. 12 miles SW. Malkar.

Gouruay, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Lower Seine. When this town belonged to the English it was very strong. In 1202, it was taken by Philip king of France. 24 m. E. Rouen. *Long.* 1. 47. E. *Lat.* 49. 29. N.

Gournei, a town of Egypt, on the site of the ancient Thebes.

Gourock, a town of Scotland, in the county of Renfrew, on a creek of the river Clyde. It is almost united to and considered as a part of Greenock, though a distinct burgh of barony to which it was erected by Charles I. Near it is a copper mine. 2 miles W. Greenock.

Gourri, a town of Abyssinia. 75 miles SW. Affab.

Goussaincourt, a town of France, in the department of the Meuse. 6 miles E. Gondrecourt, 6 S. Vaucouleurs.

Gouvea, a town of Portugal, in the province of Estramadura. 20 m. SE. Viseu.

Goux, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs. 5 miles NW. Pontarlier, 9 SE. Ornans.

Gouzon, a town of France, in the department of the Creuse. 15 miles E. Gueret.

Gow, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 40 miles SSW. Bahar. *Long.* 84. 48. E. *Lat.* 25. N.

Gowe, a river of Pomerania, which runs into the Oder, 10 miles S. Wollin.

Gower's Harbour, a bay on the south-west coast of New Ireland. 5 miles N. Cape St. George. This is by Mons. Bougainville called *Praslin Bay*, (*Baie de Praslin*), and by Dampier *St. George's Bay*. *Long.* 150. 40. E. *Lat.* 4. 50. S.

Gower's Island. This island is so called by Capt. Carteret, who passed it in August 1767. Monsieur Surville, in 1767, called it *Inattendue*. It is a small, low, flat island; and the inhabitants appeared like those of Egmont island. Capt. Carteret could discover no anchorage, but he obtained a few cocoa-nuts in exchange for some nails. *Long.* 158. 56. E. *Lat.* 7. 56. S.

Gowgat, a town of Hindoostan. 12 miles W. Agra.

Gowgatchy, a town of Bengal. 12 miles N. Calcutta.

Gowickenberg, a town of Prussia, in Nantangen. 4 miles S. Brandenburg.

Gowrah, a town of Bengal. 27 miles SSE. Doefa.

Gowrah, a town of Hindoostan. 5 miles NE. Benares.

Gowray Castle, see *Orgeuil Castle*.

Gowrey, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 53 miles W. Kairabad.

Gowrypour, a town of Bengal. 26 miles SE. Dacca.

Goyanes, a town of Spain, in Galicia, on the sea coast. 25 miles SW. Santiago. *Long.* 8. 50. W. *Lat.* 42. 32. N.

Goyas, a government of Brasil, which extends from 42. to 54. degrees of *Long.* W. and from 6. 30. to 19. S. *Lat.* The number of inhabitants of this extent of country is estimated at 8930 whites, 29,630 Indians, and 34,100 negroes. The chief business is searching for gold in the mines, which were first discovered in the year 1726.

Goyava, a town of Africa, on the Grain Coast.

Goyave, a town on the west coast of the island of Grenada, in the West-Indies. *Long.* 61. 31. W. *Lat.* 12. 13. N.

Goyaves, a town of the island of Gaudaloupe, situated in a bay to which it gives name.

Goz, or *Gozen*, a seaport town of Morocco, on the coast of the Atlantic, not far from Mogador.

Gozo, a small island in the Mediterranean, situated a little to the north-west of Malta.

Gozo, or *Gafda*, a small island in the Mediterranean, about 27 miles from the south-west coast of Candia; anciently *Clauda*,

under which St. Paul failed on his voyage to Rome. Not above thirty families reside on it, who have a Greek church : vessels often put in for water and provisions. A little to the west is a very small island called Pulo Gozo, or Little Gozo. *Long.* 23. 46. E. *Lat.* 34. 48. N.

Gozzano, a town of Italy, in the department of the Gogna. 18 miles N. Novara, 24 S. Domo d'Oscello.

Grab, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz. 17 miles WNW. Leitmeritz.

Grabau, a town of the dutchy of Warfaw. 22 miles S. Kalish.

Grabau, a town of Austrian Poland, in the palatinate of Belcz. 28 miles NNW. Belcz.

Grabendonck, a town of France, in the department of the Two Nethes. 12 miles E. Antwerp.

Graben, a town of Croatia. 12 miles S. Varasdin.

Grabin, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oels. 2 miles SW. Feffenburg.

Grabern, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz. 6 miles WSW. Leypa.

Grabern, a town of Austria. 3 miles N. Sonneberg.

Grabietz, a town of Istria. 14 miles NE. Pedena.

Grabo, a town of Sweden, in East Gothland. 11 m. SE. Linkioping.

Grabowenitza, (*Upper*), a lake of Silesia, in the principality of Oels. 5 miles E. Militsch.

Grabowenitza, (*Unter*), a lake of Silesia, in the principality of Oels. $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E. Militsch.

Grabow, a town of the dutchy of Mecklenburg, on the Elde. 34 miles W. Wismar, 80 NW. Berlin. *Long.* 11. 44. E. *Lat.* 53. 23. N.

Grabow, a town of the dutchy of Warfaw. 20 m. S. Kalish.

Grabowietz, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia. 16 miles S. Chelm.

Grabusa, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the north-west coast of the island of Candy. The Venetians built a fortress on it, which was betrayed to the Turks in the year 1691. By the peace of Carlowitz, it was confirmed to the Turks. It is now a garrison, generally furnished with 1000 men. *Long.* 23. 33. E. *Lat.* 35. 40. N.

Gracay, a town of France, in the department of the Cher. 12 miles NNW. Issoudun, 9 SW. Vierzon.

Gracias a Dios, a town of Mexico, in the province of Honduras, situated at the mouth of a river, which communicates with the Bay of Honduras. 140 miles E. Guatimala. *Long.* 90. 6. W. *Lat.* 14. 30. N.

Gradeck, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki. 20 miles SSW. Grodno.

Grades, or *Gradus*, a town of Carinthia. 5 miles N. Gurck, 5 W. Freifach.

Gradetz, a town of Swisserland, in the Valais. 6 miles E. Sion.

Gradigna, a town of Istria. 7 miles SSE. Capo d'Istria.

Gradisca, a town of Germany, and capital of a small county, annexed with Goritz to the dominions of Austria, on the Lifonzo, built in the year 1473, to stop the inroads of the Turks. In 1764, the fortifications were repaired and enlarged; in 1784, it was erected into a bishopric. In the beginning of 1797, it was taken by the French, and the garrison consisting of 3000 men made prisoners of war. 5 miles S. Goritz, 182 SSW. Vienna. *Long.* 13. 27. E. *Lat.* 46. 2. N.

Gradisca, or *Gradisg*, a town of Slavonia, situated on the river Save, near the borders of Croatia, well peopled, and surrounded with fortifications; a regiment of infantry takes its name, and is appointed to defend the frontiers. 132 miles W. Belgrade, 170 S. Vienna. *Long.* 17. 50. E. *Lat.* 45. 10. N.

Gradisca, a village of Italy, in Friuli. Near it the Austrians were defeated by the French in 1797; the Archduke Charles was in great danger of being taken prisoner. 10 miles WSW. Udina.

Gradisca, (*New*), a town of Slavonia. 4 miles NNW. Gradisca.

Gradisck, a town of Stiria. 1 mile from Windisch Gratz.

Gradista, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the borders of Servia. 40 miles S. Viddin.

Gradisello, a town of Italy, in the department of the Adda and Oglio. 8 m. S. Breno.

Gradiszte, a town of Walachia. 48 m. NE. Galacz. *Long.* 27. 19. E. *Lat.* 45. 23. N.

Graditz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Koniggratz. This town was burned by Zisca. 12 m. N. Koniggratz.

Grado, a town of Spain, in the province of Asturia. 10 miles NW. Oviedo.

Grado, a small island in the gulf of Venice, near the coast of Friuli, with a town where the Venetian patriarch first had his see. *Long.* 13. 27. E. *Lat.* 45. 46. N.

Gradwein, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 6 miles NNW. Gratz.

Graeder Fiord, a bay of West Greenland. *Long.* 49. 30. W. *Lat.* 63. 50. N.

Grantzgraben, a river of Silesia, which runs into the river Schwartz one m. NW. Cransft.

Graefatz, a town of Croatia. 30 miles S. Bihacs.

Gramsfay, one of the Orkney Islands, between Hoya and Pamona.

Graen, a town of Hindoostan, in Visiapour. 24 miles S. Currer.

Graf, one of the smaller Western islands of Scotland, on the west coast of Lewis. *Long.* 6. 53. W. *Lat.* 58. 14. N.

Grafaberg, a town of Austria. 5 miles SW. Schrottentaal.

Grafendorf, a town of Austria, situated on the Bielach 4 miles S. St. Pöhen.

Grafenhaynchen, a town of Saxony. 11 miles SE. Dessau, 11 SSW. Wittenberg.

Grafenschlag, a town of Austria. 4 miles S. Zwetl.

Grafenthal, a town of Germany, in the principality of Altenburg. 7 miles S. Saalfeld, 52 SW. Altenburg. Long. 11. 26. E. Lat. 50. 29. N.

Grafenwirth, a town of Austria. 11 m. SW. Sonneberg.

Grafen Tonna, a town of Germany, in the principality of Gotha. 8 m. N. Gotha.

Grafenberg, a town of Germany, in the territory of Nuremberg. 11 miles SE. Forchheim, 15 NE. Nuremberg.

Grafenberg, a town of Upper Carniola. 19 miles SE. Laybach.

Grafenbühl, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anspach. 7 miles NNW. Anspach.

Grafendorf, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 4 miles N. Hardberg.

Grafendorf, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 3 m. N. Salzungen.

Grafeneck, a town of Austria. 10. miles SW. Sonneberg.

Grafenrent, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 5 miles E. Wunsiedel.

Grafenwarkmark, a town of Middle Carniola. 4 miles S. Gottschee.

Grafton Island, the most northerly of the Bathie islands, in the Eastern Indian sea. Long. 239. W. Lat. 21. 4. N.

Gragnano, a town of the republic of Lucca. 4 miles NE. Lucca.

Gragnano, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra. 11 miles WSW. Salerno.

Graham's Island, one of the Aladin islands, in the Mergui Archipelago, about six miles in circumference. Lat. 9. 19. N.

Graham's Moor, a place of Scotland, in the county of Stirling, where the brave Sir William Wallace fought his way through the English army, in the year 1298. 3 miles SE. Falkirk.

Grain Coast, or *Melaguetta*, or *Pepper Coast*, a country of Guinea, bounded by the Sierra Leone country, which lies to the west, and the Ivory coast to the south-east, extending along the Atlantic about 300 miles. The climate is said to be unwholesome, especially to Europeans. The productions are pease, beans, gourds, lemons, oranges, and a kind of nut, with an exceedingly thick shell, a most delicious fruit, for which neither Europeans or natives have a name. The palm wine and dates of this country are in the greatest esteem. Cows, hogs, sheep, and goats are in great plenty;

but what constitutes the chief wealth of the Grain Coast is the abundance of Guinea pepper, or grains of paradise, it produces, called *Melaguetta*, by the Portuguese, which draws a great trade, not only with all the neighbouring interior nations, but with the Europeans also. The natives of this division are guilty of no excesses in eating nor drinking, or indeed of intemperance in any kind of luxury. They admit the Europeans into all familiarities with their women, and even invite them to love-banquets with their own wives and daughters. One quality they have in common with all other negroes, which is, a propensity to steal whatever they come near, especially from strangers and foreigners, though they never omit the opportunity. Their *taba*, *taba seyle*, or, as others call him, *tabo seil*, or king, exerts an arbitrary power and despotic authority over his subjects, and never appears abroad but with the utmost pomp and magnificence. His people raise his power by certain implicit sentiments of a natural submission, and that awe with which they would regard a superior being. Their ignorance attaches them to paganism; but natural reason dictates a future state. They welcome the new moon with songs, dancing, and diversions of every kind; and their superstitious regard for forcerers is extreme. The sole employment of many of the negroes of this country is fishing, and every morning presents large fleets of canoes ranged along the shore upon this business. Their common method of fishing is by a hand-line, and a hook, which they seldom draw empty out of the water. The Portuguese had formerly the whole of the commerce of this coast; but the great advantages having excited the emulation of the English and Dutch, in the year 1664, their power began to give way to the more warlike and commercial spirit of these rivals. They lost gradually all their settlements, and being forced to retire into the interior countries, resolved, as the last effort, to unite themselves with the natives by marriage; whence sprung that mixed progeny of mulattoes, more numerous here than in any part of Guinea. From policy, and perhaps from natural affection, the Portuguese entrusted them with the care of the small remnant of trade they now have, gave them the appellation of *hidalgos*, or gentlemen, reconciled them to the church of CHRIST; nay, even admitted them into holy orders, and rendered them useful in the propagating Christianity and the gospel.

Graine, an island in the mouth of the river Thames, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad, separated from the coast of Kent by a narrow channel, called the Stray or Yenlade. It is low, flat, and marshy; has neither town

or village, but a number of detached houses. There are some salt works on the island. *Long.* 0. 42. E. *Lat.* 51. 27. N.

Grainville, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine. 3 miles S. Cany, 13 N. Caudebec.

Grajuela, a town of Spain, in the province of Murcia. 17 miles NNW. Chinchilla.

Gram, a river of Thuringia, which runs into the Unstrutt, 7 miles N. Erfurt.

Gram, a river of Denmark, which runs into the North Sea, 2 miles W. Ripen.

Gramaffetten, a town of Austria. 12 m. SW. Freustadt.

Gramata, a town of European Turkey, in Albania. 24 miles S. Valona.

Gramat, a town of France, in the department of the Lot. 22 miles NNE. Cahors, 8 SW. St. Céré. *Long.* 1. 49. E. *Lat.* 44. 47. N.

Grambach, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wurzburg. 3 miles W. Arnstein.

Grammen, a town of France, in the department of the Scheldt. 5 m. SW. Deinf.

Grammont, or *Geerberghe*, a town of France, in the department of the Scheldt, which was in the beginning only a castle, built at the foot of a mountain by the Goths, and thence called Gotteghem. Baldwin de Mons comte of Flanders and Hainaut, having purchased the lordship of one Gerard, in 1068, built a town, and called it by the name of the former lord Gerardmont, by corruption Grammont. It is situated for the most part on a hill, with the river Dender running through it, and separating it into the Higher and Lower Town. 20 miles W. Brussels, 10 SW. Oudenarde.

Grammum, a town of Hindoostan, in Myfore. 44 miles NW. Seringapatam.

Grampel, a river of Pomerania, which runs into the Ihne at Stargard.

Grampian Hills, mountains of Scotland, which extend through the counties of Perth, Angus, Kincardineshire, and Aberdeenshire. They take their names from a single hill, the Mons Grampius, of Tacitus, where Galgacus waited the approach of Agricola, and where the battle was fought so fatal to the brave Caledonians; antiquarians have not agreed upon the particular spot.

Grampound, a town of England, in the county of Cornwall, situated on the river Falle, with a weekly market on Saturday, and 530 inhabitants. It is borough town, and sends two members to Parliament. 8 m. ENE. Truro, 244 WSW. London. *Long.* 4. 45. W. *Lat.* 50. 18. N.

Gramschatz, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wurzburg. 15 miles SW. Schweinfurt.

Gramzow, a town of Brandenburg, in the Ucker Mark. 8 miles SE. Prenzlau.

Gran, a river of Hungary, which joins the Danube opposite Gran.

Gran, or *Esztergon*, or *Strigonia*, a town of Hungary, situated near the conflux of the rivers Gran and Danube; the see of an archbishop. In the year 1683, the town was taken by the King of Poland, and Prince Charles of Lorraine, after a siege of five days. The Turks had been in possession of it 143 years. The loss of this fortress cost the vizier his life, who might easily have covered the town, if he had not retreated to Eszek, from whence retiring to Belgrade, he was strangled by order of the grand signior. 55 miles SE. Presburg, 82 ESE. Vienna. *Long.* 18. E. *Lat.* 47. 44. N.

Gran, a small island on the west side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 17. 22. E. *Lat.* 62. 1. N.

Gran, see *Koueit*.

Graná, a seaport of Spain, in Galicia. 2 miles W. Ferrol. *Long.* 8. 15. W. *Lat.* 43. 29. N.

Grana, a town of France, in the department of the Dora. 12 miles ESE. Asta.

Granado, (*El*), a town of Spain, in the province of Seville. 15 miles N. Ayamonte.

Granal, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. 28 miles SE. Leon.

Granard, a town of Ireland, in the county of Longford. 11 miles NE. Longford, 16 S. Cavan.

Granasuola, a town of Italy, in the department of the Amona. 6 miles N. Faenza.

Granatan, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Erzgebürg. 12 miles NE. Freyberg.

Granby Bay, a bay on the north coast of the island of Dominica. *Long.* 61. 25. W. *Lat.* 15. 42. N.

Grancey, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or. 21 miles SE. Châtillon sur Seine, 4 NW. Is sur Tille.

Grand, a town of France, in the department of Vosges. 9 miles W. Neufchâteau.

Grand Anse, or *Jeremie*, a town in the western part of the island of Hispaniola. The town is well built; but the road is so bad, that vessels, to escape the wind, are compelled to take shelter behind Cape Donna Maria. *Long.* 74. 5. W. *Lat.* 18. 15. N.

Grand Bay, a bay on the south coast of Newfoundland, a little to the south of Cape Ray.

Grand Champ, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan. 7 miles NNW. Vannes, 8 NE. Auray.

Grand Foro, a town of Africa, on the slave coast.

Grand Key, a small island among the Bahamas. *Long.* 77. 48. W. *Lat.* 26. 54. N.

Grande Island, an island in the Atlantic, on the coast of Brasil. 16 miles long, and 2 broad. *Lat.* 23. 15. S.

Grand Lake, a lake of Louifiania. *Long.* 93. 5. W. *Lat.* 32. N.

Grande River, a river of Africa, which runs into the Indian Sea, *Lat.* 2. 8. S.

Grande River, a river of Sicily, which runs into the Mediterranean on the N. side the island. *Long.* 14. 54. E. *Lat.* 38. 3. N. of the

Grand River, a river of America, which runs into the Missouri, *Long.* 93. 25. W. *Lat.* 38. 56. N.

Grand River, a river of America, of considerable breadth, which runs into lake Michigan, *Long.* 85. 35. W. *Lat.* 43. 25. N.

Grand River, a river of America, which runs into lake Erie, *Long.* 81. 8. W. *Lat.* 41. 55. N.

Grand River, a river of Canada, which runs into the Detroit, *Long.* 82. 42. W. *Lat.* 42. 34. N.

Grand River, see *Ouse*.

Grand River, a river of Canada, which runs into the St. Laurence, *Long.* 73. 50. W. *Lat.* 47. 3. N.

Grande River, or *Rio Grande*, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic in *Long.* 13. 50. W. *Lat.* 11. N.

Grand Sone, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs. 4 miles E. Befançon, 7 N. Ornans.

Grand Traverse, a string or range of islands in lake Michigan; they are mostly small and rocky. Many of the rocks are of an amazing size, and appear as if they had been fashioned by the hands of artists. On the largest and best of these islands stands a town of the Ottoways.

Grandcour, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne. 10 miles W. Friburg.

Grandcourt, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine. 15 miles E. Dieppe, 12 N. Neufchâtel.

Grande, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Drontheim. 21 miles NW. Drontheim.

Grandes Islettes, *Les*, a town of France, in the department of the Meuse. 4 miles W. Clermont en Argonne, 8 E. St. Menehould.

Grandeſbagen, a town of Hinder Pomerania. 2 miles NW. Greiffenberg.

Grandfathers, a ridge of mountains in the western part of North-Carolina, part of the Allegany. *Long.* 82. 8. W. *Lat.* 35. 50. N.

Grandlucé, a town of France, in the department of the Sarthe. 14 miles SE. le Mans.

Grandmont, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne; near which was a celebrated abbey, which was suppressed in the year 1769, after the death of the then professed members. 15 miles NE. Limoges.

Grandola, a town of Portugal, in the province of Estramadura. 27 m. SE. Setuval.

Grandpré, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Ardennes. On the 14th of Sept. 1794, the French army, commanded by Dumourier, were attacked here by the allied army, under the Duke of Brunswick, and compelled to fall back to St. Menehould. 33 miles E. Reims, 27 SSE. Mezieres. *Long.* 4. 27. E. *Lat.* 49. 20. N.

Grandrieux, a town of France, in the department of the Lozere. 10 miles NW. Langogne, 15 E. St. Chely.

Grandville, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône. 9 miles S. Vefoul.

Grandville, (*La*) a town of France, in the department of the Moselle. 3 miles SW. Longwy, 4 NNE. Longuion.

Grandville, or *Granville*, a seaport town of France, in the department of the Channel. The harbour is only capable of receiving about sixty small vessels. The town is situated on a sharp rock, forming a peninsula, of an oval form, and surrounded with walls: it has two gates, two fauxbourgs, and about 2500 inhabitants. Near it is an oyster fishery, and on the land side are quarries of stone of a very large size, and remarkable hardness. 12 miles NW. Avranches, 13 SSW. Coutances. *Long.* 1. 32. W. *Lat.* 48. 50. N.

Grand Villier, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Oise. 14 miles NNW. Beauvais, 14 W. Breteuil. *Long.* 2. 2. E. *Lat.* 49. 39. N.

Grandwalden, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Christiania. 26 miles S. Christiania.

Granen, a town of Spain, in Aragon. 13 miles S. Huesca.

Granena, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. 10 miles S. Lerida.

Granevſkaia, a fortress of Russia, on the Volga, in the government of Saratov. 92 m. SE. Tzaritzin.

Grange, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges. 5 miles SE. Bruyeres, 15 E. Epinal.

Grange le Bourg, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône. 7 miles SSE. Lure.

Grange, a town of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia. 33 miles SSW. Falun.

Grange, (*La*) a cape on the north coast of the island of Hispaniola. *Long.* 72. 30. W. *Lat.* 19. 55. N.

Grangemouth, a town of Scotland, in the county of Stirling, at the eastern extremity of the canal between the Clyde and the Forth. It is a member of the port of Borrowstonness, and a place of considerable trade. 3 miles ENE. Falkirk, 5 NW. Borrowstonness.

Grange Point, a cape on the south coast of the Isle of Wight. *Long.* 1. 15. W. *Lat.* 50. 38. N.

Granges, a town in North-Carolina. 23 miles SW. Exeter.

Granges, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. 6 miles E. Tonneins.

Granhult, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland. 35 miles NW. Calmar.

Granninge, a town of Sweden, in Angermannland, on a lake. 40 miles NW. Her-noland.

Granitz, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Erzgebürg. 7 miles SSW. Freyberg.

Granna, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland. 18 miles NNE. Jonkiöping.

Granollers, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. 18 miles NNE. Barcelona.

Granon, a small island on the west side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 18. 56. E. *Lat.* 63. 18. N.

Granon, a small island on the west side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 17. 5. E. *Lat.* 61. 5. N.

Gransée, a town of the Middle Mark of Brandenburg. 15 miles ENE. New Ruppın, 30 NNW. Berlin. *Long.* 13. 13. E. *Lat.* 52. 59. N.

Granskevitx, a town of the dutchy of Pomerania. 12 miles NW. Rugen.

Gransö, an island in the Baltic, near the east coast of Sweden. *Long.* 16. 5. E. *Lat.* 57. 46. N.

Granson, a town and capital of a bailiwick, in the county of Neufchâtel, situated between the lake of Neufchâtel, and Mount Jura; celebrated for a victory which the Swifs attained over Charles the Hardy, in the year 1476. The reformation was pretty generally received here, in the year 1566. 16 miles SW. Neufchâtel. *Long.* 6. 26. E. *Lat.* 46. 50. N.

Grant, see *Cam*.

Grantham, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, situated on the river Witham, in the road from London to York, with 3303 inhabitants; of whom 963 were employed in trade and manufactures. It sends two members to parliament. The steeple of the church, which terminates in a spire, is 300 feet in height. 30 miles S. Lincoln, 110 N. London. *Long.* 1. 37. W. *Lat.* 52. 55. N.

Gransön, a small lake of North-Carolina. 25 miles W. Exeter.

Grantown, a town of Scotland, in the county of Inverness. 17 miles S. Fores.

Grantzwasser, a river of Saxony, which runs into the Elster, 2 miles SW. Muckenburg, in the marggravate of Meissen.

Granville, a town of France, in the de-

partment of the Upper Saône. 9 miles SW. Vesoul, 15 ENE. Gray.

Granville, a county of South-Carolina. *Granville*, see *Grandville*.

Granville, a town of the state of Massachusetts. 20 miles SW. Springfield.

Granville, a town of North-Carolina. 48 miles W. Halifax.

Granville's River, a river of the island of Egmont, or New Guernsey, which runs into the sea, *Long.* 163. 58. E. *Lat.* 10. 42. S.

Granza, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Mogadoxa.

Granzow, a town of the Ucker Mark of Brandenburg. 8 miles SE. Prenzlau.

Grape Vine Creek, a river of America, which runs into the Ohio, *Long.* 80. 51. W. *Lat.* 39. 50. N.

Grarab, a town of Africa, in the country of Beni Mezzab. 60 miles NW. Guergela.

Grashelm, one of the smaller Orkney Islands: half a mile S. Shapinsfa.

Graska, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw. 50 miles SW. Braclaw.

Graslitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz. 17 miles NE. Eger, 75. NW. Prague. *Long.* 12. 30. E. *Lat.* 50. 18. N.

Grasmark, a town of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland. 42 m. N. Carlstadt.

Grason, an island in the gulf of Bothnia, near the coast of Sweden, 15 miles long, and two wide. *Long.* 18. 24. E. *Lat.* 60. 22. N.

Grass Cove, a creek on the coast of New Zealand, where the boat's crew of the Adventurer were murdered by the natives in the year 1773.

Grass River, a river of New-York, which runs into the St. Laurence, *Long.* 74. 48. W. *Lat.* 45. 12. N.

Grassano, a town of Naples, in Basilicata. 18 miles ESE. Azzerenza.

Grasse, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Var, before the revolution the see of a bishop, suffragan of Embrun. The principal trade of the inhabitants is in dry fruit, olives, oil, perfumes, and tanned leather. 15 miles WSW. Nice, 9 WNW. Antibes. *Long.* 6. 59. E. *Lat.* 43. 39. N.

Grasse, (*La*), a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Aude. 20 miles SW. Narbonne, 25 NNW. Perpignan. *Long.* 2. 42. E. *Lat.* 43. 5. N.

Grassena, a town of France, in the department of the Doria. 18 miles E. Aosta.

Grasseth Orth, a town of Austria. 6 m. SE. Voglapruck.

Gratham, see *Bretchen*.

Gratchi, a town of Russia, in the country of the Cosacs. 20 miles NW. Tzaritzin.

Gratiofa, one of the smaller Canary Islands, situated in the Atlantic. *Long.* 13. 17. W. *Lat.* 29. 15. N.

Gratiosa, one of the Azores Islands, about ten miles long, and eight broad, taking its name from its beauty and fertility in corn, fruit, pasture, and cattle; supplying Terceira and several of the other islands with a great part of its produce. It is well peopled, and has a number of villages, with forts for the defence of the coast. The principal place is La Plata. *Long.* 27. 56. *W. Lat.* 39. 2. N.

Gratz, or *Graz*, a town of the dutchy of Stiria, situated on the river Muehr. It contains several churches and convents, an arsenal, a castle on a rock, and an university founded in 1585. The assembly of the states is held here; and in 1784, it was erected into an archbishopric, on the suppression of that of Coritz. First surrounded with walls by Ferdinand IV. which were greatly improved by the Archduke Charles, and his son Ferdinand. This town was taken by the French in the month of March 1797. 70 miles SSW. Vienna. *Long.* 15. 16 E. *Lat.* 47. 10. N.

Gratz, or *Hradetz*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Troppau, situated on the Mora. 4 miles S. Troppau, 30 W. Teschen. *Long.* 17. 50. E. *Lat.* 49. 47. N.

Gratzarnitza, a town of Bosnia. 30 m. NNE. Serajo.

Gratzberg, or *Graditzberg*, a mountain of Silesia, in the principality of Lignitz. It is of a considerable height, and on it was a castle built by Duke Frederick in 1473, which was partly burned in 1523, and totally demolished in the 30 years' war. The mountain was formerly called Georgenberg. 15 miles W. Lignitz.

Gratzen, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin. 37 miles SSE. Bechin, 80 S. Prague. *Long.* 14. 43. E. *Lat.* 48. 47. N.

Grava Sele, a town of Naples, in Basilicata. 15 miles E. Venosa.

Gravatten, a town of Prussia, on the Curisch Nerung. 20 miles S. Memel.

Graudenz, a town of Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm, on an island near the Vistula. It was anciently called Grodek, and in the Polish language Grudzianz. In 1703, it was taken by the Swedes, and afterwards garrisoned by the Polish confederates, who were driven out by the Russians in 1707. Here is a ferry across the Vistula. 14 miles NNE. Culm, 55 S. Dantzic. *Long.* 18. 28. E. *Lat.* 53. 28. N.

Grave, a strong town or city of Brabant, belonging to Holland, situated in a marshy country, on the south side of the Meuse. Before the year 1323, it was a fief held belonging to Otho, the lord of Cuyck and Heverlé, who delivered it that year into the hands of John III. duke of Brabant, with power to hold as a fief according to the customs of Brabant. It had a fortress more

ancient than the town itself, where the lords of Cuyck made their ordinary residence; but that has been destroyed some years, and the fortifications of the town much augmented. The Brabanters and the Gueldrians, both pretended that this city was in their jurisdiction, and the former solicited the duke their sovereign, at his inauguration, to take an oath that he would never give up his claims to it; this oath is found in the 49th article of the Joieuse Entrée. In the year 1386, at a congress of peace held at Bois le Duc, between Philip the Bold duke of Burgundy and Jane dutchess of Brabant on the one part, and William duke of Juliers and Guelders on the other, it was agreed that it should remain to Brabant. The Prince of Parma having taken possession of it against the revolvers in 1586, it was besieged by Prince Maurice of Nassau, the 18th of July 1602; Antoine Gonzales commanded, and the admiral of Aragon made many attempts to succour the place, but not being able to force the prince's camp, he retired, and the place surrendered the 19th of September. On the 28th of the same month, the prince was proclaimed lord of Cuyck, and the signiory was afterwards confirmed to the family of Nassau by the treaty of Munster, concluded in 1648. The French made themselves masters of it in the year 1672, in a very few days; but the Prince of Orange, afterwards William III. of England, retook it on the 26th of October 1674, after it had been well defended by the Marquis de Chamilli, who had a garrison of 4,000 men, and 325 pieces of cannon. 20 m. E. Bois le Duc, 34 SE. Utrecht. *Long.* 5. 41. E. *Lat.* 51. 46. N.

Grave en Oysans, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps. 16 miles NW. Briançon.

Grave Creek, a river of Virginia, which runs into the Ohio, *Long.* 80. 55. W. *Lat.* 39. 46. N.

Gravedona, or *Gravidona*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Lario, on lake Como. 42 miles N. Milan.

Gravelinas, a town on the south-west coast of the island of Negroponte, on the site of the ancient Eretria. 10 miles SE. Negroponte.

Gravelines, a seaport town of France, in the department of the North, situated on the English Channel, at the mouth of the river Aa, built in the year 1160, by Thierry count of Flanders. It is not large, but well fortified, with bastions, half-moons, and horn-work. The country near it is intersected by canals, one of which goes to Dunkirk by Bourbourg, and another directly to Bergues. In the year 1384, this place was ruined by the English, under the command of Henry Spencer

bishop of Norwich, but was re-established in the year 1405, when the states of Flanders intreated John duke of Burgundy to unite it inseparably to his own dominions. The army of France was defeated the 14th July 1458, by that of Spain. In the year 1644, it was taken by the Duke of Orleans, uncle to Louis XIV. In the year 1652, it was retaken by the Spaniards. In 1658, it was attacked by the army of France, and surrendered after a siege of five days. Since that time it has remained with France, to which it was ceded by the peace of the Pyrenées. 9 miles WSW. Dunkirk, 39 NW. Lille. *Long.* 2. E. *Lat.* 50. 59. N.

Gravellano, a town of Italy, in the department of the Gogna. 13 miles S. Domo d'Osello, 30 N. Novara.

Gravelotte, a town of France, in the department of the Moselle. 4 miles N. Gorze, 6 SW. Metz.

Graven, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Bergen. 42 miles SSW. Bergen.

Gravenau, a town of Bavaria. 20 mile N. Passau, 56 ESE. Ratibon. *Long.* 13. 22. E. *Lat.* 48. 48. N.

Graxenbach, a river of France, which runs into the Nahe at Creutznach.

Gravenhorst, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Munster. 4 miles NE. Rheine

Gravenmacheren, or *Grevenmacheren*, a town in the department of the Forests, on the Moselle, situated in a pleasant and fertile country; near it is an ancient monument erected by two brothers to the memory of their parents, before the reign of Constantine the Great. This town was sacked and burned in the year 1552, by the Marquis of Brandenburg. 15 miles ENE. Luxemburg, 12 SW. Treves.

Gravenwert, a town of Bavaria. 42 miles ENE. Nuremberg, 15 N. Amberg.

Gravesande, a town of Holland, situated about four miles from the sea, where the ancient counts of Holland generally resided. 6 miles WSW. Delft.

Gravesend, a town of England, in the county of Kent, on the south side of the Thames, and the first port on that river. In the time of Richard II. this town was taken and burned by the French and Spaniards, on which account perhaps, as a compensation, the inhabitants, with those of Milton, obtained the exclusive privilege of conveying passengers from thence to London, on conditions that they should provide boats on purpose; and carry all persons either at two-pence per head with his bundle, or the whole boat's fare should be four shillings. The charter has been confirmed by succeeding princes, and under proper regulations they still enjoy this advantageous privilege. The fare is now nine-pence each passenger. The boats are large and com-

modious, and much improved within these few years; they are obliged to depart on the ringing of a bell a quarter of an hour; they go to London with every flood, and return from Billingsgate on the like signal with every ebb. For its better security, Henry VIII. raised a platform of guns to the east of the town, and erected a fort directly opposite, at Tilbury, on the Essex shore, which is a regular fortification, has a battery commanding the river, mounted with above 100 pieces of cannon, carrying balls from 24 to 46 pound weight. Queen Elizabeth ordered the Lord Mayor of London, the aldermen, and all the companies, to receive all eminent strangers and ambassadors at Gravesend in their formalities; and attend them to London in their barges, if they went by water; if they went by land, they were to meet them on horseback, in their gowns, on Blackheath. In the year 1727, the church and great part of the town was consumed by fire. Gravesend is a corporation town, and, together with Milton, governed by a mayor, jurats, and common-council-men. The town-house, where all public business is transacted, was built in the year 1764. There are two markets weekly, Wednesday and Saturday, and a fish-market every Sunday morning. In 1811, the number of inhabitants was 2483. All outward-bound ships are obliged to cast anchor before the town, till they have been examined by and obtained proper clearances from searchers, appointed for that purpose, who have an office near the town quay; a centinel is also stationed at the block-house below the town to give notice by the firing of a musket when ships are coming up the river, who are obliged to receive on board officers from the customs, a number of which are constantly waiting here for that purpose. The gardens round this town are so rich, that they not only supply the shipping with every article of that kind, but send great quantities to London; the asparagus in particular is remarkably fine. The Dutch fishing boats generally lie at anchor here, to supply Billingsgate. 9 miles WNW. Rochester, 22 E. London. *Long.* 0. 22. E. *Lat.* 51. 27. N.

Gravesend, a town of New-York, in Long Island. 8 miles S. New-York.

Gravefon, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône. 5 miles NE. Tarascon.

Gravina, a town of Naples, in the province of Bari; the see of a bishop, suffragan of Acerenza. 9 m. W. Matera, 24 S. Trani.

Gravina's Islands, a range of islands in the North Pacific Ocean, consisting of three pinacles, each from 20 to 50 miles in circumference, with some islets between, stretching north-west to south-east about 40 miles.

in length, between the Duke of Clarence's Strait and the canal of Revilla Gigedo. *Long.* 228. 24. to 229. 5. E. *Lat.* 54. 52. to 55. 27. N.

Graviskoi, a fortress of Russia, in the government of Kolivan, on the Irutsch. 240 miles SSW. Kolivan. *Long.* 79. 14. E. *Lat.* 50. 15. N.

Graulhet, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn. 9 m. NE. Lavaur, 15 NW. Castres.

Graupen, a river of Moravia, which runs into the Marfch, 5 miles N. Schomberg.

Graus, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. 15 miles NNE. Balbastro.

Graufzyzki, a town of Lithuania. 28 miles SE. Wilna.

Gray, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Upper Saône, on the Saône, navigable for boats to Lyons, whither the inhabitants send grain and iron, which form the chief articles of commerce. The fortifications have been destroyed. 7 potts SSE. Langres, 41 SSE. Paris. *Long.* 53. 40. E. *Lat.* 47. 27. N.

Grays, or *Graves-Thurrock*, a town of England, in the county of Essex, on the banks of the Thames, opposite Dartford, with a weekly market on Thursday, and 677 inhabitants. 12 miles SE. Rumbold, 24 E. London. *Long.* 0. 19. E. *Lat.* 51. 30. N.

Gray's Bay, a bay on the north side of the river Columbia, in New Georgia. *Long.* 236. 22. W. *Lat.* 46. 19. N.

Gray's Creek, a river of Virginia, which runs into James River, *Long.* 76. 56. W. *Lat.* 37. 8. N.

Gray's Harbour, a port or bay on the west coast of North-America, examined by Mr. Whitbey. The bar extends directly across the entrance into the harbour, which is about a mile wide; after passing the bar, the channel appeared to be uninterrupted, the northern side being the deepest, with regular soundings from four to fourteen fathoms; the latter depth was found in the narrowest part, not more than half a mile wide, between two projecting points of the reef, from the points of the harbour. Thence in the line of mid channel, the depth decreases to 6 fathoms between the points of the harbour, and to four and three fathoms towards the southern side, which is the shallowest, it however increases to ten, and decreases again to six and three fathoms, near Point Brown, to the north of the entrance. The rise and fall of the tide was here found to be about ten feet, and it is high water about fifty minutes after the moon passes the meridian. This port appears to be of little importance in its present state, as it affords but two or three situations where the boats could approach sufficiently near the shores

to effect a landing; the most commodious place was at Point Brown, another near Point Hanson, and one in the cove or creek to the south-east of that point. The shallowness of the water on the bar also renders it by no means a desirable port: to pass this is impracticable, unless near high water, even with vessels of a very moderate size, and it should then be attempted with the utmost caution; since Mr. Whitbey had great reason to believe that it is a shifting bar; there being a very apparent difference in the channel on their arrival and at their departure, when it seemed to have become wider but less deep: a dry sand bank which lay near their anchorage the first evening on the north side of the channel, was now washed away by the violence of the sea, which had incessantly broke upon the shoals and bar. Wood and water are at too great a distance to be easily procured, particularly the latter, which is found in small springs only, running through the sand near Point Hanson, at the distance of a mile from the landing place, over a very heavy sand. The surrounding shores are low and apparently swampy, with salt-marshes; the soil is a thin mixture of red and white sand, over a bed of stones and pebbles. At a small distance from the water side, the country is covered with wood, principally pines of an inferior stunted growth. Mr. Whitbey estimated the number of Indians inhabiting this place at about one hundred; they spoke the Nootka language, but it did not appear to be their native tongue; and they seemed to vary in little or no respect from those people occasionally seen. *Long.* 236. 7. E. *Lat.* 47. N.

Grazalema, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada. 8 miles W. Ronda.

Grazayle Bois, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne. 5 miles E. Mayenne, 8 N. Evron.

Grazzano, a town of Italy. 13 miles SSW. Verona.

Great Island, a small island in the Eastern Indian sea, near the north coast of the Isle of Flores. *Long.* 120. 54. E. *Lat.* 7. 59. S.

Great River, a river of Virginia, which runs into the Staunton River, *Long.* 79. 12. W. *Lat.* 36. 46. N.

Great Island, an island in the river Niagara, between lake Erie, and lake Ontario. *Long.* 78. 59. W. *Lat.* 43. N.

Great River, a river of Canada, which runs into the river St. Laurence, 20 miles below Quebec.

Great Bay, a bay of North-America, at the mouth of the Piscataqua river, between Portsmouth and Exeter, in the state of New Hampshire.

Great Island, an island of Ireland, situ-

ated in the river Lee; 5 miles long, and from one to three wide. 8 miles E. Cork.

Greatman's Bay, a bay of Ireland, on the north coast of Galway Bay. 6 miles N. from the South Arran Islands.

Greatham Fleet, a river of England, which rises in the county of Durlam, and runs into the German sea. 5 miles S. Hartlepool. *Long.* 54. 43. N.

Grebanish Head, a cape of Scotland, on the east coast of the peninsula of Harris. *Long.* 6. 43. W. *Lat.* 57. 48. N.

Grebenau, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hesse Darmstadt. 25 miles NE. Gießen, 35 S. Cassel. *Long.* 9. 31. E. *Lat.* 50. 43. N.

Greben, a town of Pomerelia. 6 miles SE. Dantzick.

Gre bendorf, a town of the principality of Wurzburg. 3 miles NE. Gemunden.

Grebenstein, a town of the principality of Hesse Cassel. 12 miles NW. Cassel, 16 NNE. Namburg. *Long.* 9. 22. E. *Lat.* 51. 26. N.

Greci, a town of Naples, in the province of Principato Ultra, founded by a colony of Albanians, who fled their country after the death of their prince George Castriot, near Ariano.

Gre ding, a town of Germany, in the principality of Aichstatt, on the Schwar-zach. 13 miles NE Aichstatt.

Gree, a town of Persia, in Segestan. 20 miles SW. Meimend.

Greece, a country of Europe, subject to the Turks, and more generally known under the appellation of European Turkey.

Green, a county of New-York, bounded on the north by the countries of Albany, and Schoharie, on the east by the river Hudson, on the south by the county of Ulster, and on the west by the county of Delaware. 30 miles in length from east to west, and from 12 to 20 broad.

Green Bay, a bay on the west side of lake Michigan, about 90 miles long, but in some places only fifteen miles, in others from 20 to 30 broad. It lies nearly from north-east to south-west. At the entrance of it from the lake are a string of islands extending north to south, called the Grand Traverse. These are about 30 miles in length, and serve to facilitate the passage of canoes, as they shelter them from the winds, which sometimes come with violence across the lake. On the side that lies to the south-east is the nearest and best navigation. The communication between lake Michigan and the Green Bay, is of sufficient depth for a vessel of sixty tons, and the breadth proportionable. The land adjoining to the bottom of the bay is very fertile, the country in general level, and the perspective of it pleasing and extensive. The Green Bay is

termed by the inhabitants of its coasts the Menomje Bay. *Long.* 87. 58. W. *Lat.* 45. N.

Green Bank, one of the banks near the island of Newfoundland; 129 miles long, and 48 wide. *Long.* 53. 30. to 53. 50. W. *Lat.* 45. 30. to 46. 50. N.

Green Bay, a bay on the east coast of the island of Antigua, south from Green island.

Green Brier, a county of Virginia.

Green Brier River, a river of Virginia, which runs into the Kanhawa, *Long.* 80. 58. W. *Lat.* 37. 57. N.

Green Castle, a town of Pennsylvania. 45 miles WSW. York.

Green Creek, a river of Pennsylvania, which runs into the Susquehanna, *Long.* 76. 30. W. *Lat.* 40. 58. N.

Green Island, an island in Prince William's Sound, about 24 miles in circumference, with several small islands on its coasts, situated between Montague island and Knight's island. *Long.* 213. 7. E. *Lat.* 60. 18. N.

Green Island, a small island among the Philippines, near the south coast of the island of Luçon. *Long.* 121. 2. E. *Lat.* 13. 30. N.

Green Island, a small island in the Eastern Indian sea. *Long.* 123. 30. E. *Lat.* 6. 5. S.

Green Island, one of the smaller Bahama islands. *Long.* 57. W. *Lat.* 21. 38. N.

Green Island, a low woody island, near the north-east coast of New Holland. 12 miles ENE. Cape Grafton. *Long.* 214. 5. W. *Lat.* 16. 48. S.

Green Islands, a cluster of small islands, in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Schouten, and Le Maire. *Long.* 154. 50. E. *Lat.* 4. 53. S.

Green Islands, a range of small islands in that part of the Eastern Indian sea, called the sea of Mindoro, near the east coast of Palawan. *Long.* 119. 6. E. *Lat.* 9. 33. N.

Green Island, a small island in Pool harbour.

Green Island, an island in Hudson's bay. *Long.* 72. 40. W. *Lat.* 61. 2. N.

Green Island, an island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Main. *Long.* 67. 23. W. *Lat.* 44. 41. N.

Green Island, a small island near the east coast of Antigua. *Long.* 61. 21. W. *Lat.* 17. 13. N.

Green Island, a small island of the West-Indies, about a mile NE. from the island of St. Thomas.

Green Island Harbour, a bay on the west coast of the island of Jamaica. *Long.* 78. 17. W. *Lat.* 18. 24. N.

Green Key, or *Pusco*, a small island among the Bahamas. *Long.* 77. 50. W. *Lat.* 23. 56. N.

Green Mountains, mountains of Virginia. 70 miles SW. Washington. *Long.* 78. 20. W. *Lat.* 38. 10. N.

Green Mountains, (*East Range of*) a ridge of mountains which extend from south

to north, through the greater part of the state of Vermont, about 100 miles in length.

Green Point, a cape on the west coast of Africa. *Lat.* 11. 53. S.

Green Point, a cape on the coast of West Florida, in Pensacola bay. *Long.* 87. 4. W. *Lat.* 30. 31. N.

Green River, a river of New Brunswick, which runs into the St. John, *Long.* 67. 58. W. *Lat.* 47. 20. N.

Green River, a river of Canada, which runs into the river St. Laurence, 100 miles below Quebec.

Green River, a river of United America, in the state of Kentucky, which runs into the Ohio, *Long.* 87. 55. W. *Lat.* 37. 38. N.

Green Springs, a village of Virginia. In 1781, a battle was fought here between a party of British under Lord Cornwallis, and the Americans under General Wayne: of the Americans 127 were killed and wounded: the loss of the British is supposed to have been much greater. 20 miles N. Columbia.

Green Turtle Key, a small island among the Bahamas. *Long.* 77. 59. W. *Lat.* 26. 40. N.

Greenae, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland. 28 miles NE. Aarhus.

Greeneville, a county of Virginia.

Greenholm, one of the smaller Orkney islands. 2 miles SW. Eda.

Greenholm, one of the smaller Shetland islands, east of Shetland. 10 miles NNE. Lerwick. *Long.* 1. 10. W. *Lat.* 60. 20. N.

Greenland, a country situated between the straits of Davis and Frobisher, and Iceland. The northern boundaries are yet unknown. Notwithstanding the great cold, the country is tolerably fertile, and the sea is well furnished with fish. The number of sea wolves, sea dogs, sea cows, and whales, is incredible. Since the middle of the last century, the Danes have settled several colonies along the coast, as claiming the sovereignty of the country, and have taken some pains to civilize the inhabitants. The Greenlanders of both sexes are generally short, or under the common size, but well proportioned, fat, and plump. Their faces are somewhat flat; their hair black and lank; and their complexion, from their sordid manner of living, is of a brownish red. It is very seldom that they are afflicted with epidemical diseases, being strangers to the small-pox, &c. But the scurvy is the reigning distemper in this country; and their common remedy on this occasion, besides some other simples, is scurvy-grass. Their clothing is made of the skins of rein-deer, the dog-fish, and of certain birds, sewed together with the small guts of the *canis marinus*. There is very little difference in the dress of the two sexes; and both of them live in a very sordid filthy manner. They have two sorts of habitations,

one of which serves for the winter, and the other for the summer season. The winter dwellings are the largest, and it is generally the women's task to build them up against winter, or when they intend to make a long stay in any particular place. These are of a square form, and built with pebbles, or small fragments of the rocks, and their interstices are filled up with moss or peat. These huts are very seldom more than two ells above the surface of the ground; the rest of them being for greater stability, and defence from the wind and cold, sunk into the earth. The roof is covered with turf; and the entrance into them is dug narrow, and winding under ground. One of these dwellings seldom exceeds twenty feet square, and yet is often occupied by seven or eight families. These habitations are so warm, that both men and women are generally stripped to the waist whilst they remain in them; but the stench occasioned by the close confinement of so many persons is intolerable. The Greenlanders betake themselves to these winter mansions in the month of October, and continue in them till the beginning of May. Their summer habitations are light tents, made of the smooth skins of the dog-fish. Their manner of dressing and eating their victuals is extremely disgusting. They prefer the blood of the dog-fish to any other beverage; but their usual drink is water: however, they can drink a great deal of brandy without being intoxicated. The occupation of the men is chiefly fishing and hunting, for which they have very curious tackle. The boats in which the men only row out to sea, are made of very thin narrow boards, fastened together with whale-bone, and covered with seal skins. Only one man goes out in one of these boats, who is half covered, and so securely laced in, that the water cannot penetrate into the boat; and thus equipped, he will row 60 or 70 miles in a day, though he has but one oar, which is six or seven feet long, and flat at both ends. These boats are easily overset, which they look upon as no great detriment, if the owner comes off with his life; and many of them are extremely dextrous in recovering the boat again when such an accident happens. The Greenlanders are strangers to trades, arts, and sciences. They have no traffic among one another, and their commerce with foreigners is very inconsiderable. Their chief commodities are blubber and whale-bone; the sea unicorn's horn; the skins of deer, foxes, and the dog-fish; which they exchange for necessaries in cloathing, and all kinds of ordinary domestic utensils. They neither use, nor have any knowledge of money; but they fix a certain value on iron. The aborigines, or original inhabitants, who, on the arrival of the Norwegians

in this country, were savages, seem by the little knowledge the latter had of them to be of American extraction. The first that gave occasion to the discovery of this land, was one Gumbiorn; after whom it was visited by Eric Roux, or Redhead, a Norwegian. In the year 1023, the Greenlanders became tributary to Olaf king of Norway; and in 1024, Arnald, the first bishop of Greenland, was consecrated at Lund in Sweden. After this, the inhabitants of Greenland increasing in number, the colony was divided into East and West Greenland. The kings of Norway, also used from time to time, to send stadtholders or governors to Greenland. In 1256, the Greenlanders revolted against Magnus king of Norway; but in 1261, by the assistance of Eric king of Denmark, they were reduced to his obedience. In 1348, the black plague having swept away the greatest part of the Norwegians, the intercourse between Norway and Greenland was suspended. The last bishop sent thither from Norway was one Andreas, who failed for Greenland in 1406; but no account was received of him till about 1540, when the colony there was found to be still existing. In the subsequent time, Greenland was in a manner quite forgotten. In the reign of King Christian II. Walkendorf archbishop of Drontheim exerted himself in attempting to restore the communication between the two countries, but met with too many obstacles to carry his point. Christian III. sent a party of men to Greenland; but these returned with the trifling excuse that they had not been able to find it. Frederick II. in 1578, dispatched one Magus Hennisen in quest of Greenland; who indeed got sight of the land at a distance, but the ice prevented his nearer approach. In 1576, Martin Frobisher sailed from England to Greenland; but as the season was far advanced, he was also prevented from landing by the ice. However, by Queen Elizabeth's command, he made a second voyage the following year, when he landed in Greenland. Thus stood the affairs of Greenland, till Hans Egede, minister of Vogen in Norway, prompted by a laudable zeal to promote the knowledge of CHRIST among the savage Greenlanders, made some proposals for renewing the intercourse between Denmark and Norway, and Greenland, which had been discontinued for some centuries. Most of the friends and acquaintance of this worthy divine, when they heard of his project, looked upon it as a chimerical undertaking. However, in 1718, he resigned his benefice in the south part of Norway, and removed with his wife and children to Bergen. His proposals did not meet with a favourable reception either from the merchants or clergy of that city. He therefore went to Copenhagen, in 1719, and

laid his plan before the king, who sent an order to the magistracy of Bergen to propose to the citizens the erecting of a Greenland company. This, after many difficulties, was at last effected in 1721, and a capital of 10,000 rix-dollars was raised for that purpose. The new-established company fitted out three ships for Greenland, and the indefatigable Egede was sent thither as missionary, and furnished with 300 guilders by the Society for propagating the Gospel at Copenhagen. It was not without great danger and difficulty that the single ship which had the missionary on board at length arrived off a place called *Baals-River*, on the west side of Greenland, in *Lat.* 64. and wintered on an island there. M. Egede, and 43 men who remained with him, immediately set about building a house, in which the natives readily lent them a helping hand. This new colony was from year to year carefully supplied with necessaries by the company; but the trade carried on with Greenland brought in no great profit. In the mean while, the missionary employed his time in learning the Greenland language, and by his liberality and sweetness of manners, so endeared himself to the inhabitants, that the respect they shewed him in some particulars, far exceeded his wishes; for they entertained such an exalted idea of his piety and virtue, that all the sick flocked about him, imploring him to heal them, being persuaded that his breathing on them would restore them to health. In 1731, a royal edict was published, enjoining all the king's subjects in Greenland to return home, and the colonies were thereby dissolved; but M. Egede, being zealous for the salvation of the inhabitants, staid behind, together with his family and some others who chose to follow his fortunes. In 1733, the Greenland trade was re-assumed with great vigour; and the king granted a pension of 2000 rix-dollars a year to the missionaries. In 1736, M. Egede returned to Denmark, after a residence of fifteen years, which he had spent in a zealous endeavour to do good, and left behind him a great number of converts. The Greenland trade is carried on by the Copenhagen company, who send thither three or four ships every year; but the whale fishery on the coasts seems to be the principal object worth attending to, for which purpose a great number of vessels are sent out every year from the ports of Great-Britain and other European states.

Greenland Cove, a small bay on the coast of Main. *Long.* 69. 18. W. *Lat.* 43. 58. N.

Greenlaw, a town of Scotland, in the county of Berwick, with 1270 inhabitants. 20 m. WSW. Berwick, 40 SE. Edinburgh.

Greenfield, a town of Connecticut, burned by the British troops in 1779.

Greenock, a seaport town of Scotland, on the Clyde. In the beginning of the 18th century, Greenock was a small village of thatched cottages, situated along the bay, without any harbour whatever for vessels. It was erected into a burgh of barony in 1575, and is governed by two bailies and a town-council. By a sand bank of considerable breadth, stretching from Dumbarton to a little below the town, the road is made narrow, and the navigation to Port Glasgow rendered sometimes tedious and difficult. At low ebbs, except two slanting gaps, it is dry, and abounds with shell-fish of various kinds. In 1784, the homeward-bound vessels, British and foreign, amounted to 238, carrying 2626 tons; the outward-bound were 198, carrying 15,389 tons. In 1792, the homeward bound amounted to 427, carrying 43,404 tons; the outward to 315, with a tonnage of 34,111; besides coasters, whose united tonnage amounted to 31,704. From the West-Indies the merchants import rum, sugar, mahogany, cotton, &c.; from America, rice, naval stores, pot-ashes, timber, &c.; from Portugal, wine and fruit; from the Baltic, timber; and other articles from other parts. Their exports consist in coals, herrings, and British manufactures. Packets sail by the canal to Leith, Dundee, London, to all the north parts of the Highlands, and the isles as far as Orkney; and by the Irish channel to Liverpool. In 1801, the population was 17,458, of whom 4189 were employed in trade and manufactures. 47 miles N. by W. Edinburgh. *Long.* 4. 49. *W. Lat.* 55. 56. N.

Greenore Point, a cape of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, in the Irish sea. *Long.* 6. 18. *W. Lat.* 52. 16. N.

Greenburg, a town of United America, in the state of Pennsylvania. 20 miles E. Pittsburg. *Long.* 79. 31. *W. Lat.* 40. 18. N.

Green, or *Groene River*, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic between the Cape of Good Hope and Saldanha bay, *Lat.* 30. 30. S.

Greenburg, a town of United America, in the state of Pennsylvania. 40 miles S. Pittsburg.

Greenville, a county of the state of Georgia.

Greenville, a town of United America, in the state of North-Carolina, on the right bank of the Pamlico. 24 miles N. Newbern. *Long.* 77. 24. *W. Lat.* 35. 40. N.

Greenwich, a town of United America, in the state of Jersey. 12 miles SE. Salem.

Greenwich, a town of United America, in the state of Rhode island. 11 miles S. Providence.

Greenwich, a town of England, in the county of Kent, situated on the banks of the Thames; anciently called *East Greenwich*. It formerly belonged to the abbot of Chent,

from whom it was seized by Henry V. and given to Shene; at the dissolution it came to the crown. Here was formerly a palace, first erected by Humphry duke of Gloucester, enlarged by Henry VII. and completed by Henry VIII.; was pulled down by King Charles II. who began another, a most magnificent edifice, and lived to see the first wing finished. King Charles II. also enlarged the park, walled it round, planted it, and caused a royal observatory to be erected on the top of the steep of the hill. This edifice was erected for the use of the celebrated Mr. Flamstead, and it still retains the name of that great astronomer: it was likewise furnished with mathematical instruments for astronomical observations, and a deep dry well for observing the stars in the day time, on which account Greenwich is made the meridian of longitude by most English navigators. Greenwich is said to contain 1350 houses. Its parish church, which has been lately rebuilt by the commissioners for erecting the 50 new churches, is a very handsome structure, dedicated to St. Alphage archbishop of Canterbury, who is said to have been slain by the Danes, in the year 1012, on the spot where the church now stands. The Thames is here very broad, and the channel deep; and at some very high tides the water is salt, though it is usually sweet and fresh. Greenwich Hospital stands on the spot where stood the palace of several of our kings. The first wing of this noble and superb edifice, erected by King Charles II. was designed to be applied to the same use. William III. erected another wing, and adopted the plan of applying it to the use of English seamen incapable of service either through age or infirmity, but the whole was not finished till the reign of George II. Besides the seamen who are provided for, there are 140 boys, the sons of seamen, instructed in navigation, and bred up for the service of the royal navy: each of the mariners has a weekly allowance of seven loaves weighing 16 ounces each, three pounds of beef, two of mutton, a pint of pease, a pound and a quarter of cheese, two ounces of butter, 14 quarts of beer, and one shilling a week tobacco money: the tobacco money of boat-swains is 2s. 6d. a week each, and that of their mates 1s. 6d. and the other officers in proportion to their rank. Besides which each common pensioner receives once in two years a suit of blue clothes, a hat, three pair of stockings, two pair of shoes, five neck-cloths, three shirts, and two night-caps. This hospital has about 100 governors, composed of the nobility, great officers of state, and persons in high posts. For the better support of this hospital, every seaman in the royal navy and in the service of the merchants pays six-pence every month. This

is stopped out of the pay of all sailors, and delivered in the six-penny receiver's office, Tower-Hill. And therefore a seaman who can produce an authentic certificate of his being disabled and rendered unfit for the sea service by defending any ship belonging to British subjects, or in taking any ship from the enemy, may be admitted into this hospital, and receive the same benefit from it as if he had been in the king's service. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 14,339; and there are two markets weekly, on Wednesday and Saturday. In 1779, a fire broke out in the south-east wing of the hospital, and destroyed eight wards, with the beautiful chapel. 5 miles E. London. *Long.* 17. 46. E. Ferro. 2. 20. W. Paris. *Lat.* 51. 28. 40. N.

Grees, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Barrow, 6 miles S. Athy, in the county of Kildare.

Greesa, a town of Algiers. 30 miles ESE. Tiffeth.

Greiffenstein, a town of Austria, on the Danube. 6 miles NW. Closter Neuburg.

Greggs Town, a town of New Jersey. 9 miles SW. New Brunswick.

Gregoie, or *Grebou*, a small island of Africa, in the river Jaquin, about a league from the sea, on the gold coast, where the European nations have factories.

Gregorio de Puerto Viejo, a district and town of South-America, in the audience of Quito, and jurisdiction of Guayaquil.

Gregory Bay, a bay in the Straits of Magellan, on the south coast of Patagonia.

Gregory's Islands, four small islands in the Mergui Archipelago, *Lat.* 10. 36. N.

Gregory's Sound, a narrow strait of the sea, between the islands of Arranmore and Inishmain, on the west coast of Ireland.

Greguè, a town of Africa, in the country of Whidah. 4 miles S. Sabi.

Grebweiler, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, late principality of Salm. 7 miles N. Creutznach.

Greifenberg, a town of Lower Carinthia, on the Drave. 25 miles W. Villaco.

Greiffenberg, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Jauer. 8 miles SW. Lowenberg. 32 W. Jauer. *Long.* 15. 30. E. *Lat.* 50. 59. N.

Greiffenburg, a town of Germany, in the Ucker Mark of Brandenburg, on the Sernitz. 12 miles SSE. Prenzlau, 45 NNE. Berlin. *Long.* 14. 3. E. *Lat.* 53. 8. N.

Greiffenberg, a town of Hinder Pomerania. 28 miles N. Stargard, 17 E. Cammin. *Long.* 15. 12. E. *Lat.* 53. 53. N.

Greiffenhagen, a town of Hinder Pomerania. 37 miles N. Custrin, 12 S. Old Stettin. *Long.* 14. 36. E. *Lat.* 53. 20. N.

Greiffensee, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Zurich, on a lake of the same name; burned in the year 1444, by the con-

federates, who put the garrison to the sword. 6 miles E. Zurich.

Greiffen See, a lake of Swisserland, in the canton of Zurich. 5 miles E. Zurich.

Greiffenstein, a town and castle of Silesia, in the principality of Jauer. 2 miles S. Greiffenberg.

Greiffenstein, a town of Germany, in the principality of Solms Braunfels. 7 miles NNW. Braunfels, 34 N. Mentz. *Long.* 8. 23. E. *Lat.* 50. 37. N.

Greiffswald, or *Gripswald*, a seaport town of Anterior Pomerania, on the river Rik, which is navigable to the Baltic; with an university founded in the year 1456, by Wratisslaus IX. It was formerly Hanseatic. In the year 1678, this town was taken by the Elector of Brandenburg; the garrison of this town and Stralfund, consisting of 4000 men, were most of them lost in a storm, in their voyage to Sweden. 15 miles SE. Stralfund. *Long.* 13. 22. E. *Lat.* 54. 41. N.

Greiffswalde Oie, a small island, in the Baltic, off the mouth of the Oder, and near the south-east coast of the island of Usedom. *Long.* 14. 3. E. *Lat.* 54. 13. N.

Griffenstein, a town of Austria. 1 mile W. Horn.

Grein, a town of Austria, situated on the north side of the Danube. 14 miles W. Ips, 62 W. Vienna. *Long.* 14. 45. E. *Lat.* 48. 16. N.

Grein, a town of the Arabian Irak, on the Euphrates. 36 miles N. Sura.

Grein, see *Cathem*.

Greitz, or *Graitz*, or *Grewitz*, a town of Saxony, in the Vogtland, with some stuff manufactures, situated on a river which runs into the Elster. It contains about 450 houses. 10 miles NNE. Plauen, 12 SW. Zwickau. *Long.* 12. 10. E. *Lat.* 50. 35. N.

Greksaker, a town of Sweden, in the province of Westmanland. 48 miles W. Stroomholm.

Gremsa, one of the smaller Orkney islands, between Pamona and Hoy. *Long.* 3. 7. W. *Lat.* 58. 48. N.

Gremitzer, a river of Saxony, which runs into the Black Elster, 2 miles S. Schweinitz.

Grenada, or *Granada*, sometimes called Upper Andalusia, a province of Spain, bounded on the north by New Castile, on the east by Murcia, on the south by the Mediterranean, and on the west by Andalusia; about 170 miles in length, and from 20 to 90 in breadth. As this country lies opposite to Africa, and the coast is much exposed to the ravages of corsairs, a great number of towers and forts are erected along the coasts. This province is one of the most healthy and most temperate in Spain, and so fertile as scarcely to stand in need of human industry and culture; rivers, brooks, and springs, are innumerable. When in possession of the

Moors, it was one of the most populous and rich countries in the world; at present it is not so. However, generally speaking, the land produces corn, wine, oil, sugar, flax, and hemp. The mountains and the plains produce great variety of excellent fruit, as pomegranates, citrons, oranges, olives, capers, figs, and almonds; mulberry-trees grow in abundance, by which means great quantities of silk are produced. In the forests are collected gall-nuts, of use in the preparation of leather, and dying in general. The acorns of the country, besides being used for cattle, are of so delicate a taste as to be preferred to filberts. The raisins are of two kinds, namely, those dried by the sun on the branches, called *Passerillas del Sol*; and the others, called *Passerillas de Lexia*, are dipped in ley made with the ashes of the burnt branches, and afterwards dried in the sun. Honey and wax are abundant. In the mountains, near Antequera, a great deal of excellent salt is made, not by fire, but by the heat of the sun, which is sufficient for the evaporation of the moisture. In several places are quarries of excellent stone for building; and in some places hyacinths, and other precious stones, are found. The inhabitants of the country, though greatly degenerated from the industry and vigilance of their forefathers, are still the most laborious in the southern parts of Spain. They are fond of commerce and agriculture; they are of mild and polished manners, and so sober, that they drink but little wine themselves, and never give any to their children. This province first became a distinct kingdom in the thirteenth century, when the Moorish king Abenhud, who resided at Cordova, having, in the year 1236, lost his life and crown in a battle against the Christians, his subjects and followers betook themselves to Grenada, and chose a new king, who made the city of Grenada his capital and place of residence. This kingdom, which was the last of the Moorish, then contained 32 large towns, and 97 smaller, and continued from the year 1236 to 1492; when Ferdinand, the Catholic, reduced it, and annexed it to the crown of Castile. Grenada is the capital. The principal rivers are the Xenil and the Guadalentin.

Grenada, a city of Spain, and capital of a province of the same name, said to have been founded 2600 years before CHRIST. It is situated at the foot of the Sierra Nevada, or snowy mountains, on two hills, which are separated by a river called Darro, which soon after joins the Xenil, that passes by the walls of the town. It is divided into four quarters, of which the principal bears the name of Grenada, and is inhabited by the nobility, clergy, and the richest of the citizens, with many public and private

buildings. In this part is the cathedral, not remarkable for its extent, but for its beautiful dome; several of the kings and queens lie buried in this church. The second quarter is that of Alhambra, which is inhabited by the descendants from the ancient Moors. Here are two palaces, one built in the year 1280, by the second king of the Moors, the remains of which bear evidence of its wonderful magnificence; the other palace was built by Charles V. A little above Alhambra is another beautiful palace, called Ginaraliph, or Xeneralife, built by a Moorish prince; from the balconies of which is said to be one of the most beautiful prospects in Europe, over the fertile plains of Grenada, terminated by mountains, whose tops are covered with snow. The third quarter is called Albaycin, anciently a fauxbourg, built by the Arabians. It stands on two hills, and contains near 1000 houses, chiefly inhabited by the descendants of the Moors. The fourth is called Antequeruela, chiefly inhabited by people from Antequera, who are almost wholly employed in the different manufactures of silk, which constitutes the principal commerce of the place. The streets of Grenada are narrow, irregular, and badly paved; none of the houses deserve the name of palaces. It is the see of an archbishop, and contains 24 parish churches. 38 convents of both sexes, 13 hospitals, an university, an amphitheatre for bull-fights, a tribunal of inquisition, and about 90,000 souls. The country lying round about the city, and especially that which extends to the south and the west, is called Le Vega de Grenada, or the Orchard of Grenada, from its fertility, and is full of pleasant towns and villages. Grenada had formerly twenty gates, twelve of which only now remain. The Moors have left more monuments in Grenada than in any other city of Spain; and amongst the losses which they sustained in that country, are said to regret nothing but Grenada; they mention it in all their evening prayers, and supplicate Heaven to restore it to their possession. 188 miles S. Madrid. *Long.* 3. 40. *W.* *Lat.* 37. 17. N.

Grenada, an island of the West-Indies, about 20 miles from north to south, and ten wide in the centre, but gradually narrowing towards each extremity, discovered by Christopher Columbus in the year 1498. A chain of mountains crosses it from north to south, in the centre of which is a large lake, from which several rivers take their rise. Near the coast the soil is good, and produces indigo, sugar, and tobacco; coffee, cocoa, and cotton; game is abundant. Among the birds the most common are turtles and parrots. The chief river fish are eels, mullets, and cray-fish. Ten rivers run into

the sea towards the east, three to the north, eight to the west, and five to the south-east. all sufficient to drive sugar-mills, and capable of becoming harbours for vessels. The principal harbours are Port Louis and St. George. In the year 1658, the French attempted to form a settlement here, under an appearance of purchasing land from the native Caribs. Disputes soon arose between the Indians and the new comers, which ended in the destruction of the former, and the ruin of the colony; so that Mr. Parquet, who had first undertaken the settlement, sold it, in 1657, to Count de Cerillac at Paris, with all the vessels, arms, &c. for 90,000 livres, or 30,000 crowns. The count sent such a tyrannical brute to govern it, that the better sort abandoned it; and the rest who stayed behind, after seizing him, shot him dead. Nevertheless, in 1664, the count sold this island to the French West-India Company for 100,000 livres, though only 150 planters were left out of 500 that were upon the island when he took possession of it; and in 1674, the company was obliged to give it up into the hands of the king. In the year 1714, things began to improve in Grenada. Vessels from Martinico, in sailing to the Spanish coast, touched at Grenada in their way to take in provisions. The trading privateers, who undertook this navigation, taught the people of that island the value of their soil, which only required cultivation. The execution of every project is facilitated by commerce. Some traders furnished the inhabitants with slaves, and utensils to erect sugar plantations. An open account was established between the two colonies. Grenada was clearing its debts gradually by its rich produce, and the balance was on the point of being closed, when the war in 1744 interrupted the communication between the two islands, and at the same time stopped the progress of the sugar plantations. This loss was supplied by the culture of coffee, which was produced during the hostilities with all the activity and eagerness industry could inspire. The peace of 1748 revived all the labours, and opened all the former sources of wealth. In the year 1762, the island was taken by the English, and confirmed by the peace of 1763. Grenada contains about 80,000 acres of land, of which upwards of 70,000 paid taxes in the year 1776; the exports of that year, together with those of the little islands dependent on it, were upwards of 23,000,000 pounds of sugar, 818,700 gallons of rum, 1,827,166 pounds of coffee, 457,719 pounds of cacao, 91,943 pounds of cotton, and 27,638 pounds of indigo. In the year 1779, Grenada was taken by the French, but restored to the English by the peace of 1783. On the 2d of July, the Count d'Estaing with a for-

midable force arrived at Grenada; the fleet came to anchor in the bay of Moliniere, and the troops were immediately landed. Detachments from these, during the night, took possession of the heights in the vicinity of the town of St. George, the capital of the island; from which the Count d'Estaing on the following day was enabled to reconnoitre the defences of the place: these consisted of a fort and an entrenched hill, upon which the hospital stood. This hill, which nearly commanded the fort, constituted the principal defence of the place, being steep and of difficult ascent, and strengthened also with palisadoes, and some lines of entrenchments. The whole regular force of the island did not exceed 150 men, of whom 24 were artillery recruits, and the rest belonged to the 48th regiment; to these were joined about 400 militia, consisting chiefly of French inhabitants who had become subjects after the peace of 1763, and of people of colour: but in the night after the landing of the French, so many of the militia deserted, that the whole effective force of the garrison was reduced to 300 men. To a summons sent by the Count d'Estaing, demanding a surrender of the island, Lord Macartney, the governor, resolutely answered, that he was unacquainted with the force of the besiegers, but that he knew his own, and was determined to defend himself as long as he could. He was, however, soon compelled to surrender at discretion. In the year 1771, the number of white people on the island was more than 1600; in 1777, they were less than 1300; and in the year 1793, hardly 1000. In the year 1787, the exports were, 175,548 cwt. of sugar, 670,000 gallons of rum, 8800 cwt. of coffee, 2700 cwt. of cacao, 2,000,000 pounds of cotton, and 2800 pounds of indigo, besides miscellaneous articles to the value of 64,545l. sterling, amounting in the whole to upwards of 600,000l. sterling, at the London prices. *Long.* 61. 30. W. *Lat.* 12. 10. N.

Grenada, a town of Mexico, in the province of Nicaragua, situated on the lake of Nicaragua, by which means it has a communication with the Pacific Ocean and the Caribbean sea. Its commerce is considerable in indigo, cochineal, hides, and sugar. In the year 1680, it was taken and burned by the English and French freebooters. 30 miles SSE. Leon. *Long.* 87. 46. W. *Lat.* 10. 12. N.

Grenada, (*New*), a province of South-America, called the New Kingdom of Grenada; bounded on the north by the provinces of St Martha and Venezuela, on the south-east by Guiana, on the south by countries unknown, and on the west by the provinces of Carthagen and Popayan; first discovered in the year 1536. Ferdinand de

Lugo, admiral of the Canaries, sent Gonzalo Ximenes de Quesada, his lieutenant, from St. Martha, to discover the country situated along the river Magdalena. Ximenes travelled by land along the left bank of that river, but met with great difficulties, on account of the thick woods and vast number of rivers, rapid streams, and marshes he had to cross; but principally on account of the frequent inroads of the natives. He came to a place named Tora, which he called Puebla de los Brachas, on account of four rivers that joined there. At this place he passed the winter, having travelled, as he reckoned, 150 leagues from the sea-coast up the land. Next spring he went up the banks of another river, till he came to the foot of a high mountain called Opon, 50 leagues broad, very steep, and desert: having passed these, he came into an even plain country, well cultivated, where they gathered a great deal of salt from certain salt springs. Thence he came with his people into the province of a powerful Cacique Bogota, whom they defeated. They afterwards plundered the villages of the Indians, where they found stores of gold and emeralds. Thence they went into the country of the Panchos, separated from that of Bogota by little hills, and entered into a valley which they called the Trumpet, 45 miles distant from a very high mountain, bare of trees, and from which the Indians got emeralds. While they staid in that valley, they took an immense booty and abundance of gold. Three days' journey farther, they subdued two other Caciques; and being returned into the province of Bogota, they passed through the country of the Panchos, and obliged the greater number to make peace. Ximenes, judging that this country was now sufficiently discovered and subdued, called it the New Kingdom of Grenada, because he was a native of the province bearing that name in Old Spain; and built the city of St. Fé, which is the capital. The natives use maize, or the cassava root, instead of bread. They have plenty of salt, which they sell to great profit in the neighbouring countries, particularly those situated in the mountains, and along the river Magdalena. They have store of game; the lakes and rivers abound with fish. The natives are tall, and wear black, white, or variegated clokes, which they tie round the waist with a sash. They adorn their heads with strings of painted flowers, very ingeniously made of cotton. The country abounds with gold and silver mines, and produces plenty of corn and fruit; and the inhabitants breed a number of horses and mules, which they send to Peru.

Grenada, (New,) a viceroyalty of South-America, bounded on the north by the Spanish Main, on the east by the government

of Caraccas and Guiana, on the south by the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres and Peru, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean, from *Lat.* 4. S. to 12. N. including New Grenada Proper, Quito, Popayan, the provinces of Carthagena, Santa Martha, Choco, Darien, and Panama.

Grenade, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Upper Garonne. 12 miles NNW. Toulouse, 18 SSE. Castel Sarasin. *Long.* 1. 23. E. *Lat.* 43. 46. N.

Grenade, a town of France, in the department of the Landes. 7 miles E. St. Sever.

Grenadillas, or *Grenadines*, a cluster of islands in the West-Indies, dependent on Grenada, and situated between that island and St. Vincent's; they are upwards of 20 in number, most of which are fertile, and capable of producing cotton, coffee, indigo, and sugar. The air is healthy, but there are no springs of fresh water. The most considerable is Carinacou.

Grenant, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne. 10 miles SSE. Langres.

Grenchen, a town of Switzerland, in the Valais. 25 miles E. Sion.

Grenier, mountains of Hindoostan, in the country of Guzerat, near Junagur.

Grenna, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland. 10 miles NNE. Jonkioping.

Grenoble, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Isère, situated on the river Isère, not far from its conflux with the Drac. Before the revolution it was the capital of Dauphiny, the see of a bishop, and the seat of a parliament. Without the town was a convent of Minims, where the illustrious Chevalier Bayard was interred, whose uncle was the founder. 13½ posts SE. Lyons, 71½ SSE. Paris. *Long.* 5. 49. E. *Lat.* 45. 12. N.

Grenouilles, Les, a cluster of rocks in the West-Indian Ocean, about 36 miles SE. from Point Morand, in the island of Jamaica. *Long.* 76. 32. E. *Lat.* 17. 32. N.

Grenville, a town of Nova Scotia. 20 miles W. Halifax.

Grenville's Canal, a channel of the North Pacific Ocean, which separates Pitt's Archipelago from the coast of New Cornwall.

Grenzhausen, a town of Germany, in the county of Wied. 8 miles E. Neuwied, 5 NE. Coblentz.

Greppen, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucerne. 5 miles E. Lucerne.

Greppin, a town of Saxony. 2 miles NNW. Bitterfeld.

Gresholm, a small island of Denmark, in the Categat. 4 miles NE. Lefsoe.

Gresli, a town of Turkish Armenia. 28 miles SE. Rizeh.

Gresley, or *Greasley*, a town of England, in Nottinghamshire, on the borders of Derbyshire. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 2968, of whom 820 were employed in trade, and manufactures. 7 miles NW. Nottingham.

Gresfen, a town of Samogitia. 20 miles NNE. Miedniki.

Gresfin, a town of Hinder Pomerania. 14 miles SE. Belgard.

Gresfen, a town of Austria. 9 miles NE. Bavarian Waidhoven.

Greta, a river of England, which rises in the north-west part of Yorkshire, and runs into the Tees about four miles below Barnard's Castle in Durham.

Grete, a river of England, which runs into the Lune about two miles S. from Kirby Lonsdale in Westmoreland.

Gretna Green, a celebrated village of Scotland, in the county of Dumfries; whether minors of England generally retort to be married, as out of the jurisdiction of the Marriage Act. 8 miles N. Carlisle.

Gretsuhl, or *Grethe*, or *Groetz*, a town of East Friesland. 10 miles NW. Emden.

Gretzingen, a town of Wurtemberg. 7 miles SW. Blaubeuren.

Greve, a town of Etruria. 14 miles S. Florence.

Greve au Lanchan, a bay on the north-west coast of the island of Jersey.

Greve de Lecq, a bay on the north coast of the island of Jersey.

Greven, a town of the bishopric of Munster. 8 miles N. Munster.

Grevenbroich, a town of France, in the department of the Roer. 10 miles NNE. Juliers. *Long.* 6. 31. E. *Lat.* 51. 6. N.

Grevenmacheren, see *Gravenmacheren*.

Grepenstein, a town of the dutchy of Westphalia. 16 miles W. Brilon.

Greverad, a town of the dutchy of Berg. 1 mile NW. Solingen.

Greuf, a river of Hesse, which runs into the Schwalm near Ziegenhayn.

Grevillers, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. 2 miles W. Bapaume.

Greussen, a town of Germany, in the county of Schwartzburg. 18 miles E. Muhlhausen, 16 N. Erfurt. *Long.* 11. 3. E. *Lat.* 51. 6. N.

Grevesmuhlen, or *Grevismuhlen*, a town of the dutchy of Mecklenburg. 14 miles W. Wismar. *Long.* 11. 15. E. *Lat.* 53. 35. N.

Greylach, a town of the dutchy of Carniola. 8 miles N. Rodolphswert.

Greysau, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse. 8 miles SE. Neisse.

Greze en Boure, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne. 7 miles ENE. Châteaugontier, 15 SE. Laval.

Grezels, a town of France, in the depart-

ment of the Lot. 8 miles N. Moncuq, 2 S. Puy l'Evêque.

Grezieux, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 8 miles W. Lyons.

Grezzano, a town of Italy, in the Veronese, on the road to Germany; where is a remarkable bridge formed by nature, which connects two hills. The arch is 50 feet in breadth, and 114 feet in height. 12 miles N. Verona.

Griaznucha, a town of Russia, in the government of Saratov, on the Medveditza. 40 miles SSW. Saratov.

Griazovetz, a town of Russia, in the government of Vologda. 40 miles SSE. Vologda. *Long.* 40. 44. E. *Lat.* 58. 36. N.

Gribane, a town of Canada, on the St. Laurence. 30 miles NE. Quebec.

Gricane, a town of Moldavia. 20 miles N. Jassi.

Gricenest, a cape on the east coast of the island of Stronfa. *Long.* 2. 28. W. *Lat.* 59. 1. N.

Griche, a town of Persia, in Segestan. 140 miles ENE. Zareng.

Griefstadt, or *Grifstadt*, a town of Thuringia. 3 miles NE. Weissenfee.

Griefswalde, see *Greiffswalde*.

Griembach, a town of Austria. 2 miles NE. Freystatt.

Grien Head, a cape on the west coast of the island of Barray, one of the Scotch Hebrides. *Long.* 7. 31. W. *Lat.* 66. 59. N.

Grienaw, a town of Austria. 6 miles ENE. Steyregg.

Grienburg, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 4 miles NNW. Windisch Weistritz.

Grienpach, a town of Austria. 3 miles NE. Bohmisch Waidhoven.

Griepihel, a citadel of the dutchy of Stiria, situated on a mountain. 2 miles N. Rottenmann.

Griesbach, or *Griespach*, a town of Bavaria. 14 miles W. Passau.

Grieskerrie, one of the smaller Shetland islands. *Long.* 0. 58. W. *Lat.* 60. 32. N.

Grieskirchen, a town of Austria. 6 miles SW. Efferding, 104 W. Vienna.

Griet, a town of France, in the department of the Roer. 4 miles E. Cleves.

Griethausen, a town of the dutchy of Cleves. 3 miles NE. Cleves. *Long.* 69. E. *Lat.* 51. 51. N.

Griez, a town of Persia, in Segestan. 85 miles NE. Bost, 53 SW. Ghizni.

Grifalco, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 4 miles W. Squillace.

Grifalco, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto. 17 miles SE. Otranto.

Grifen, a town of Prussia, in Oberland. 8 miles N. Soldau.

Griffen, a town of Carinthia. 4 miles N. Volkenmarck, 11 ENE. Clagenfurt.

Griggio, a river of Naples, which runs into the Adriatic. *Long.* 14. 50. E. *Lat.* 42. 12. N.

Grignan, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme. 10 miles SSE. Montélimart.

Grignol, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne. 10 miles SSW. Périgueux.

Grignols, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde. 9 miles SE. Bazas, 12 S. la Reolle.

Griguet Bay, a bay at the north-east extremity of Newfoundland. *Long.* 55. 24. W. *Lat.* 51. 40. N.

Grilluen, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the west coast of Nátolia. *Long.* 26. 19. E. *Lat.* 38. 35. N.

Grilla, La, a town of South-America, in the government of Caraccas. 50 miles SSW. Merida. *Long.* 70. 56. W. *Lat.* 7. 22. N.

Grillenbourg, a citadel of Saxony, in the circle of Erzgebürg. 7 miles NE. Freyberg.

Grillon, a town of Africa, in Sierra Leone. *Long.* 13. 30. W. *Lat.* 10. 34. N.

Grimaud, a town of France, in the department of the Var. 12 miles S. Frejus.

Grimberg, a town of the county of Marck. 12 miles W. Dortmund.

Grimberg, or *Grimburg*, a town of France, in the department of the Sarre. 16 miles SE. Treves.

Grimetzkhausen, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 10 miles ESE. Meinungen.

Grimbuflerholm, one of the smaller Orkney islands, near the north coast of the island of Pámona.

Grimma, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Leipzic, on the Mulda. It contains three churches and a college. Its chief trade is in wood, linen, thread, beer, and flannels made in imitation of the English. 15 miles ESE. Leipzic, 42 WNW. Dreiden. *Long.* 12. 40. E. *Lat.* 51. 13. N.

Grimming, a mountain supposed to be the highest in Stiria. 16 miles W. Rottenmann.

Grimmen, or *Grimm*, a town of Anterior Pomerania. 14 miles S. Stralsund, 32 E. Rostock. *Long.* 13. 4. E. *Lat.* 54. 6. N.

Grimness, a cape on the east coast of the island of South Ronaldsha. *Long.* 2. 45. W. *Lat.* 58. 42. N.

Grimnitz, a town of the Ucker Mark of Brandenburg. 1 mile NW. Joachimsthal.

Grimlow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podolia. 46 miles NNW. Kaminiée.

Grimroos, a town of New Brunswick, on the river St. John. *Long.* 66. 12. W. *Lat.* 45. 50. N.

Grimsi, a river of Germany, which runs into the Itzsch, four miles N. Coburg.

Grimsay, one of the smaller Western islands in Scotland, between North Uist and Benbecula. *Long.* 7. 13. W. *Lat.* 57. 27. N.

Grimshy, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, on the river Humber, within five miles of the German sea. It was formerly a considerable seaport, but through neglect the harbour has been long choaked up, so that no vessels of burthen can come up to the town; yet the road before it is generally considered as a good station for ships that wait for wind. It is a very ancient corporation, and sends two members to parliament. In the year 1801, the number of inhabitants was 2524. The principal trade is in coals and salt. 35 miles NE. Lincoln, 170 N. London. *Long.* 0. 8. W. *Lat.* 53. 33. N.

Grimshy, a town of Virginia. 15 m. NE. Richmond, 8 SSE. Urbanna.

Grimsee, a lake of Germany, north of Worbitz See, in the Ucker Mark of Brandenburg.

Grimfel, a mountain of Switzerland, being part of the Alps, which separates the Valais from the canton of Berne. There is a road across it, and a house for travellers on the top, in which a person resides during the summer. 40 miles E. Sion.

Grimfon, a small island on the west side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 17. 6. E. *Lat.* 61. 14. N.

Grimsta, a town of Sweden, in West Gothland. 28 miles NE. Uddevalla.

Grim, a town of Armenia. 130 miles NE. Erivan.

Grim, a small island in the Atlantic, near the west coast of Africa. *Lat.* 19. 29. N.

Grimadil, one of the smaller western islands of Scotland, near the east coast of Benbecula.

Grind, a town of France, in the department of the Rhine and Moselle. 20 miles NNW. Coblentz.

Grind, a small island near the coast of Friesland. 10 miles NNW. Harlingen. *Long.* 5. 13. E. *Lat.* 53. 21. N.

Grindel, a village near the city of Hamburg; remarkable as the place from whence the English minister Sir Thomas Rumbold was carried off by a detachment of French soldiers, on the 25th of October 1804.

Grindevald, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne, at the foot of a celebrated glacier. 23 miles SSE. Thun.

Grinden Rigg, a village of England, in the county of Northumberland, remarkable for a battle fought here in the year 1538, in which the Scots were defeated by the Earl of Northumberland and his brother. 9 miles N. Woolley.

Grimled, (*East*), a town of England, in the county of Suffex, with a weekly market

on Thursday. It is a borough town, and sends two members to parliament. The Lent assizes for the county of Suffex are held here. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 2639. 21 miles N. Lewes, 30 S. London. *Lat.* 50. 58. N.

Grinnan, one of the smaller Hebrides, on the west coast of Lewis. *Long.* 7. 4. W. *Lat.* 58. 1. N.

Griperleben, a town of Germany, in the territory of Erfurt. 3 miles N. Erfurt.

Gripsholm, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermanland. 25 miles W. Stockholm.

Gripswald, see *Greifswalde*.

Griphenheim, a town of Germany. 17 miles W. Mentz.

Grifignana, a town of Istria. 9 miles E. Capo d'Istria.

Griſſehamn, or *Griſſehaven*, (*New*,) a seaport town of Sweden, in the province of Upland. 37 miles ENE. Upsal, 50 NNE. Stockholm.

Griſſehaven, (*Old*,) a seaport of Sweden, in the province of Upland. 38 miles E. Upsal, 45 NNE. Stockholm.

Grifoner, a river of Portugal, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 8. 24. W. *Lat.* 41. 12. N.

Grifons, a people in alliance with the Swifs, divided into three leagues, which form one republic. The country which they inhabit is bounded on the north by the canton of Glaris, and the counties of Sargans and Pludentz, on the east by the Tyrolese, on the south by the Bergamasco and the dutchy of Milan, and on the west by the Swifs Italian bailiwicks, and the canton of Uri. The whole country was known to the ancients by the name of Rhætia. Under this name, likewise, was comprised a part of Swabia, and it was distinguished into Upper and Lower Rhætia. This country was what constituted Upper Rhætia, and at the decline of the Roman empire fell under the power of the Ostrogoths, who governed it by dukes. Towards the sixth century it passed under the dominion of the Franks, and in the ninth was united to Germany. The leagues or alliances were originally formed on account of the tyranny of the great barons. The most ancient began about the year 1400, and 1419, in the bishopric of Coire, against the secular power of the bishop, and took the name of the Cadde, or League of God's House. The second was formed in the year 1424, and was called the Grife, or Gray League. The other was formed in the year 1436, which is the League of the Ten Jurisdictions. The two former entered into an alliance in the year 1425, and were joined by the last in the year 1471. This general confederation was renewed in the year 1544, and again in 1712.

By this treaty of union, these people reciprocally engage not to make any new alliance, nor declare war, nor make peace, but by common consent. They agree to succour each other at their own expence, guarantee each others privileges, &c. Their government is perfectly democratic, subdivided into a great number of small democracies totally independent of each other in their particular police. A diet or assembly of the Three Leagues is held yearly, composed of 63 deputies and three chiefs, of which each League sends its respective share. In the election of these deputies every male of 16 years of age has a voice, and in some communities they are allowed to vote at the age of 14. The country is, in general, very elevated and mountainous; it contains several vallies, to some of which the passages are shut up during great part of the year. Towards the south lie the chief of these vallies, sunk in the Alps, which at last terminate in inaccessible glaciers, or elevated rocks, capable of affording no kind of vegetable whatever. From these glaciers the principal rivers take their source; as the Rhine, the Inn, and the Adda. The inhabitants cultivate some grain in the vallies, and the less steep hills, but not sufficient for the wants of half the people; the rest they obtain from Lombardy. Their principal objects as farmers, is the care of their sheep and cattle, from which they obtain excellent butter and cheese. The mountains afford good pasture, the vallies produce fruit, and the hills chestnuts. The principal part of the mountains abound in metals, minerals, fossils, and mineral springs: salt is obtained from Tyrol; most of the Grifon peasants wear woollen and linen cloth of their own manufacture. The number of inhabitants of the Three Leagues is estimated at 150,000 souls; and of their subject countries, the Valteline, Bormio, and Chiavenna, (now annexed to Italy,) at 100,000. The inhabitants are partly Roman Catholics, and partly Protestants; the peasants speak a corrupt Italian, but the German language is chiefly made use of in towns, and in all public acts.

Griffey, a town of the island of Java, capital of a kingdom of the same name. *Long.* 112. 48. E. *Lat.* 7. 5. S.

Griſto, a town of Anterior Pomerania. 1 mile WSW. Cammin.

Griſteu, a small island of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, situated in the Drenow, between the town of Cammin and the island of Wollin, in Anterior Pomerania. *Long.* 14. 40. E. *Lat.* 53. 55. N.

Grita, *La*, a town of South-America, in the government of Caraccas. 50 miles SSW. Merida.

Gritzgallen, a town of the dutchy of Courland. 20 miles SSW. Seelburg.

Grivelnik, a town of Walachia. 30 miles W. Tergofyl.

Grivenskoï, a town of Russia, in the province of Ustiug. 96 miles E. Lalk.

Griwkee, a town of Africa, on the Slave Coast. Long. 1. 16. E. Lat. 6. 30. N.

Grizolles, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne. 15 miles SSE. Castel Sarrazin, 5 N. Toulouse.

Grizy, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oise. 5 miles NW. Pontoise.

Grizzle Bear Hill, a mountain of North-America. Long. III. 20. W. Lat. 47. 20. N.

Groai, a town of Africa, on the Slave Coast. 10 miles NW. Cape Palmas.

Groais Isle, a small island near the west coast of Newfoundland. Long. 53. 30. W. Lat. 51. N.

Groaix, a small island in the English Channel, near the west coast of France, and department of the Morbihan, about four miles long and one and a half wide. In 1695, it was pillaged by the English. 18 miles NNW. Belle Isle. Long. 3. 22. W. Lat. 47. 39. N.

Grobin, or *Grobinen*, a town of the dutchy of Courland. 28 miles SSW. Goldingen.

Grobovopole, a fort of Russia, in the province of Ekaterinburg. 40 miles W. Ekaterinburg.

Grodek, a town of the dutchy of Warsaw. 40 miles SW. Bielsk.

Groditz, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse. 3 miles NW. Ottmichau.

Grodno, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna, situated on the river Niemen, partly on an eminence, and partly on a plain surrounded with hills. Near it is an old castle, in which the diets formerly assembled, but now fallen to decay, only one wing of it remaining, surrounded by a deep ditch, and communicating with the town by a bridge. Augustus III. built another, but did not live to inhabit it. In the year 1673, it was enacted that every third general diet should be held in this town, which has not been regularly observed. The Roman Catholics have nine churches, those of the Greek church have two, and the Jews have a synagogue. The market-place, and the principal street which leads to the castle, are paved; the other streets in general are mean and dirty, and the houses for the most part little better than cottages. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 7000, many of which are employed in manufactures of linen, woollen, cotton, and silk. A medical academy was instituted here by the late King of Poland, for students in physic and surgery, at his own immediate expence; which, but for the late unfortunate troubles, bid fair to become of considerable consequence to the

country. 64 miles SSW. Wilna, 140 NE. Warsaw, 140 SE. Konigsberg. Long. 24. 12. E. Lat. 53. 34. N.

Groems, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Holstein. 10 miles S. Cismar.

Grohnde, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Ca'enberg, on the Weser, where a toll is paid. Near it is a monument of stone, erected in memory of a bloody battle fought here in the year 1421. 9 miles S. Hameln.

Groinard, a small island of Scotland, near the west coast of the county of Ross. 6 miles SE. Udrigil Head. Long. 5. 37. W. Lat. 57. 51. N.

Grodsk, see *Spremburg*.

Groot, a town of Holland, which, in 1799, was taken by the Russians. 6 miles NW. Alcmær.

Grailbarry, a town of Bengal. 18 miles E. Calcutta.

Groidzsch, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Leipzig. 13 m. S Leipzig, 15 E. Naumburg. Long. 12. 20. E. Lat. 51. 12. N.

Groll, a town of Holland, in the county of Zutphen, strongly fortified, situated on the river Slinghe, whose waters fill the ditches round the fortifications. At the commencement of the revolt it adhered firmly to the King of Spain. In the year 1593, the Prince of Orange besieged it, but was compelled to retire by General Mondragon, who arrived with some troops to relieve the place; it was however taken four years after, when the Spanish army was engaged in Picardy. The Marquis of Spinola took it from the Dutch in 1605, who laid siege to it again in 1627, under the conduct of Prince Frederic Henry of Nassau. Lambert Vereycken, who commanded the town, was obliged to surrender the 26th of August, after a month's attack, and after the Comte de Bergh, who was advancing to his assistance, had been twice repulsed. William, the natural son of Maurice Prince of Orange, and admiral of Holland was killed at this siege. The important situation of the place, in the vicinage of Westphalia and the bishopric of Munster, induced the bishop of the latter, assisted with the troops of France, to besiege it in 1672; but the Hollanders retook it a short time after. 19 miles E. Zutphen, 19 SSW. Oldenseel. Long. 6. 32. E. Lat. 52. 5. N.

Groni, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsch. 112 miles N. Balaganskoi.

Groning, a town in the dutchy of Stiria, belonging to the archbishopric of Salzburg. 25 miles W. Rottenmann, 40 WNW. Judenburg.

Gronau, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Hildesheim. 2 miles SSW. Hildesheim.

Gronau, a town in the bishopric of Munster. 25 miles NW. Munster.

Grondines, Les, a town of Canada, on the St. Laurence. Long. 71. 58. W. Lat. 46. 36. N.

Gronenbach, or *Grunenbach*, a town of Germany, belonging to the abbey of Kempten. 13 miles NNW. Kempten.

Grones, a cape on the north-west coast of the island of Jersey. 6 miles NW. St. Aubin.

Gronesse Castle, a fort of the island of Jersey. 7 miles NW. St. Helier.

Groney, a river of Wales, which runs into the Usk in the county of Brecknock.

Gronhamn, a small island in the gulf of Bothnia. Lat. 62. 55. N.

Gronhaus, a town of the dutchy of Holstein. 24 miles NE. Eutyn.

Groningen, one of the states of Holland, bounded on the north by the German Ocean, on the east by East Friesland and Germany, on the south by Overissel, and on the west by Friesland. It was formerly a burgraviate or vicounty, under the protection of the Bishop of Utrecht, as granted by the emperor Henry III. The emperor Maximilian gave it with all Friesland to Albert duke of Saxony, to stop the progress of two factions, called Schyryngs and Vetcoopers; but this rather increased than diminished the disorders. The inhabitants called in Edfard count of East Friesland, and put themselves under his protection, but in the year 1505, rebelled against him; who, in the year 1513, renounced all his rights to the Duke of Guelders. In the year 1536, it was ceded to the emperor Charles V. from whom it came to the house of Austria. It followed the example of the other provinces in throwing off the yoke of Spain; and, in the year 1594, was incorporated into the States General, where it held the seventh rank. Groningen is the capital.

Groningen, a city of Holland, and capital of the state of Groningen; large, rich, strong, well-peopled, and adorned with many excellent buildings, public and private; its figure is nearly round, encompassed with good ramparts, guarded by large ditches filled with water, besides many bastions and other fortifications, which would render an attack upon it very difficult. Its port is very commodious, into which ships enter with great ease by means of a canal, whose sides are lined with large stones, about nine miles from the sea. It is watered by the river Hunes, which runs through it to the sea northward; the Dunster runs eastward from it into the river Ems. This city has often suffered from the calamities of war: in the year 1500, Albert duke of Saxony laid siege to it, but being wounded, he was obliged to retire, and died a short time

after at Embden; and peace was concluded by the mediation of the Bishop of Utrecht. Not long after, the inhabitants of Groningen broke the peace, and seized on Damme; Edfard comte of East Friesland, reinforced by some troops of the Bishop of Munster and Utrecht, and of the Duke of Brunswick, came to an engagement with them, and put them to the route, with the loss of 1000 citizens, and 1000 soldiers. Edfard then attacked the city of Groningen, which surrendered in 1505, after a long siege; and built a citadel to keep the citizens in awe, which was pulled down in 1544. The Spaniards rebuilt it in the time of the revolt, with five bastions, but the inhabitants destroyed their works after the peace of Ghent. In the year 1536, the citizens being desirous of preserving their privileges, called in the assistance of Charles V. to, whom they submitted. At the commencement of the revolt they would not receive a garrison, nor enter into the famous union of Utrecht, which is the reason why this province is the last in rank of the United States. In the year 1576, Groningen assented to the union, and took the oath of fidelity. George de Lalain, comte de Rennebourg, took it by stratagem on the 10th of June 1579, for the King of Spain, and compelled Col. Schenck, who attempted to retake it in the following year to raise the siege; but in the year 1594, Prince Maurice retook it, the 24th of July, after a siege of two months; the principal articles of the capitulation were, that the city and signiory of Groningen should be restored to the United States, and that William, cousin-german to Prince Maurice, should be governor, under the authority of the States. The Bishop of Munster and Elector of Cologne laid siege to it in 1672, with an army of 20,000 men, but after six weeks were compelled to retire on the 27th of August, by the brave resistance of Gen. Charles Robenhaut the governor, who commanded a garrison of 2000 men; the citizens and students signalized themselves also very much in its defence. Groningen is by some said to take its name from Grunnius, a commander of the Gauls; but by others, with more probability, from the excellent green pastures by which it is every way surrounded. The city is governed by four burgomasters, and a common council of twelve, who are sovereign judges without appeal; besides a chamber of justice, called Oudermans, for the inhabitants of the country about Groningen, composed of the principal citizens. An university was established here in 1614, and endowed with the revenues of several monasteries; Ubbo Emmius, the celebrated historiographer of Friesland, was the first rector. Groningen was anciently a free and imperial city: in the year 1559, it was

erected into a bishopric, under the Archbishop of Utrecht, by Pope Paul IV. at the instance of Philip II. king of Spain, but had only three bishops before the revolution and consequent dissolution. In 1795, it was taken by the French, 81 miles W. Bremen. *Long.* 6. 24. E. *Lat.* 53. 11. N.

Groningen, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anspach. 3 m. N. Creilsheim.

Groningen, Mark, a town of Wurtemberg, on the Glens. 36 miles E. Rastadt, 7 NNW. Stuttgart.

Groningen, Ober, a town of Germany, in the county of Limburg. 4 miles NNE. Schleuschingen.

Groningen, Unter, a town of Germany, in the county of Limburg. 5 miles N. Schleuschingen.

Gronsfeld, a town of France, in the department of the Roer, late a county in the circle of Westphalia. 4 m. SE. Maestricht.

Grosenbrot, a town of Holstein. 32 miles NNE. Oldeburg.

Gros Ventre Bay, see *Lion Marin*.

Gropenstein, a town of Carinthia. 2 miles NW. Velach.

Gröpsic, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anhalt Dessau, on the Fuhne. 12 miles SW. Dessau, 28 NNW. Leipzig. *Long.* 12. 1. E. *Lat.* 51. 45. N.

Grosburg, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Breslau. 15 miles S. Breslau, 15 W. Brieg.

Groscia, a small island in the Black sea. *Long.* 29. 14. E. *Lat.* 44. 39. N.

Groschletsgrun, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 17 miles SE. Wunsiedel.

Grosen, a town of the dutchy of Courland. 28 miles S. Goldingen.

Grosio, a town of Italy, in the Valteline. 12 miles SW. Bormio.

Grosen, a town of France, in the department of the Jura. 3 miles SW. Arbois, 3 N. Poligny.

Grosone, a town of the island of Corfica. 3 miles N. Bastia.

Gros Botwar, a town of Wurtemberg. 10 miles SSE. Heilbron, 13 NNE. Stuttgart.

Gros Salz, a town of Westphalia, in the dutchy of Magdeburg. Here are considerable salt works. 12 miles S. Magdeburg.

Grossa, a town of Austria. 3 miles S. Baden.

Grossa, an island in the Adriatic, 25 miles long, and 2 wide, near the coast of Dalmatia. *Long.* 15. 7. E. *Lat.* 44. 18. N.

Grosseltingen, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hohen Zollern. 7 miles E. Hohen Zollern.

Grossenhayn, see *Hayn*.

Grosseto, a town of Etruria, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Sienna, on a branch of the Ombrone. 14 miles ESE. Pionbino,

60 S. Florence. *Long.* 11. 4. E. *Lat.* 42. 49. N.

Grosseure, a town of France, in the department of the Eure. 6 miles S. Evreux.

Grosmont, a village of England, in the county of Monmouth, where there are remains of an ancient castle. In 1233, King Henry III. was defeated here by the Earl of Pembroke. In 1405, a party of Welsh, under a son of Owen Glendower, were defeated by the English commanded by Mortimer. Young Glendower was killed, and his uncle Tudor. 8 m. NNW. Monmouth.

Grosswig, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Saxony. Amber is found near it. 4 miles SW. Schmiedelburg.

Grosszig, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anhalt Dessau. 19 miles SW. Dessau, 9 SSE. Bernburg.

Groten a town of the state of Connecticut. 3 miles E. New London.

Groten Pond, a town in the state of Massachusetts. 25 miles NW. Boston.

Grotkau, see *Grottgau*.

Grotzkau, a town of Servia, where, in the year 1739, the Imperialists were beaten by the Turks, which brought on the peace of Belgrade. 15 miles S. Belgrade.

Grotta, a town of Italy, in the department of the Upper Po. 7 miles NW. Cremona.

Grottaglia, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto. This town was built by the inhabitants of a number of villages, which had been destroyed by the Saracens; and owes its name to the caves or grottos, in which the inhabitants took up their abode during the building of their houses. 9 miles E. Tarento.

Grotta Menarda, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra. 12 miles ESE. Benevento.

Grotta St. Loria, a town of Naples, in Capitanata. 12 miles W. Manfredonia.

Grottari, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 6 miles N. Gierace.

Grottenbach, a town of Germany, belonging to the abbey of Kempten. 6 m. NW. Guntzburg.

Grottgau, or *Grottkau*, a town of Silesia, and capital of a circle, in the principality of Neisse, situated on the river Neisse. In the year 1438, this town was destroyed by Wladislaus king of Poland, and in the year 1445, by William duke of Troppau. In the years 1449, 1490, and 1591, it was destroyed by fire; and in the years 1633, and 1642, it was pillaged. 14 miles N. Neisse, 28 SSE. Breslaw. *Long.* 17. 20. E. *Lat.* 50. 37. N.

Grottola, a town of Naples, in the Basilicata. 4 miles SW. Matera.

Grotzingen, a town of Wurtemberg. 14 miles S. Stuttgart, 10 NE. Tubingen.

Grova, a town of Africa, on the Graia Coast. 10 miles NW. Cape Palmas.

Groups, The, two islands, or rather groups of islands in the South Pacific Ocean, seen by Captain Cook, in 1769: they extend from north-west by north to south-east by south, about nine leagues; of these, the two largest were separated from each other by a channel about half a mile broad, and were severally surrounded by small islands, to which they were joined by reefs that lay under water. These islands were long and narrow strips of land, ranging in all directions, some of them ten miles or upwards in length, but none more than a quarter of a mile broad, and upon all of them there were trees of various kinds, particularly the cocoa nut; no bottom, with one hundred fathom, at a distance of no more than three-quarters of a mile from the beach, and it was not thought prudent to go nearer. Several of the inhabitants assembled upon the shore, and some came out in their canoes as far as the reefs, but would not pass them till Capt. Cook made sail. According to the best judgment that could be formed of the people, when nearest to the shore, they were about a common size, and well made; they were of a brown complexion, and appeared to be naked; their hair, which was black, was confined by a fillet that went round the head, and stuck out behind like a bush. The greater part of them carried in their hands two weapons; one of them was a slender pole from ten to fourteen feet long, and shaped like a paddle, for which probably it was used, as some of their canoes were very small. These islands were supposed to be discovered by Roggewein. The southernmost island lies in *Long.* 142. 42. *W. Lat.* 18. 12. S.

Grouville, a village of the island of Jersey. 3 miles E. St. Helier.

Grouve, a town of Flanders. 5 miles NE. Hulst.

Grove, a river of Germany, which rises in the east part of bishopric of Paderborn, and runs into the Weser near Hoxter.

Grova, a town of Africa, on the Slave Coast. *Long.* 7. 20. *W. Lat.* 4. 25. N.

Grozdanjky, a town of Croatia. 5 miles NW. Novi.

Gruapet, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 15 m. NNW. Bomrauzepollam.

Grube, a town of the dutchy of Holstein. 12 miles NNE. Cismar.

Gruben, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse. 8 miles SE. Grotkau.

Grubenbagen, a town and castle of Westphalia, on a mountain, situated in the principality of the same name. 7 miles SSW. Einbeck, 6 NW. Nordheim.

Grubenbagen, a principality which takes its name from a castle so called, now in ruins, late belonging to the electorate of Hanover. It contains some fertile land, but the

greater part is mountainous and woody. The inhabitants raise a great number of horned cattle and sheep, cultivate flax, and carry on some linen manufactures; but the principal riches arise from wood. The forests are filled with oak, beech, firs, elms, &c. Here are quarries of slate, lime-stone, marble, alabaster, and divers sorts of jasper; salt springs, mines of sulphur, calamine, and zinc; there are some mines of gold, but not abundant; those of silver, copper, iron, and lead, are exceedingly rich. The Hartz forest, the ancient *Hercynian Forest*, is a mountain covered with trees, and abounding with mines. The rivers which water this country, are the Leine, the Ruhme, the Söse, and the Ocker. The inhabitants are Lutherans. This principality had the right of voting at the diet of the empire in the college of princes, and at the assemblies of the circle. The revenues are not large. Eimbeck is the capital.

Grudack, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia. 28 miles SW. Lemberg.

Grudeck, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podolia. 32 miles W. Kaminiac.

Grudec, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw. 28 miles E. Braclaw.

Grudeck, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiev. 50 m. WNW. Bialacerkiew.

Grudoczicze, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia. 24 miles WSW. Halitsch.

Grudolo, (*Lo*), a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citia. 14 miles SE. Sulmona.

Grudzea, a town of Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm, on the Vistula. 12 miles N. Culm.

Grueb, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 6 miles NW. Voitsberg.

Grueb, a town of Austria. 5 miles NE. Horn.

Grulich, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigiratz. 10 miles E. Geyersberg.

Grullenberg, a town of Thuringia. 4 m. S. Sangerhausen.

Grumbach, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 2 m. S. Smalkalden.

Grumbach, a town of Germany, in the county of Wertheim. 21 m. W. Wertheim.

Grumbach, (*Ober*), a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Spire. 4 m. S. Bruchsal.

Grumbach, (*Unter*), a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and bishopric of Spire, with a medicinal spring. 3 miles SSW. Bruchsal.

Grumbach, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre. 25 miles N. Deux Ponts, 2 N. Lauterack.

Grumbach, a river of Thuringia, which runs into the Saal, 4 miles NE. Weissenfels.

Grumbach, a town of Saxony, in the marggravate of Meissen. 2 m. S. Wildorf.

Grumberg, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz. 6 miles N. Hohenstadt.

Grunegna, a small island in the gulf of Venice. *Long.* 15. 19. E. *Lat.* 44. 9. N.

Gruno, a town of Naples, in the province of Bari. 4 miles SSW. Bittetto.

Grunau, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse. 3 miles SSW. Neisse.

Grunau, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Lauenburg. 18 m. NNE. Mollen.

Grunau, a town of Prussia, in Natangen. 20 miles SW. Brandenburg.

Grunberg, a town of Germany, in the principality of Upper Hesse, where the kings of the Merovingian race, and Charlemagne, held their court. 10 miles E. Gießen, 28 W. Fulda. *Long.* 8. 58. E. *Lat.* 50. 35. N.

Grunberg, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau, surrounded with vineyards. It contains two churches, and has a manufacture of cloth. 20 miles N. Sagan, 30 NW. Gros Glogau. *Long.* 15. 35. E. *Lat.* 51. 58. N.

Grund, a town of Westphalia, situated in the Hartz forest. 12 miles SW. Goslar.

Grundelbach, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anspach. 4 miles SSW. Creiltheim.

Grundell See, a lake of the dutchy of Stiria. 2 miles NE. New Aufsee.

Grundfeld, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Bamberg. 3 miles NNE. Staffelsstein.

Grundbach, a river of Germany, which runs into the Rednitz, 3 miles S. Erlang, in the territory of Nuremberg.

Grundbach, a town of Germany, in the territory of Nuremberg. 6 miles N. Nuremberg, 4 S. Erlang.

Grundfund, a town of Sweden, in Angermanland. 64 NNE. Hernofand.

Grune, (*Grand*), a rock in the English channel, near the south coast of the island of Jersey, about 2 m. SW. Noirmont Point.

Grune du Port, a rock at the entrance of the bay of St. Aubin, on the south coast of the island of Jersey.

Gruneberg, a town of Germany, in the New Mark of Brandenburg. 20 miles NNW. Custrin.

Grunersreit, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 4 m. SSE. Hof.

Grunhagen, a town of Prussia, in Oberland. 6 miles S. Holland.

Grunhayn, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Erzgebürg. 46 miles WSW. Dresden, 15 S. Chemnitz. *Long.* 12. 45. E. *Lat.* 50. 32. N.

Grunhoff, a town of the dutchy of Courland. 8 miles SSW. Mitaw.

Grunie, one of the smaller Shetland islands, in the cluster called Out Skerries. *Long.* 0. 44. W. *Lat.* 60. 42. N.

Grunie, one of the smaller Shetland islands, a little to the south of Unst. *Long.* 1. 8. W. *Lat.* 61. 2. N.

Grunie Half, one of the smaller Shetland islands, a little to the south of Unst. *Long.* 1. 5. W. *Lat.* 61. 3. N.

Gruningen, a town of Germany, in the principality of Solms Braunfels. 10 miles E. Braunfels.

Gruningen, or *Groningen*, a town of Swisserland, and capital of a bailiwick, in the canton of Zurich. 12 miles SE. Zurich, 21 NW. Glaris.

Gruningen, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Halberstadt, on the river Boden. 15 m. E. Halberstadt. *Long.* 11. 27. E. *Lat.* 51. 55. N.

Grunschoff, a town of Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm. 8 miles E. Strasburg.

Grunschwart, a fort of Anterior Pomerania, built by the Swedes, at the mouth of the Peene, with a harbour.

Grunschwinden, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anspach. 8 miles NE. Creiltheim.

Grun See, i. e. *Green Lake*, a lake of Bavaria, in the provostship of Berchtoldsgaden. 11 miles SW. Berchtoldsgaden.

Grunsfeld, or *Grunfeld*, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Wurzburg. 6 m. NNW. Mergentheim.

Grunstadt, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre. It has three churches for Catholics, Lutherans, and Calvinists. 22 miles NNW. Spire, 22 S. Mentz. *Long.* 8. 7. E. *Lat.* 49. 32. N.

Grunt, a town of Austria, near Gundersdorf.

Grunthal, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Erzgebürg. 17 miles S. Freyberg.

Grunthal, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Breslau. 4 miles NNE. Newmarkt.

Gruntta, a town of Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm. 17 miles NE. Culm.

Grupello, a town of Italy, in the department of the Gogna. 7 miles W. Pavia.

Gruppenbach, a town of Wurtemberg. 17 miles N. Stuttgart.

Gruss, i. e. *Salutation*, a village of the Tyrolese, noted for being the place where Ferdinand king of Hungary and Bohemia met his brother Charles V. as he was going from Italy to Germany. An inscription, commemorating the event, was engraved on a brass plate, and placed on a rock by the road side.

Grusue, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Aggerhuus, on the Glanmen. 6 miles N. Berga.

Grueten, a town of the dutchy of Berg. 3 miles ESE. Medman, 10 E. Dusseldorf.

Grutlin, a plain of Swisserland, near the lake of the four cantons, in the canton of Uri, remarkable for being the place where the three first cantons made a league for the defence of their liberty, in the year 1307.

Gruyeres, a town of Swisserland, formerly

the capital of a considerable county, now a bailiwick of the canton of Friburg. In this district are made the celebrated Swiss cheese, called the cheese of Gruyeres, which are exported to a very considerable amount to Italy, France, Germany, and other countries. 22 miles ENE. Lausanne, 15 S. Friburg. *Long.* 6. 53. E. *Lat.* 46. 36. N.

Gryningen, a town of Holland, in the island of South Beveland.

Gruzino, a town of Russia, in the government of Novgorod. 40 m. N. Novgorod.

Gryfe, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Clyde a little to the north of Renfrew.

Gryhette, a town of Sweden, in Westmanland. 58 miles WNW. Stroemsholm.

Grylzenberg, or *Grillenburg*, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Erzgebürg. 6 m. E. Freyberg.

Grynau, a town of Switzerland, in the the canton of Glaris, situated on the Linth, where it empties itself into the lake of Zurich, with a harbour for boats. 3 miles W. Utznach.

Grys, a river of America, which runs into lake Erie, *Long.* 82. 2. W. *Lat.* 41. 45. N.

Glysingarde, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Drontheim. 76 m. SE. Drontheim.

Grytskar, a small island on the east side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 20. 53. E. *Lat.* 62. 33. N.

Gjebwend, a town of Austria. 5 miles W. Steyr.

Gfwie, a town of Arabia Felix. 16 miles S. Loheia.

Gua, a town of the island of Cuba. 36 miles SW. Bayamo.

Gua, Le, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente. 7 miles SE. Marennnes, 13 W. Saintes.

Gua Suba, a river of Bengal, which runs into the bay, *Long.* 89. 8. E. *Lat.* 21. 25. N.

Guaca, a town of South-America, in the province of Quito. 70 m. NNE. Quito.

Guacapa, a town of Mexico. 70 miles ESE. Guatimala.

Guacapa, a river of Mexico, in Nicaragua, which runs into the Pacific Ocean.

Guacara, a town of South-America, in the province of Caraccas. 65 miles SW. Leon de Caraccas.

Guacatera, a town of South-America, in the province of Tucuman, chiefly inhabited by Indians, with an Indian magistrate. 50 miles N. St. Salvador de Jugui.

Guachi-yachu, a town of South-America, in the audience of Quito. 60 miles ESE. Macas.

Guachuco, a town of New Mexico, in New Navarre. 220 m. SSE. Casa Grande.

Guacho, a seaport of Peru, in the audience of Lima, between the island of St. Martin and Callao.

Guacocinga, a town of Mexico, in the province of Tlascala, containing about 600 inhabitants, among whom are 100 Spaniards.

Guacotiltan, a town of Mexico, in New Biscay. 80 miles S. Parral.

Guadagnola, a town of the Popedom, in the Campagna di Roma. 6 miles N. Palestrina.

Guadadar, a river of Spain, which runs into the Guadalentin, at Lorca.

Guadaira, a river of Spain, which runs into the Guadalquivir a little below Seville.

Guadalajara, or *Guadalaxara*, or *New Galicia*, an audience of Mexico, which includes the province of Guadalajara Proper, Xalisco, Zacatecas, New Biscay, Cinaloa, and Culiacan.

Guadalajara, a province of Mexico, situated to the west of Mechoacan. It enjoys a pure air, and fertile soil, producing maize, corn, and fruit, in abundance, with mines of silver and copper. The northern parts are mountainous. In it is the large lake of Chapala. The principal towns are Guadalajara, Zamora, Leon, and Guaynamota.

Guadalajara, a city of Mexico, and capital of the province of the same name, the see of a bishop, and the seat of a royal audience; containing eight squares, two colleges, and several convents; with a population of about 9000 families, Spaniards, Mestizos, and Mulattoes; the Indians residing chiefly in farms and villages near. The streets are unpaved; and the carriages are drawn by unhod mules. 200 miles NW. Mexico. *Long.* 104. 16. W. *Lat.* 21. 20. N.

Guadalajara, a town of Spain, in New Castile, situated on the Henares, containing nine parish churches, fourteen convents, several hospitals, and hardly 3000 inhabitants. The Duke of Riporda established a linen manufacture, which has not the substance of the cloth made in Holland, but the colour is good. 22 miles NE. Madrid. *Long.* 3. 32. W. *Lat.* 40. 35. N.

Guadalajara, a river of Spain, which runs into the sea, between Gibraltar and Marbella.

Guadalajara de Buga, a town of South-America, in the province of Popayan. 36 miles NW. Popayan.

Guadalaviar, a river of Spain, which runs into the sea near Valencia, *Lat.* 39. 25. N.

Guadalbulon, a river of Spain, which runs into the Guadalquivir a little above Andujar.

Guadal Canal, one of the islands of Solomon, in the Southern Pacific Ocean.

Guadal Canal, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, in the mountain of Morena. 10 m. S. Llerena.

Guadalcazar, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Cordova. 12 m. SW. Cordova.

Guadalcazar, a town of Mexico. 50 m. NE. St. Luis de Potosi.

Guadalantin, a river of Spain, which

empties itself into the gulf of Carthagenæ at Almagaren.

Guadalete, a river of Spain, which runs into the sea, at Cadiz.

Guadalix, a town of Spain, in New Castile. 22 miles N. Madrid.

Guadalmaçar, a river of Spain, which runs into the sea near Vera, in Murcia.

Guadalmedina, a river of Spain, which runs into the sea near Malaga. *Long.* 4. 33. W. *Lat.* 36. 42. N.

Guadaloupe, a river of Spain, which runs into the Ebro at Calpe, in province of Aragon.

Guadaloupe, a river of Spain, which runs into the Guadiana, in Estremadura.

Guadaloupe, or *Guadaloup*, an island of the West-Indies, and one of the largest of those called the *Leeward Islands*, about 250 miles in circumference. It is represented as divided into two parts by a channel, about a league and a half over, called the *Salt River*, navigable only for canoes, which runs north and south, and communicates with the sea on both by a large bay at each end, of which that on the north is called *Grand Cul de Sac*, and that on the south *Petit Cul de Sac*. The east part of the island is called *Grand Terre*, and is about 57 miles from Antigua point on the north-west to the point of Guadaloupe on the south-east, and about 29 miles in the middle, where broadest; this part is about 120 miles in circumference. The west part, which is properly Guadaloupe, according to Laet, is subdivided by a ridge of mountains into Capes-terre on the west, and Basse-terre on the east. This is 36 miles from north to south, and 23 where broadest; and about 120 in circuit. Both parts would be joined by an isthmus six miles in breadth, were it not cut through by the river. Labat says, that the French were obliged to abandon Grand-terre in 1696, by reason of the frequent incursions and depredations committed there by the English from Antigua and Montserrat. Besides, this part is destitute of fresh water, which is so plentiful in the other, (properly called Guadaloupe, as having been first discovered and inhabited,) that it has enough to supply the neighbouring islands. He makes the latter 105 miles in compass, and both islands together about 270. The Salt river, he says, is about 50 toises, or 300 feet over at its mouth, towards the Great Cul de Sac, from whence it grows narrower, so that in some places it is not above 90 feet over. Its depth is likewise as unequal as its breadth, for in some places it will carry a ship of 500 tons, and in others hardly bear a vessel of 50. It is a smooth clear stream, above six miles from the one Cul de Sac to the other, and finely shaded for the most part with mangroves. The air here is very clear and healthy, and not so

hot as in Martinico. Here is also plenty of water, and as good as the soil is rich, which last is not inferior to that of Martinico; it is equally cultivated, and its produce is the same with that of Martinico. The French began to send colonies to Guadaloupe about the year 1632. But it made no great figure till the present century, since the beginning of which it has vastly increased; and the French have fortified it with several regular forts. This island was first discovered by Christopher Columbus, who gave it the name it now bears, from the resemblance it was supposed to have to the mountain so called in Old Spain. His landing was opposed by the women of the island with their bows and arrows, but they were soon dispersed by the fire-arms of the Spaniards, who obtained an easy possession of the island. They found the houses stored with large quantities of cotton, spun and unspun, and looms for weaving it; mention is likewise made of iron bows and arrows, and cotton hammocks. Among the vegetable productions are the tree which yields the copayba balsam; the milk-shrub, which yields a balsamic liquor like milk; the moubane-tree, which bears a yellow plumb, used by the natives to fatten their hogs; the corbary-tree, which bears a gum similar to amber; a kind of cinnamon-tree, aloes, and sandalwood, indigo, cocoa, coffee, and cotton. Among the birds discovered in the island were parrots, partridges, turtle-doves, herons, and falcons, but the most extraordinary is that called the devil-bird; it is a fishing bird of passage, of the size of a young pullet, with a plumage jet black. The bees are black, small, and without sting; the honey never hardens, but is always of the consistence of oil. A stinking insect, called ravet, is very troublesome in this island, gnawing paper, books, and furniture, and would be intolerable were it not for a large spider, which entangles them in their web, and other ways destroys them. On a very lofty mountain is a considerable volcano; it is called the sulphur mountain. In the year 1775, the exports of Guadaloupe were 188,386 quintals of sugar, 63,029 of coffee, 1438 of indigo, 1024 of cocoa, and 5193 of cotton, besides hides and other articles, and without including the barter with Martinico and other islands. In the year 1759, Guadaloupe was taken by the English, and restored at the peace in 1763. In April 1794, it was taken again by the British troops, but evacuated in February 1795. *Long.* 61 to 72. 15. W. *Lat.* 15. 5. to 16. 37. N.

Guadaloupe, or *St. Maria de Guadaloupe*, a town of Spain, in the province of Estremadura, situated in a valley, abounding with vines, orange-trees, fig-trees, &c. on a river of the same name. 45 m. SW. Toledo.

Guadalupe, a town of Mexico, in New Biscay. 70 miles N. Parral.

Guadalupe, a town of New Mexico, in the province of Mayo. 100 m. E. Santa Cruz.

Guadalupe, a town of New Mexico. 15 miles W. Sumas.

Guadalupe, an island in the North Pacific Ocean, composed of high, naked, rocky mountains; about 13 miles long, nearly in a north and south direction, with two rocky islets, one lying west-south-west half a league, the other two miles south from its South Point. *Long.* 241. 38. E. *Lat.* 29. N.

Guadalupe, one of the Solomon islands, in the Pacific Ocean. *Lat.* 9. 30. S.

Guadalquivir, a river of Spain, which rises in New Castile, and empties itself into the sea about 18 miles NW. Cadiz. *Long.* 6. 26. W. *Lat.* 36. 46. N.

Guadalquivirejo, a river of Spain, which runs into the sea, about 5 miles SSW. Malaga. *Long.* 4. 35. W. *Lat.* 36. 40. N.

Guardarrena, a river of Spain, which runs into the Guadalquivir, near Ubeda.

Guadarrama, a town of Spain, in New Castile, celebrated for its cheese. 18 miles NW. Madrid.

Guadarrama, a river of Spain, in New Castile, which rises near the town of the same name, and runs into the Tagus, about 9 miles below Toledo.

Guadel, a seaport town of Persia, in the province of Meezan, on the coast of the Arabian sea, in a bay, and near a cape, to both of which it gives name. It was formerly a place of great trade, but has been almost ruined by the civil wars. The inhabitants are chiefly weavers. 88 miles SSE. Kidge. *Long.* 62. E. *Lat.* 25. 16. N.

Guaden, or *Haden*, a town of Africa, in the desert of Zanhaga. *Long.* 13. W. *Lat.* 21. 40. N.

Guadiana, a river of Spain, which runs into the Guadalquivir a few leagues below Seville.

Guadiana, a town of Mexico, in the province of Biscay, on a river of the same name. 40 miles N. Durango. *Long.* 104. 56. W. *Lat.* 24. 30. N.

Guadiana, a river which rises from some lakes in New Castile, and at first takes the name of Roidera; soon after it loses itself in the earth, and springs up afresh at several openings, called *los Ojos de Guadiana*; and then running westerly, it passes by Ciudad Real, Merida, and Badajoz; near which last town it enters Portugal, and taking a south-easterly direction, empties itself into the sea between Ayamonte and Castel Marin. *Long.* 7. 26. W. *Lat.* 37. 10. N.

Guadix, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Seville. This city was taken from the Moors by Alphonso, in 1252, but was lost

to the Moors not long after. In the year 1489, it was again taken from them by Ferdinand the Catholic. It contains three parishes, and six convents. Its situation is between the Nevada before, and the mountains of Alpuxaras behind, so that they cannot cultivate olives and oranges; but other fruits are abundant, as well as corn and pasture. 43 miles SE. Jaen, 28 ENE. Grenada. *Long.* 3. 9. W. *Lat.* 37. 24. N.

Guadramiro, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. 33 m. WSW. Salamanca.

Guaffo, or *Grand Comuendo*, see *Comuendo*.

Guagamow, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 37 miles NNW. Manickpour.

Guahede, a district of Africa, in the country of Sugulmessia, about 100 miles south of the Atlas, which contains three towns and some villages. The principal produce is dates.

Guaiucachi, a town of Peru, in the diocese of Guamanca. 45 miles N. Guanca Velica.

Guaki, a town of Peru, in the audience of La Paz. 5 miles NW. La Paz.

Gualata, a country of Africa, about 350 miles from the Atlantic. *Long.* 5. to 8. W. *Lat.* 23. 30. to 25. 30. N.

Gualcas, a town of Peru, in the diocese of Truxillo. 80 miles E. Piura.

Gualdo, a town of the Popedom, in the marquissate of Ancona, built in the 12th century; and in 1751, almost destroyed by an earthquake. 10 miles NW. Nocera.

Gualibi, a town of Africa. 30 miles W. Fez.

Guallagua, a river of Peru, which runs into the Maragnon, 15 m. N. La Laguna.

Guallaripa, a town of Peru, in the diocese of Guamanga. 120 m. S. Guamanga.

Gualraico, a town of the island of Cuba. 55 miles WNW. Villa del Principe.

Gualteiri, or *Gualtero*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Crostolo. 4 miles SW. Guastalla, 13 miles N. Reggio.

Guam, *Guaban*, one of the Ladrone islands, in the Eastern Indian Sea, about 9 miles in circumference. The island is fertile, with several good harbours, and a great number of small fresh-water rivers. The Spaniards have a town, of which the houses are built with stone, and defended by two forts, and a garrison of 100 men. There are several other villages, some of which contain about 130 houses, and the number of inhabitants in the whole island is estimated at 30,000. The natives go naked, and never bury their dead, but leave them exposed to the air. *Long.* 155. 10. E. *Lat.* 13. 25. N.

Guama, a river of Brasil, which runs into the Para at the town of Para.

Guamalia, a district of Peru, in the arch-

bishopric of Lima, situated in the centre of the Cordilleras, consequently its air very different. This jurisdiction begins 240 miles NE. of Lima, and its situation being rather cold than temperate, few places are fertile in its whole extent, which is above 120 miles. The Indian inhabitants of the towns apply themselves to weaving, and make a great variety of baizes, serges, and other stuffs, with which they carry on a very considerable trade with the other provinces, destitute of such manufactures.

Guamalia, a town of Peru, and capital of a district in the audience of Lima. 150 miles E. Truxillo.

Guamanga, a jurisdiction of Peru, in a bishopric of the same name. The soil is fertile in grain and fruit. The principal articles of commerce are cattle, hides, and sweetmeats, besides the produce of several silver mines.

Guamanga, a town of Peru, the see of a bishop, whose diocese extends over several districts. The town was founded in the year 1539, by Francis Pizarro, on the ruins of an Indian village. The Spaniards added the name of *San Juan del la Victoria*, in memory of the precipitate retreat of Manco, the ynca, from Pizarro, who offered him battle. This city was founded for the convenience of the trade carried on between Lima and Cusco; for during this long distance, there was at that time no town, whence the travellers frequently suffered by the incursions of Manco's army. This gave occasion to building the city on the spot where the Indian village stood, though extremely inconvenient with regard to provisions, as lying contiguous to the great chain of the Andes; but the war being happily terminated by the entire defeat of Manco's party, the city was removed to its present situation. There are three parochial churches, one for Spaniards, and two for Indians, besides the cathedral and several other churches and convents. Among the inhabitants are twenty noble families, who live in a quarter of the town separated from the rest. In it is an university, which enjoys a great revenue, for the study of philosophy, divinity, and law. *Long.* 77. 56. *W. Lat.* 12. 50. N.

Guamantagua, a town of Peru, in the audience of Lima, and jurisdiction of Canta, in which is a celebrated image of CHRIST, to which the inhabitants of Lima go in pilgrimage at Whitsuntide. 50 m. NE. Lima.

Guamanua, a town of the island of Cuba. 8 miles W. Havannah.

Guamara, a river of Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, 42 miles N. Fernambuco.

Guamaco, a town of South-America, in the province of Carthagena. 35 miles NE. Santa Fé de Antioquia.

Guamos, a river of Spain, which runs into the Guadalquivir, five miles below Cordova.

Guamubo, a town of the island of Cuba. 20 miles E. Havanna.

Guamulos, a town of the island of Cuba. 83 miles SE. Santa Clara.

Guana, a small island in the West-Indies, situated to the north-east of Antigua. *Long.* 62. *W. Lat.* 17. 16. N.

Guana Point, a cape on the west coast of the island of St. Christopher's. *Long.* 62. 23. *W. Lat.* 17. 21. N.

Guana Reef, or *Quita el Sueno*, a reef of rocks in the Spanish Main. *Long.* 80. 30. *W. Lat.* 14. 25. N.

Guana Rocks, a cluster of rocks in the bay of Honduras, near the coast of Mexico. *Long.* 89. 30. *W. Lat.* 16. 12. N.

Guanaças, a town of South-America, in the province of Popayan. 40 miles NE. Popayan.

Guanaçache, a lake of South-America, in the province of Chiquitos, 50 miles in circumference.

Guanaçhuco, a town of Peru, in the audience of Lima. 130 miles NNE. Lima.

Guanaço, or *Bonaco*, an island in the bay of Honduras, about 60 miles in circumference, discovered by Christopher Columbus. *Long.* 86. 23. *W. Lat.* 16. 30. N.

Guanaçé, a town of Peru, in the diocese of Truxillo, on the coast. 25 miles SSE. Truxillo. *Lat.* 48. 28. S.

Guanaçé, a town of South-America, in the province of Venezuela. 40 miles SE. Truxillo.

Guanaçu, a river of Brasil, which joins the Tocantins to form the Para.

Guanaçatan, a town of South-America, in the audience of Quito. 35 miles N. Loxa.

Guanaçato, a town of Mexico, in the province of Mechoacan. 42 miles SSW. Mechoacan.

Guanaçuato, a town of Mexico, in the province of Mechoacan. 70 miles N. Mechoacan. *Long.* 103. *W. Lat.* 21. 12. N.

Guanaçacho, a town of Peru, in the diocese of Truxillo, on the coast. *Lat.* 9. 22. S.

Guanaça-Bumba, a town of Peru, in the diocese of Truxillo. 70 miles E. Piura.

Guanaça Velisa, a town of Peru, in the diocese of Guamanga, and capital of a jurisdiction of the same name. 30 miles NW. Guamanga, 130 SE. Lima. *Long.* 74. 46. *W. Lat.* 12. 45. S.

Guanaça Velica, or *Huanaça Velica*, a jurisdiction of South-America, in the bishopric of Guamanga, in Peru. The town which gives name to this government, was founded on account of the famous rich quicksilver mine; and to the working of it, the inhabitants owe their whole subsistence; the coldness of the air checking the growth of all kinds of grain and fruits, so that they are obliged to pur-

chase them from their neighbours. This town is noted for a water where such large petrefactions are formed, that the inhabitants use them in building houses and other works. The quicksilver mines wrought here supply with that necessary mineral all the silver mines of Peru; and notwithstanding the prodigious quantities already extracted, no diminution is perceived. This mine, in 1779, was 170 fathoms in circumference, and 480 deep; and the mercury is sent from hence into all the provinces in which they work mines: the quantity, in 1763, was 5241 quintals, by which 524,100 pounds weight of silver were produced.

Guancane, a town of Peru, in the diocese of La Paz, on lake Titicaca, 12 miles SE. Asangaro.

Guanchaco, a seaport of Peru, near Truxillo, of which it is the harbour.

Guancher, a river of Cuba, which runs into the Spanish Main, *Long.* 75. 54. *W. Lat.* 20. 4. N.

Guancuri, a river of Brasil, which runs into the Paraguay.

Guandagnano, a town of Italy, in Friuli, 29 miles NW. Friuli, 29 NE. Belluno.

Guangara, see *Wangara*.

Guangon, a town on the north coast of the island of Luçon. *Long.* 121. 58. E. *Lat.* 18. 24. N.

Guazjaia, a town of Peru, in the diocese of Guamanga, 50 miles N. Guanica Velica.

Guanibina, or *Guanima*, see *Cat Island*.

Guanjook, a town of Abyssinia. 20 miles SW. Tcherkin.

Guano, a town of South-America, in the province of Quito. 10 miles NE. Riobamba.

Guan Key, (*Great*), a small island among the Bahamas. *Long.* 77. 30. *W. Lat.* 26. 30. N.

Guano Key, (*Little*), a small island among the Bahamas. *Long.* 77. 5. *W. Lat.* 26. 18. N.

Guanohucoa, a town of the island of Cuba. 8 miles S. Havanna.

Guanta, a town of Peru, in the bishopric of Guamanga, capital of a jurisdiction of the same name. 20 miles N. Guamanga. *Long.* 74. 16. *W. Lat.* 12. 30. N.

Quantajaya, a town of Peru, in the province of Arica. A silver mine was not long since discovered here, situated in a sandy plain, within 20 miles of the Pacific Ocean, and at a considerable distance from the mountains. Some of the veins are so rich as to be cut with the chissel. 140 miles S. Arica. *Long.* 70. 10. *W. Lat.* 20. 45. S.

Quantanamo Bay, a bay on the south coast of the island of Cuba. *Long.* 74. 47. *W. Lat.* 20. 12. N.

Guanvacana, a town of Peru, in the diocese of Guamanga. 80 m. ESE. Guamanga.

Guanuco, a town of Peru, and capital of

a jurisdiction, which begins 120 miles north-east of Lima. This city was formerly one of the principal in these kingdoms, and the settlement of some of the first conquerors; but at present in so ruinous a condition, that the principal houses where these great men lived remain as it were only monuments of its former opulence: the other parts of it can hardly be compared to an Indian town. The temperature of the air in the greatest part of its territories is very pure and mild, and the soil fruitful. Several kinds of sweetmeats and jellies are made here, and sold to other provinces. 120 miles NNE. Lima. *Long.* 75. 56. *W. Lat.* 9. 59. N.

Guanuco, a river of Mexico, which runs into the Golfo Dolce at its mouth.

Guaracayo, a town of South-America, in the province of Quito. 60 miles NNE. Jaen.

Guarachiri, a town of Peru, and capital of a jurisdiction, in the audience of Lima. This province begins in the mountains, about six leagues east of Lima. From the disposition of its parts those places only which lie in the valley, and in the breaches of the mountains, are inhabited; and these are very fertile, producing great quantities of fruit, wheat, barley, maize, and other grain. In its mountains are several silver mines, though but few of them are wrought, being none of the richest. 50 miles E. Lima. *Long.* 76. 18. *W. Lat.* 11. 55. S.

Guarathara, a river of Brasil, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 34. 25. *W. Lat.* 7. 20. S.

Guarapiranga, a town of Brasil, in the government of Minas Geraes. 40 miles SE. Villarica.

Guarana, a province of South-America, in the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, so called from a tribe of Indian inhabitants, between the rivers Parana and Brasil, north of the province of Buenos Ayres, and south of Paraguay.

Guaraquacu, a river of Brasil, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 35. 16. *W. Lat.* 9. 36. S.

Guaratiba, a river of Brasil, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 7. 20. S.

Guarco, see *Cagnete*.

Guarda, or *Guardia*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Lisbon; it is situated near the source of the Mondego, and is strong by art and nature. Besides a magnificent cathedral, it contains four other churches, an hospital, two convents, and 2300 inhabitants. 67 miles E. Coimbra, 18 SW. Almeida. *Long.* 6. 55. *W. Lat.* 40. 21. N.

Guarda, (*La*), or *Guardia*, (*La*), a town of Spain, on the west coast of Galicia. 14 miles WSW. Tuy.

Guarda, a town of the island of Cuba. 155 miles WSW. Havanna.

Guardamar, a seaport town of Spain, in the province of Valentia, at the mouth of the Segura; its chief trade consists in the exportation of salt. 17 miles SSW. Alicant. *Long.* c. 45. *W. Lat.* 38. 7. N.

Guardaon, a town of Spain, in the province of Beira. 16 miles W. Viseu.

Guardasoue, a town of the dutchy of Parma. 12 miles S. Parma.

Guardavalle, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 8 miles S. Squillace.

Guardia, a town of Naples, in Basilicata. 15 miles SSE. Potenza.

Guardia, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 15 miles W. Bisignano.

Guardia, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra. 23 miles E. Benevento.

Guardia, (*La*), a town of Spain, in the province of Alava. 15 miles S. Vitoria.

Guardia, (*La*), a town of Spain, in New Castile. 22 miles ESE. Toledo.

Guardia Alferes, a town of Naples, in the province of Molise, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Benevento. 21 miles E. Molise.

Guardia. 14. 50. E. *Lat.* 41. 50. N.

Guardia Girando, a town of Naples, in the Molise. 15 miles NW. Molise.

Guardiaghelle, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra. 10 miles SSE. Civita di Chieri.

Guardiaboard, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra. 6 miles N. Conza.

Guardiani, a small island in the Grecian Archipelago, near the south coast of Cephalonia. 7 miles S. Agostoli.

Guardis, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. 40 miles ENE. Leon.

Guardo, or *Govardo*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mela, on the Chiefa. 10 miles NE. Brescia. *Long.* 10. 26. E. *Lat.* 45. 38. N.

Gurga, a river of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, which runs into the Seba, 30 miles ENE. Mahmora.

Guarina, a town of Peru, in the diocese of La Paz. 60 miles NNW. La Paz.

Guamey, a town of Peru, in the audience of Lima, and jurisdiction of Santa, near the sea. *Lat.* 10. 3. S.

Guaromins, a bay on the coast of Brasil. *Lat.* 23. 30. S.

Guaruchiri, see *Guarachiri*.

Guarabar, a town of New Navarre. 220 miles SSE. Casa Grande.

Guafui, or *Kua Say*, a town of Tonquin, on a river which runs into the Chinese sea. *Long.* 105. 40. E. *Lat.* 17. 36. N.

Guafuiben, a town of the island of Cuba. 25 miles W. Havana.

Guafco, a river of Chili, which runs into the Pacific Ocean. *Lat.* 27. 20. S.

Guafco, a town of Chili, at the mouth of the river Guafco. 90 miles S. Copiapo.

Guafh, a river of England, which runs into the Wolland, near Stamford.

Guastalla, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mincio, near the Po, at the union of the rivers Crostolo and Tagliata, with a small territory, to which is annexed the title of dutchy, which dutchy was ceded by the treaty of Aix la Chapelle, in the year 1748, to the Duke of Parma. In the year 1734, a bloody battle was fought here between the Austrians and the French, in which the latter were victorious, though the loss of both sides was nearly equal. In 1806, the principality was given to the Prince of Borghese, who married the Princess Paulina. 21 miles NW. Parma, 21 S. Mantua. *Long.* 10. 39. E. *Lat.* 44. 56. N.

Guafseca, or *Panuco*, a province of Mexico, situated to the north of Mexico Proper, and west of the gulf of Mexico, 200 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. The principal towns are Panuco and St. Jago de los Valles.

Guaflo di Ammone, or *Vaflo di Ammone*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra, near the Adriatic. 15 miles SE. Lanciano.

Guaticemala, a river of Spain, in Aragon, which runs into the Ysuela.

Guatimala, a province of Mexico, extending about 130 leagues along the coast of the Pacific Ocean, and in some places from 30 to 40 wide. The soil is fertile, and the country abounds in corn, cattle, cochineal, honey, wax, sugar, cotton, and indigo; the last article supposed to be the best that is produced in the Spanish dominions. It is mountainous, with numerous volcanos, and subject to earthquakes.

Guatimala, or *St. Jago de Guatimala*, a city of Mexico, and capital of an audience, which includes eight provinces, and see of an archbishop. It was at first situated in a valley, about three miles wide, but opening gradually towards the South Sea, between two mountains, and containing 7000 families. This town was destroyed by an earthquake in 1751. The town was rebuilt at a little distance, which was again destroyed in 1772: since that time its situation has been removed to the distance of 24 miles. The audience is composed of a governor, presidency, and counsellors. *Long.* 92. 40. W. *Lat.* 14. 28. N.

Guatimape, a town of Mexico, in New Biscay. 105 miles NNW. Durango.

Guatimar, a town of the island of Cuba. 50 miles NNE. St. Jago.

Guato, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Chili. 20 miles long, and 5 broad. *Lat.* 44. 40. S.

Guatuna, a river of South-America, which runs into the river of the Amazons, about 100 miles above Pauxis.

Guaviari, a river of South-America, which runs into the Oroonoko. *Lat.* 3. N.

Guaura, a town of Peru, in the audience

of Lima. 70 miles NNW. Lima. *Long.* 77. 26. W. *Lat.* 11. S.

Guaxaca, or *Ouaxaca*, a province of Mexico, situated between Tlascala and Guatemala, about 240 miles in length, and 120 in breadth. The soil is fertile, producing corn, maize, cocoa, cochineal, sugar, honey, and fruits of every kind. Here are mines of gold, silver, and crystal: mulberry-trees for the cultivation of silk have been introduced by the Spaniards. They reckon 150 Indian towns, besides 300 villages, and upwards of 150,000 natives, who are tributary to the Spaniards.

Guaxaca, a town of Mexico, and capital of a province of the same name; the see of a bishop. This town is also called *Antequera*. It is not large, but agreeably situated in a valley, on a river abounding in fish, which runs into the Alvarado. 195 miles SSE. Mexico, 90 W. Vera Cruz. *Long.* 108. 36. W. *Lat.* 17. 30. N.

Guayabamba, a river of South-America, which runs into the Guallaga, *Lat.* 7. 33. S.

Guaxacatlan, a town of Mexico, in the province of Guadalajara. 60 miles NW. Guadalajara.

Guayaqua, a town of South-America, in the government of Tucuman. 125 miles N. St Salvador de Juguí.

Guayaquil, a jurisdiction of South-America, in the audience of Quito, near the Pacific Ocean. During the winter months, from December to April or May, the elements, the insects, and the vermin, seem to have joined in a league to incommode the human species. The heat appears to be greater the middle of winter than at Carthage. The rains also continue day and night, accompanied with frequent and dreadful tempests of thunder and lightning, so that every thing seems to conspire to distress the inhabitants. The river, and all those which join it, overflows their banks, and lay under water the whole country. The long calm renders the refreshing winds very desirable; and the innumerable swarms of insects and vermin infest both the air and the ground in an intolerable manner. The snakes, poisonous vipers, scorpions, and scolopendræ, in this season find methods of getting into the houses, to the destruction of many of the inhabitants; and though they are not actually free from them all the rest of the year, yet at this time they are far more numerous, and also more active; so that it is absolutely necessary to examine carefully the beds, some of these animals having been known to find their way into them; and both as a safeguard against the danger, and to avoid the tortures of the mosquitos and other insects, all persons, even the negro slaves and Indians, have toldos or canopies over their beds. The least troublesome season is the summer,

as then both the number and activity of these vermin are diminished. Some tobacco is planted in this jurisdiction, but is not much esteemed; the rest of its products, as wax, cotton, and pita, are barely sufficient to support its inhabitants, though they are far from being numerous; occasioned by the general poverty which reigns through all its towns and villages. The country is full of forests of large trees, fit for building or repairing ships; among other trees are found the ceibo, which has a lofty trunk, thick bushy branches, and round leaves: this tree produces a flower, which forms a pod about two feet long, and an inch wide, which, when ripe and dry, opens and discovers a tuft of red woolly down as fine as silk. The principal town has the same name.

Guayaquil, a seaport town of South-America, in the audience of Quito, situated on a river near the Pacific Ocean, founded in the year 1533. The town is defended by three forts, two on the river, and one behind the town. 150 miles SSW. Quito, 330 N. Truxillo. *Long.* 79. 6. W. *Lat.* 2. 12. S.

Guayaval, an island in the S. Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Mexico. *Lat.* 24. 20. N.

Guaycama, a town of South-America, in the province of Tucuman. 25 miles SE. St. Fernando.

Guaychu, a town of Peru, in the diocese of La Paz, on lake Titicaca. 80 m. NNW. La Paz.

Guaylas, a jurisdiction of South-America, in the archbishopric of Lima; cattle forms the principal riches of the district: it is situated to the west of Guamalies.

Guaymaral, a town of South-America, in the province of St. Martha, on the Madalena. 22 miles S. Teneriffe.

Guaynamota, a town of Mexico, in the province of Guadalupe. 70 miles NW. Guadalupe.

Guayni, a river of Guinea, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 59. 40. W. *Lat.* 7. 50. N.

Guayra, (*La*), a seaport of South-America, in the government of the Caraccas; and the harbour of the town of Leon de Caraccas; it is fortified, and contains about 6000 souls. The trade is very considerable, though the harbour is only a roadstead secured by a mole; and the anchorage is bad. *Long.* 67. W. *Lat.* 10. 40. N.

Guazacoalco, a river of Mexico, which runs into the gulf of Mexico. *Long.* 95. 26. W. *Lat.* 18. 10. N.

Guazacoca, a town of New Mexico, in the province of Cinaloa. 28 m. SW. Cinaloa.

Guba, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Aladulia. 24 miles NE. Semisat.

Gubbio, or *Eugubio*, a town of the Papedom, in the duchy of Urbino, and see of a bishop, held immediately under the Pope. Here are seven churches, and 21 convents. In 1751, it was much damaged by an earth-

quake. 33 miles S. Urbino, 31 N. Spoleto.
Long. 12. 35. *E. Lat.* 43. 17. N.

Gubiebate, a town of Egypt. 8 miles N. Atfich.

Gubel, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim. 15 miles NE. Leutmischl.

Guben, a town of Lusatia, capital of a circle to which it gives name, situated on the Lubbe, which soon after joins the Neisse; surrounded with walls in 1331. It contains three churches and an hospital: good wine is made here, and there is a manufacture of cloth. In 1631, it was taken by the Imperialists, and not long after by the Swedes, under the Marquis of Hamilton, who put most of the garrison to the sword. 22 miles S. Francfort on the Oder, 70 NNE. Dresden.
Long. 14. 45. *E. Lat.* 51. 57. N.

Guber, a river of Prussia, which runs into the Alle near Schippenbeil.

Guber, a country in the interior part of Africa, subject to Asben. *Long.* 8. 30. *E. Lat.* 18. 15. N.

Guberlinskaja, a fort of Russia, in the government of Upha, on the Ural. 120 miles E. Orenburg.

Guberoro, or *St. Francisco*, a river of Africa, which waters Benguela, and runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 13. 30. S.

Gubinagur, a town of Bengal. 28 miles N. Dinagepour.

Gubinapour, a town of Bengal. 15 miles N. Mauldah.

Gudcara, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 45 miles SSW. Arrah.

Gudegow, a town of Hindoostan, in Rohilcund. 7 miles W. Biflowlah.

Gudemel, a small island on the west coast of Scotland, east of Oronsay. *Long.* 6. 17. *W. Lat.* 55. 59. N.

Gudenah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 40 miles WNW. Chuprah.

Gudenfeld, a town of Prussia, in Natangen. 25 miles S. Brandenburg.

Gudenlberg, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hesse Cassel. 8 miles S. Cassel, 4 NNE. Fritzlar. *Long.* 9. 22. *E. Lat.* 51. 12. N.

Gudgow, a town of Hindoostan, in Baglana. 60 miles NE. Chandor.

Gudjara, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Gohud. 10 miles NE. Gohud.

Gubmunden, a town of Sweden, in Angermannland. 18 miles N. Hernofand.

Gudrajegunge, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 8 miles W. Arrah.

Gue de Longrey, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire. 10 miles NE. Chartres, 12 W. Dourdan.

Gue de Veuire, a town of France, in La Vendée. 8 m. SSW. Fontenay le Comte.

Guebersveir, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine. 3 m. NNW. Raffach, 4 SSW. Colmar.

Guebwiller, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine. A canal was made from hence to New Brisac, on the Rhine, by order of Louis XIV. 24 miles NNW. Bâle, 10 SSW. Colmar.

Guegan, a river of Spain, which runs into the Xuçar, a little below Cuença.

Guedall, a river of North-Wales, which rises in Montgomeryshire, and runs into the Dove two miles above Machunleth.

Guedam, a mountain of Abyssinia, south of Arkiko.

Gueguetenango, a town of Mexico, in the province of Chiapa. 120 miles SE. Chiapa dos Espagnols. *Long.* 93. 16. *W. Lat.* 16. 20. N.

Guegon, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan. 2 miles SW. Josselin.

Guelderland, (*Dutchy of*) heretofore a province of the Netherlands, bounded on the north by Overissel and the Zuyder Sea, on the east by the bishopric of Munster and the dutchy of Cleves, on the south by the dutchy of Juliers and Brabant, and on the west by the states of Utrecht and Holland. It was erected into a county by the emperor Henry IV. and in the 12th century one of the counts added Zutphen to his dominions. Henry of Nassau added the country of Veluwe. Otto III. included Nimeguen and its territory. In the year 1339, Guelderland was erected into a dutchy by Louis of Bavaria, and passed to different families, to that of Juliers, Egmont, and at length to the dukes of Burgundy. In the year 1579, what now forms the present state of Guelderland, that is, the quarters of Nimeguen, Zutphen, and Arnheim, acceded to the union of Utrecht. Each of these quarters has its particular states, composed of the nobility and the towns, and these two classes have equally a right to make propositions relative to government. Every nobleman is admitted at the age of 22. Notwithstanding the number of towns possessed of the right of summoning, yet may the co-regents also depute as many as they please to assist at the diet of the district. Each town, however, has but one vote. The assemblies of the state of each district are always held in the capital from which it derives its name, and the burgomaster for the time being sits as president of the diet, at which all affairs relative to the particular oeconomy of that district or quarter are deliberated. Two general assemblies likewise of the states of the whole province, consisting of the deputies of the states of the three provinces are annually held in the three capitals, viz. one in spring, and the other in autumn. These deputies are styled the States of the Principality of Guelderland, and the county of Zutphen. In these assemblies all matters relative to the whole province are regulated, and the burg-

grave of the district of Nimeguen always sits as president. To the assembly of the States General of the United Provinces, Guelderland sent 19 deputies. The chief tribunal, with the chambers of accounts belonging to the province, were kept at Arnheim. Some part of Guelderland, including the towns of Gueldres, Wachtendonk, Stralen, &c. and some villages, were ceded to Prussia, by the treaty of Utrecht, with the reservation of the religious rights of the inhabitants. The town of Ruremond, with the territory round it, remained to Spain, and from thence came to the house of Austria. By the peace of Luneville the Prussian and Austrian parts of Guelderland were ceded to France, and included in the department of the Roer.

Gueldres, a town of France, in the department of the Roer, lately, with a considerable portion of the dutchy of Guelderland, belonging to Prussia. It is advantageously situated amidst marshes, on the river Niers, whose waters fill the ditches; and was formerly so strongly fortified as hardly to be taken, except by famine. It had a castle built by Wichard du Pont, the first lord of the place, in which the sovereigns of the country first took up their abode. It anciently depended on the archbishopric of Cologne, but afterward on the bishop of Ruremond. In the year 1587, Col. Patton, a Scotchman in the service of the Dutch, in the absence of Colonel Schenck, sold the city for 36,000 florins to the lord of Haute-penne, for the King of Spain, though provided with all sorts of stores. The Dutch besieged it three times, viz. in 1637, in 1639, and in 1640, but all to no purpose. The Marquis of Brandenburg (king of Prussia) took it the 21st of December 1702, after a blockade of 18 months, and a bombardment of 14 days, with 30 pieces of cannon, and 34 mortars; and by virtue of an article in the peace of Utrecht, concluded the 11th of April 1713, between the kings of France and Prussia, it was agreed that Gueldres, with the country of Kessel, and the bailiwick of Krieckenbeeck, should remain to Prussia, in exchange for the principality of Orange, which was annexed to France. This prince established a court of judicature, consisting of seven counsellors or magistrates, to judge the causes of all the country under his dominion. The fortifications have been razed. In the year 1794, it was taken by the French, and at the peace of Luneville ceded to that republic. 72 miles SE. Amsterdam, 22 NNE. Ruremond. *Long.* 6. 10. E. *Lat.* 51. 31. N.

Guelgem, a town of France, in the department of the Lys. 4 miles W. Courtray.

Gueltas, a small island in the English Channel, near the coast of France. *Long.* 3. 15. W. *Lat.* 48. 51. N.

Guemar, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine. 6 miles N. Colmar, 4 S. Schlettstatt.

Guemené, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan. 9 miles W. Pontivy.

Guemené, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire. 9 miles N. Blain.

Guemingen, a town of France, in the department of the Rhine and Moselle. 15 miles W. Bingen.

Guene, La, a town of France, in the department of the Corrèze. 2 miles SE. Tulle, 10 NW. Argentat.

Guéque, a river of South-America, which runs into the Caribbean sea. 40 miles E. Venezuela.

Guer, a river of France, which runs into the English Channel, *Long.* 3. 28. W. *Lat.* 48. 45. N.

Guer, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan. 9 miles ESE. Ploermel, 27 ENE. Vannes.

Guerande, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Lower Loire. 36 miles W. Nantes, 13 S. Roche Bernard. *Long.* 2. 15. W. *Lat.* 47. 20. N.

Guerard, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne. 6 miles W. Colommières, 24 E. Paris.

Guercée, La, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine. 9 miles S. Vitré, 18 ESE. Rennes. *Long.* 1. 10. W. *Lat.* 47. 57. N.

Guerche, La, a town of France, in the department of the Cher. 7 miles N. Saucoins.

Guerche, La, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire. 24 miles NNE. Poitiers, 9 NW. Preuilly.

Guerche, La, a town of France, in the department of the Sarthe. 7 miles N. Le Mans.

Gueret, a town of France, and capital of the department of the Creuse, situated near the source of the Gartempe, between two mountains, at some distance from the Creuse. The air is thick, and gives the inhabitants a heavy melancholy appearance; the number is about 3000. $9\frac{1}{2}$ posts NNE. Limoges. *Long.* 1. 57. E. *Lat.* 46. 10. N.

Guerghela, see *Wergela*.

Guerigny, a town of France, in the department of the Nievre. 8 miles N. Nevers.

Guerlesquin, a town of France, in the department of the Finistère. 10 miles SE. Morlaix, 13 N. Carhaix.

Guermenge, a town of France, in the department of the Meurthe. 4 miles E. Dieze, 10 W. Sarburg.

Guernaduas, a town of the island of Cuba. 32 miles ESE. Spirito Santo.

Guernsey, an island in the English Channel, about 30 miles in circumference; still

governed by the laws of Normandy, of which it was anciently a part; and though subject to England, and declared to be in the county of Hants, and diocese of Winchester, the French language is universally made use of. The air is pure, and the inhabitants in general healthy and long-lived. The soil is rich and fertile, the corn raised is enough for the island, and cattle are bred in sufficient quantities to victual their ships, with plenty of game and fowl. A lake about a mile in circumference, situated in the north-west part of the island, is stored with excellent carp, and sea-fish of various kinds are caught in plenty. The island is defended by a ridge of rocks, rugged and steep, from one of which is collected emery, or emeril, used by lapidaries and cutlers, to polish precious stones, steel, &c. The principal drink of the richer class is wine from France; of the inferior, cider, great quantities of which are made yearly from the abundant orchards in every part of the island. Coals are imported from England, and, through the scarcity of wood and fuel, the poor are compelled to burn sea-weed. When the reformation was first introduced into the island, the Genevan ritual was observed, but for a long time a translation of the Liturgy of the Church of England has been used universally. It is divided into ten parishes, with only eight churches. The convention of the states consists of a governor, coroners, jurats, clergy, and constable. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade to Newfoundland and the Mediterranean. The staple manufacture is knit stockings. Port St. Pierre is the chief town. *Long.* 2. 56. W. *Lat.* 49. 30. N.

Guericaiz, a town of Spain, in the province of Biscay. 9 miles E. Bilbao.

Guesca, a town of New Navarre. 195 miles S. Casa Grande.

Guescar, see *Huescar*.

Gueschart, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 12 miles NNE. Abbeville.

Güeta, or *Hueta*, a town of Spain, in New Castile, situated on a small river containing ten parishes, seven convents, and three hospitals, said to have been founded 930 years before Christ; the present name which signifies the Moon, was given by the Moors, from whom it was taken by Alphonso VI. In the year 1706, it was taken by the allies. 34 miles WNW. Cuenca, 43 E. Madrid. *Long.* 3. 1. W. *Lat.* 40. 20. N.

Guetaria, a seaport town of Spain, in the province of Guipuscoa, with a good harbour at the mouth of the Orío. 9 miles W. St. Sebastian.

Guetaring, a town of the dutchy of Carinthia. 8 miles NE. St. Voit.

Gutenflain, a town of the dutchy of Ca-

rinthia. 6 miles S. Lavamund, 14 ESE. Volke-mark.

Guettau, a town of the archduchy of Austria. 9 miles ESE. Freystatt.

Guetzau, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wurzburg. 3 miles W. Litzman.

Guevetlan, a river of Mexico, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Long.* 94. 37. W. *Lat.* 15. 25. N.

Guevetlan, see *Soconusco*.

Guenghon, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire. 11 miles E. Bourbon Lancy.

Gueux, a town of France, in the department of the Marne. 5 miles W. Reims.

Guffin, a river of Wales, in the county of Caernarvon, which runs into the Conway, near Aberconway.

Guglingen, a town of Wurtemberg, on the Zaber. 18 miles N. Stuttgart, 22 SSE. Heidelberg. *Long.* 9. 7. E. *Lat.* 49. 5. N.

Gugnecourt, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges. 4 miles NW. Bruyères, 7 NE. Epinal.

Guguan, or *St. Philip*, one of the Mariana or Ladrone islands. *Long.* 146. 20. E. *Lat.* 17. 50. N.

Guhlau, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse. 2 miles NE. Grotkau.

Guhr, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oels. 5 miles NNE. Militsch.

Guhrau, or *Gurau*, a town of Silesia, and principal place of a circle, in the principality of Glogau, burned by the Russians in the year 1759. 17 miles E. Gros Glogau.

Gubrau, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse. 6 miles SW. Grotkau.

Gubre, a town of Persia, in the province of Laristan. 16 miles E. Lar.

Gubungekkula, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Adana. 25 miles N. Adana.

Guiana, a very extensive country of South America, bounded on the north by the provinces of Venezuela and New Andalusia, on the east and north-east by the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by the river of the Amazons, and on the west by New Grenada; 1100 miles in extent from east to west, and from 300 to 600 in breadth from north to south. Several settlements have been formed on the sea coasts by the Dutch, by the French, and by the Portuguese; the latter have been united to the government of the Brazils, and are now considered as part of that country. Dutch Guiana is bounded on the east by the river Marawina, and on the west by Cape Nassau; and contains the settlements of Surinam, Berbice, Essequibo, and Demerary; all which take their names from different rivers. French Guiana is situated between the rivers Marawina to the north-west, and Oyapoco to the south-east, and goes by the name of Cayenne, from the island so called,

The inland part of Guiana is but little known. Alphonso de Ojeda first landed in this country in 1499, with Americus Vesputius, and John de la Cosa. He went over a part of it; but this expedition afforded him only a superficial knowledge of so vast a country. Many others were undertaken at a greater expence, but turned out still more unsuccessful. A report prevailed, though its origin could not be discovered, that in the interior parts of Guiana, there was a country known by the name of *El Dorado*, which contained immense riches in gold and precious stones; more mines and treasures than ever Cortez and Pizarro had found. This fable not only inflamed the ardent imagination of the Spaniards, but fired every nation of Europe. Sir Walter Raleigh in particular determined, in 1595, to undertake a voyage to Guiana; but he returned without discovering any thing relative to the object of his voyage. See *Surinam*, *Cayenne*, &c.

Guiana, *Spanish*, a province of South-America belonging to Spain, in the government of Caraccas, bounded on the north by Venezuela and Cumana, on the east by Dutch and Portuguese Guiana, on the south and west by New Grenada. The interior of the country is woody and mountainous, mixed with fine vallies, which yield corn and pasture. The commercial produce consists chiefly in dying drugs, gums, medicinal roots, sugar, tobacco, brasil and other woods. The population is estimated at 34,000.

Guibara, a town of the island of Cuba. 65 miles N. St. Jago.

Guibarra, a river of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, which runs into the Atlantic, 13 miles N. Killybegs.

Guibay, a river of Paraguay, which runs into the Parana.

Guiche, *La*, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire. 9 miles NNE. Charolles, 10 NW. Cluny.

Guicquelleau, a town of France, in the department of the Finisterre. 3 miles NNW. Lesneven.

Guidel, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan. 5 m. NW. P'orient.

Guidel, a town of France, in the department of the Finisterre. 4 m. S. Quimperlé.

Guidizzolo, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mincio. 12 miles NW. Mantua.

Guidore, a river of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, which runs into the Atlantic, 5 miles S. Bloody Farland's Point.

Guienne, before the revolution a province of France, which made part of the government of the same name; about 160 miles in length, and 85 in breadth, of which Bourdeaux is the capital. The word is a corruption of Aquitania, an ancient kingdom and country of great extent, and said by Cæsar

to be separated from the rest of Gaul by the river Garonne. The word Aquitania, or Aquitaine, is said, and with great probability, to be derived from the abundance of its rivers and springs of water.

Guierche, *sec Guierche*.

Gujeeah, a town of Bengal. 10 miles S. Goragot.

Gujerjinlik, a town of Persia, in the province of Adirbeitzan. 25 m. NNW. Urmia.

Gujethetty, a town of Hindoostan, in Coimbatore. 9 miles N. Damicotta.

Guisoni, a town of the island of Corsica. 13 miles S. Corte.

Guigner, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine. 18 miles NNE. Redon, 13 SSW. Rennes.

Guiguan, an island in the Eastern Indian Ocean, near the east coast of the island of Samar, about 20 miles, in circumference. *Long.* 125. E. *Lat.* 11. 21. N.

Guilacar, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Hoval. 15 miles N. Bieurti.

Guilain, *La*, a town of France, in the department of the Channel. 9 miles SE. Coutances.

Guilcapuzico, a town of Peru, in the diocese of La Paz. 48 miles N. Potosi.

Guildford, a town of England, in the county of Surrey, situated on the side of a hill near the river Wey, which is navigable for barges to the Thames. The town is ancient, and was a considerable place before the Norman conquest. Near it are the remains of an ancient castle, which is said to have been taken by the Dauphin of France, in the year 1216. Ethelwald, one of the Saxon kings, is said to have had a palace here. It is a corporation, governed by a mayor and aldermen, and sends two members to parliament. It contains three churches, a public grammar-school founded by Edward VI. and an hospital for the maintenance of single aged men and women. The summer assizes are held alternately at Guildford and Croydon. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 2634, of whom 495 were employed in trade and manufactures. Here is a weekly market on Saturday. 31 miles NNE. Chichester, 30 SSW. London. *Long.* 0. 29. W. *Lat.* 51. 14. N.

Guildford, a town of the state of Connecticut. 12 miles E. Newhaven.

Guildford, a town of North-Carolina, on the Pascolank. 12 miles E. Yixonton. *Long.* 76. 15. W. *Lat.* 36. 12. N.

Guildford, a town of North-Carolina. In the year 1781, a battle was fought near this town between the British troops under Lord Cornwallis, and the Americans under Gen. Green, in which the former claimed the victory. By the return of the adjutant of the day, it appears the British troops engaged in the action amounted to 1445; the cavalry are

not included in this return; and indeed they were not engaged, except for an instant on the right, after the action in the centre and on the left was over. The Americans were generally supposed to amount to 7000 men; and a letter found in the pocket of one of their sergeants that was slain, specifies 7000 to be the number of their army; but Gordon in his history, who appears to have taken their number from official documents, states them at 1490 continentals, and 2753 militia, in all 4243 foot soldiers, and 200 cavalry; but he seems not to have included the back woodmen under Campbell and Preston, so that their whole number probably exceeded 7000 men. Before the provincials finally retreated, more than one-third of all the British troops engaged had fallen. The whole loss, according to the official returns, amounted to 532, of these 93 were killed in the action, 413 wounded, and 26 missing. Among the killed were the Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart, of the guards; Lieutenant O'Hara, Lieutenant Robinson, Ensign Talbot, and Ensign Grant. Amongst the wounded, were Brigadier-Generals O'Hara and Howard; Lieutenant-Colonels Webster and Tarleton; Captains Swanton, Schutz, Maynard, Goodricke, Lord Dunglafs, Maitland, Peter, Willmoulsky, and Eichenbrodht; Lieutenants Salvin, Winyard, Schroener, and Graife; Ensigns Stuart, Kelly, Gore, Hughes, and de Trott; and adjutants Colquhoun and Fox; Webster, Schutz, Maynard, Willmoulsky, and de Trott died soon. 137 miles WNW. Newbern. *Long.* 79. 56. W. *Lat.* 36. 8. N.

Guildford Creek, a river of Virginia, which runs into the Chesapeake, *Long.* 75. 45. W. *Lat.* 37. 53. N.

Guillestre, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps; taken by Prince Eugene in the year 1692. 9 miles NNW. Embrun.

Guillon, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne. 7 miles E. Avallon.

Guimaraens, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho, divided into Old and New Town, the former situated on an eminence, about 1100 paces in circumference, surrounded with walls, low, weak, and defended only by a single barbican, which yet exists. The New Town was founded in the year 1427, and owes its origin to a Benedictine convent, founded by Mumadona, niece of Don Ramirez king of Castile and Leon, and widow of the Count of Tuy and Porto, in the year 927. It contains six churches, four hospitals, and six convents. The collegiate church of Notre Dame d'Oliveira is said to be founded on the ruins of a temple of Ceres. Guimaraens contains 15 squares, 57 streets, eight gates, four bridges, and 6000 inhabitants. Here is

likewise a manufacture of linen, in high estimation. 10 miles SE. Braga, 27 NNE. Oporto. *Long.* 7. 57. W. *Lat.* 41. 25. N.

Guimaras, see *Imaras*, one of the Philippine islands, about 30 miles in circumference, covered with trees, and producing a great quantity of sarsaparilla, about six miles from the island of Panay. *Long.* 122. 30. E. *Lat.* 40. 45. N.

Guimbala, see *Finbala*.

Guinala, a town of Africa, in the country of the Biafares. *Lat.* 11. 25. N.

Guinea. The great region known by the name of Guinea is divided into two large countries of Upper and Lower Guinea, of which the latter is commonly called Congo. These two together extend above 2500 miles along the sea coast. The most general division of Upper Guinea is into three parts, viz. the Grain Coast or Malagueta, Guinea Proper, and Benin, which together extend 1500 miles from east to west. The country of Guinea Proper extends from Cape Palmas to the river Volta, about 360 miles along the sea coast, which bounds it on the south; it has the kingdom of Benin on the east; Gago and Melli on the north; and Malagueta on the west. The Europeans divide it into two parts; the Ivory Coast and the Gold Coast. See *Benin*, *Congo*, &c.

Guinea, (*New*,) or *Papua*, an island of the Pacific Ocean, situated to the north of New Holland, from which it is separated by Endeavour Straits. This country is said to have been first discovered by Saavedra, a Spaniard, in 1528, who gave it the appellation of New Guinea. It was first discovered to be an island by Capt. Cook, who sailed between this country and New Holland, by the straits called Endeavour Straits. Capt. Cook, whose knowledge of the country appears to have been confined chiefly to the south, says, the natives have much the same appearance as those of New Holland, being nearly of the same stature, and having their hair cropped short; like them they go naked, but the colour of the skin he thought not quite so dark. As the two countries lie very near each other, and the intermediate space is full of islands, it is reasonable to suppose that they were both peopled from one common stock; yet no intercourse appears to have been kept up between them; for if there had, the cocoa-nuts, bread fruit, plantains, and other fruits of New Guinea, which are especially necessary to the support of life, would certainly have been transplanted to New Holland, where no traces of them are to be found. The inhabitants of the northern parts are called Papous, and are more like the Moluccans than New Hollanders: the coasts are generally lofty, and inland the country is mountainous. The principal commerce is with the Chinese,

who bring them tools and utensils: receiving in exchange pearls, tortoiseshells, ambergris, birds of Paradise, and other birds. *Lat.* 6. to 8. S.

Guineara, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Ruttunpour. 10 miles SW. Ruttunpour.

Guines, or *Guishner*, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. 6 miles S. Calais, 4 W. Ardres.

Guingamp, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the North Coasts. $3\frac{1}{2}$ posts W. St. Brieuc, $60\frac{1}{4}$ W. Paris. *Long.* 3. 4. W. *Lat.* 48. 33. N.

Guiolle, La, a town of France, in the department of the Aveyron. 24 miles NNE. Rhodéz.

Guimere, a country of Africa, on the Ivory Coast, of small breadth towards the sea, but considerable inland. It is populous, rich, and celebrated for its trade in gold, ivory, and slaves.

Guipavaz, a town of France, in the department of the Finisterre. 4 miles NE. Brest, 6 W. Landerneau.

Guiprey, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine. 13 miles NE. Redon, 6 W. Bain.

Guipuscoa, a province of Spain, bounded on the north by the Atlantic, on the east by France, on the south-east by Navarre, on the south by Alava, and on the west by Biscay; 25 miles in length from north to south, and from 15 to 20 in breadth from east to west. The country is mountainous and woody, and it is supposed that formerly the whole country was covered with wood; among the trees are chestnuts, oaks, walnuts, filberts, and an astonishing quantity of apple-trees for cyder, and other fruit-trees; but these forests begin to be thinned, from the multitude of forges which have been established to manufacture the iron found in the mountains, supposed to be the best in Europe. Those places which are free from wood are well cultivated, and the inhabitants pay more regard to the culture of trees, than those of any other province in Spain. The chief towns are Tolosa, St. Sebastian, and Fontarabia.

Guir, a river of Fez, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 33. 45. N.

Guiraca, a seaport of South-America, in the province of St. Martha. 15 miles E. St. Martha.

Gurghin, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fonia. *Long.* 16. W. *Lat.* 12. 15. N.

Guisa, a town of the island of Cuba. 35 miles N. Trinidad.

Guiscard, a town of France, in the department of the Oise. 5 miles N. Noyon.

Guise, a town of France, and seat of a tribunal, in the department of the Aisne, on

the Oise. It was besieged by the Spaniards, without success, in the year 1650. 20 miles N. Laon, 14 E. St. Quentin. *Long.* 3. 42. E. *Lat.* 49. 55. N.

Guiseley, a township of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. 2 m. S. Ottery.

Guishden, a river of Ireland, which rises in the county of Mayo, and runs into the Moy, in the county of Galway.

Guiso, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 10 miles NE. Meaco.

Guisoni, a town of the island of Corsica. 16 miles S. Corte.

Guisopa, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia. 8 miles N. Cervera.

Guitre, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde. 8 miles N. Libourne.

Gujarat, or *Gujerat*, a town of Hindoostan, in the subah of Lahore. 50 miles N. Lahore. *Long.* 73. 25. E. *Lat.* 32. 37. N.

Guizarra, a town of Africa, in Barca. 20 miles E. Augela.

Gulamber, a town of Curdistani. 30 m. NW. Sherezur.

Gulamerick, a town of Curdistani. 60 m. SSW. Van, 170 WSW. Tabris.

Gulanness, a cape on the coast of Scotland, the southerly point where the Frith of Forth enters the German sea, as Fifeness forms the northerly. *Long.* 2. 44. W. *Lat.* 56. 5. N.

Gulde, a river of Denmark, which runs into the Categat, a few miles ENE. from Randers.

Guldenstein, a town of Denmark, in the island of Funen. 3 miles SE. Bogenfee.

Guldenstein, a town of the dutchy of Holstein. 20 miles SSW. Oldeburg.

Gulfar, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 13 miles NE. Vifeu.

Gulistan, a town of Persian Armenia. 25 miles SE. Kanja.

Gulkiras, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Sivas. 12 m. Amasieh.

Gull Island, a small island on the coast of Newfoundland, near Cape St. John.

Gull Island, a small island near the coast of North-Carolina, in Pamlico Sound. *Long.* 76. 11. W. *Lat.* 35. 28. N.

Gullabgunge, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Bilsah. 15 miles N. Bilsah.

Gullapaloor, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Rajamundry. 30 miles NE. Rajamundry.

Gullary, a town of Hindoostan, in Visiapour. 16 miles NW. Baddammy.

Gullspang, a river of Sweden, which forms a communication between the Skaker and the Wenner lakes.

Gullipanaig, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 28 miles WSW. Madura.

Gulma, a town of Moung. 85 miles E. Amerpour.

Gulny, a town of Asia, in the country of Cashy. 14 miles SE. Cashy.

Gunpe, a river of France, which runs into the Geul. 2 miles above Fauquemont.

Gunpen, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Meuse. 4 miles S. Fauquemont.

Gulubur, a town of New Navarre. 125 miles SSW. Casa Grande.

Gult, a town of Prussia, in the circle of Natangen. 9 miles SSW. Lick.

Gulzow, a town of Hinder Pomerania. 14 miles SE. Cummin.

Gumbinnen, a town of Prussian Lithuania, containing two churches, 200 houses, and 3000 inhabitants, with some manufactures of cloth. 65 miles E. Konigsberg.

Gumboritz, a town of Russia, in the government of Oronez. 16 m. S. Olonez.

Gumaca, a town on the north-east coast of the island of Luzon. Long. 122. 27. E. Lat. 14. 21. N.

Gumedi, a river of Persia, which runs into the Karasu. 40 miles S. Kirmansha.

Gumiel d'Izan, a town of Spain, in Old Castile. 28 miles W. Osma.

Gumiel de Mercada, a town of Spain, in Old Castile. 32 miles S. Burgos.

Gumminen, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne. 5 miles W. Berne.

Gumipollam, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 53 miles NNE. Bangalore, 98 E. Chetteldroog. Long. 78. 5. E. Lat. 14. 48. N.

Gumish-Kaneh, a town of Turkish Armenia. 33 miles SSE. Trebitond, 65 NNW. Erzerum.

Gumlingen, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne. 2 miles E. Berne.

Gumma, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 56 miles N. Jedo.

Gummurge, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Chandail. 45 m. WNW. Saipour.

Gumpenstein, a town of the duchy of Stiria. 16 miles W. Rottenmann.

Gumpaltzkirchen, a town of Austria. 8 miles S. Vienna.

Gumra, a town of Africa, in Sahara, surrounded with earthen walls. 150 miles S. Algiers.

Gumfoor, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Orissa. 80 miles SW. Cattack. Long. 84. 49. E. Lat. 19. 45. N.

Gumajskog, a town of Sweden, in Warmeland. 34 miles NW. Carlstadt.

Gundamook, a town of Candahar, on the Kameh. 40 miles SSE. Cabul.

Gundanilla, a town on the south coast of the island of Porto Rico.

Gundavee, a town of Guzerat, on a river which runs into the gulf of Cambay. The chief trade is in teak-wood. 25 m. S. Surat.

Gundavore, a town of Guzerat, on the coast. 45 miles SW. Noonagur.

Gundelfingen, a lordship of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, belonging to the

princes of Furstenberg, which takes its name from a castle. 21 miles W. Ulm.

Gundelfingen, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Neuburg, situated on the Brenz, near the Danube. 38 miles W. Neuburg, 19 NE. Ulm. Long. 10. 19. E. Lat. 48. 32. N.

Gundell, a town of Guzerat. 30 miles ENE. Junagur.

Gundelsheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, situated on the Neckar. 30 miles E. Heidelberg.

Gundersdorf, a town of the archduchy of Austria. 6 miles N. Sonneberg, 26 NNW. Vienna.

Gundewa, a town of Hindoostan, in Bundelcund. 12 m. SE. Chatterpour.

Gundiarw, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Tatta. 32 miles SSE. Tatta.

Gundigul, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Ellore. 60 miles NE. Ellore.

Gundilipally, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 20 miles NW. Damicotta, 50 S. Seringapatam. Long. 76. 45. E. Lat. 11. 44. N.

Gundis, a town of Switzerland, in the Valais. 3 miles NW. Sion.

Gundoor, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 18 miles S. Nellore.

Gundoor, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Condapilly. 7 miles NW. Masulipatam.

Gundorcskaia, a town of Russia, in the country of the Cossacs, on the Donetz. 112 miles N. Azoph.

Gunduck, a river of Asia, which rises in the country of Napaul, and runs into the Ganges opposite Patna.

Gungadi, a town of Africa, in Kijaaga, on the Senegal. 15 miles E. Joa.

Gunguckpour, a town of Bengal. 10 miles S. Nulshi.

Gunganagurry, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 8 miles SSE. Kistngheri.

Gunganar, a town of Hindoostan, in Canara. 25 miles SSE. Onore.

Gungavera, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 20 miles E. Rydroog.

Gungolee, a town of Hindoostan, in Canara. 6 miles NW. Barcelor.

Gunjew, a town of Hindoostan, in Boggilcund. 20 miles NE. Rewah.

Gunjoorya, a town of Bengal. 13 miles N. Noony.

Gunki, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 105 miles NE. Jedo.

Gumma, a town of Sweden, in the province of Helsingland. 40 miles NW. Hudwickwal.

Gumma, one of the smaller Scotch Hebrides. Long. 6. 41. W. Lat. 56. 35. N.

Gunnarkeg, a town of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland. 40 miles NW. Carlstadt.

Gunnispôur, a town of Bengal. 30 miles S. Curnuckdeah.

Gunnps Fiord, a bay on the east coast of Iceland. *Lat.* 65. 50. N.

Gunong-Tellu, or *Tominy*, a large bay on the east coast of the island of Celebes, near 180 miles long from east to west, and from 50 to 90 broad. Many small islands are found in it, particularly towards the south coast. *Long.* of the entrance 124. E. *Lat.* 0. 12. S.

Gunpowder River, a river of Maryland, which runs into the Chesapeake, *Long.* 76. 28. W. *Lat.* 39. 18. N.

Gunta, a town of Peru, and capital of a jurisdiction, in the diocese of Guamanga. 20 miles N. Guamanga.

Gunterberg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Anhalt-Bernburg. 28 miles SW. Bernburg, 17 S. Halberstadt. *Long.* 11. 11. E. *Lat.* 51. 39. N.

Guntoor, a circar of Hindoostan, immediately north of the Carnatic, and south of the Kistnah; and extending along the coast of the bay of Bengal, about forty miles; lately ceded to the English. It is called also the circar of *Condavir*, and the circar of *Mortizanagar*; the sea coast is flat, but there are several fortresses and strong towns in the interior part.

Guntoor, a fortress of Hindoostan, in a circar to which it gives name. 18 miles S. Condapilly, 43 W. Mufulipatam. *Long.* 80. 30. E. *Lat.* 16. 20. N.

Guntras, a town of South-America, in the province of Chocos, on a river of the same name. 130 m. S. Popayan.

Guntz, or *Kesség*, a town of Hungary, situated on a river of the same name, with a castle, surrounded by a rampart and a ditch, in a country abounding in corn and wine. 9 miles NW. Sarvar, 40 S. Vienna.

Guntzellstorff, a town of the archduchy of Austria, situated on the Triefing. 5 m. SE. Baden.

Guntzkirchen, a town of Austria. 4 m. W. Wels.

Gzun, a river of Germany, which runs into the Danube near Gunzburg.

Gunzburg, or *Gunzberg*, a town of Germany, in the marggrate of Burgau, situated at the conflux of the Gunz and the Danube, where the regency of the marggrate resides. In 1805, the Austrians were defeated by the French near this town. 5 miles W. Burgau, 15 E. Ulm. *Long.* 10. 15. E. *Lat.* 48. 26. N.

Gunzenhausen, a town of Germany, in the marggrate of Anspach, on the Altmühl. It contains two churches and an hospital; and some time since there was a design to establish an university. 10 miles SSE. Anspach, 17 E. Dinkelsbühl. *Long.* 10. 43. E. *Lat.* 49. 7. N.

Gupboniffa, two small islands, in the Grecian Archipelago, called Great and Little. 3 miles SE. Naxia.

Gupindaporum, a town of Bengal. 70 miles S. Dacca.

Gura, a town of the duchy of Warfaw. 3 miles N. Czerfk.

Gurakova, a town of Moldavia. 7 miles W. Vassui.

Guragama, a town of Bengal. 24 miles NW. Purneah.

Gurau, see *Gubrau*.

Gurba, a town of Africa, on the east coast of the kingdom of Tunis, anciently called *Curobis*, and formerly a considerable place, though the ruins of an aqueduct and cisterns are the only remains of its former grandeur. Part of it has been swallowed up by the sea. 21 miles SW. Clybea, 35 ESE. Tunis. *Long.* 11. 10. E. *Lat.* 36. 34. N.

Gurbe, a town of the island of Ceylon. 18 miles ESE. Columbo.

Gurbos, or *Hammam Gurbos*, a town of Africa, on the east side of the bay of Tunis, anciently called *Carpis*. Here are the ruins of an ancient hot-bath, and other buildings. 23 miles E. Tunis.

Gurck, a town of the duchy of Carinthia, situated on a river of the same name, within the territories of the archbishopric of Saltzburgh, the see of a bishop. Its principal trade is in iron. 12 miles N. Clagenfurt, 126 SW. Vienna. *Long.* 13. 58. E. *Lat.* 46. 50. N.

Gurck, a river of Germany, which rises from the lake Sepach, in the north-east part of Upper Carinthia, passes by the town of Gurck, in Lower Carinthia, and runs into the Drave, about a mile above Volkenmarck.

Gurckfeld, a town of Lower Carniola, situated on the Save. 12 miles SSE. Cilly, 6 W. Rein. *Long.* 15. 20. E. *Lat.* 49. 59. N.

Gurdaiz, a town of Candahar. 28 miles E. Ghizni, 266 W. Lahore.

Gurein, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn. 8 miles NNW. Brunn.

Gurewar, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude, on the Dewah. 30 m. NW. Fyzabad.

Gurev, a town of Russia, in the government of Caucasus, at the mouth of the Ural, on the Caspian sea. 172 miles ENE. Astrachan, 256 SE. Saratov. *Long.* 52. E. *Lat.* 47. 10. N.

Gurez, a town of Walachia. 20 miles WSW. Kimnik.

Gurga, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 18 miles S. Rotas.

Gurgenagur, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 10 miles NW. Trinomaly.

Gurgong, a town of Bengal. 12 miles N. Roganaspour.

Gurgovatz, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Bulgaria. 36 miles SSW. Viddin.

Gurgudgepour, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude, on the left bank of the Ganges. 36 miles WSW. Kairabad.

Gurgistan, a town of Persia, in the province of Faristan. 15 miles SE. Jezdkast.

Gurbady, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Mohurbange. 20 m. S. Harriourpour.

Gurbea, a town of Bengal. 20 miles W. Nagore.

Guriano, a town of Africa. 40 miles S. Tripoli.

Guriel, a small country or kingdom of Asia, bounded on the north by Mingrelia, from which it is separated by the Rione; on the north-east by Imiretta; on the east by Turkish Armenia; and elsewhere by the Black Sea. It is governed by a prince dependent on Turkey; and with respect to soil, climate, and manners of the inhabitants, it much resembles Mingrelia. Gonieh is the chief place.

Gurigliano, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 5 miles W. Rossano.

Guririba, a harbour on the coast of Brasil. Long. 47. W. Lat. 1. S.

Gurlapar, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 38 miles W. Ongole.

Gurmacktscher, a town of Hindoostan. 40 miles E. Delhi.

Gurmada, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cuddapa. 10 m. SW. Combam.

Gurnah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 40 miles SE. Boglipour.

Gurnady, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 45 miles SE. Mahmudpour.

Gurmeti, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 10 miles Kiutaja.

Gurnan, a town of Prussian Lithuania. 4 miles S. Gumbinnen.

Gurnet Point, a cape on the north coast of the Isle of Wight. Long. 1. 11. W. Lat. 50. 45. N.

Gurnet Bay, a bay on the north coast of the Isle of Wight. 2 miles W. Cowes.

Gurooka, a town of Russia, in the government of Ekaterinoflav, on the Ingul. 76 miles WSW. Bakterinoflav.

Gurrah, a town of Bengal. 64 miles NNW. Midnapour.

Gurrah, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 27 miles SE. Lucknow.

Gurrah, a town of Hindoostan, and capital of a circar, called *Gurrah Mundella*, situated on both sides of the Nerbuddah river; the town stands about five miles north of the same river. 168 miles SSW. Allahabad, 208 SW. Benares. Long. 80. 23. E. Lat. 23. 9. N.

Gurrah, a circar of Hindoostan, in the country of Allahabad.

Gurrah Mundella, a circar of Hindoostan, 170 miles in length, and from 40 to 80 in breadth, between the countries of Allahabad and Berar. The Nerbuddah

crosses it from east to west. The principal towns are Gurrah and Mundella.

Gurramconda, a town of Hindoostan, in the Mysore country. 73 m. NE. Bangalore. 112 WNW. Madras. Long. 78. 36. E. Lat. 13. 47. N.

Gurraby, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 11 miles SSW. Arrah.

Gurran Island, one of the small Bahama islands. Long. 77. W. Lat. 25. 54. N.

Gurrood, a town of Hindoostan, in Singrowla. 60 miles E. Saipour.

Gurrya, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 60 miles WSW. Kairabad.

Gurschdorf, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse. 3 miles NW. Ziegenhals.

Gurschintzki, a town of Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm. 4 m. SSE. Strasburg.

Gursenry, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Singrowla. 40 miles SE. Saipour.

Gurfoot, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Kitchwara. 24 miles W. Ougein.

Gurt, a town of Prussia, in Oberland. 5 miles N. Bischofswerder.

Gurthos, one of the small Bahama islands. Long. 77. 40. W. Lat. 26. 30. N.

Gurtnamackin, a river of Ireland, which rises near Loughrea, in the county of Galway, hides itself in the earth several times, and after a concealed course of two miles, finds a passage below high water-mark, among the rocks in Galway bay. 8 miles S. Galway.

Gurtumea, a river of Spain, which runs into the sea at St. Sebastian, in the province of Guipuscoa.

Gurunbuel, a town of France, in the department of the North Coast. 6 miles SW. Guingamp.

Gurya, a town of Bengal. 24 miles N. Dinagepour.

Guryumurry, a town of Assam. 45 miles E. Rangamatty.

Gusdall, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Christiania. 85 miles N. Christiania.

Gusino Nos, a cape on the west coast of Nova Zembla. Long. 51. 14. E. Lat. 73. 30. N.

Gusipour, a town of Bengal. 36 miles NE. Dacca.

Gusibach, a town of Germany, in the bishoprick of Bamberg. 6 miles N. Bamberg.

Gusfiak, a town of Bengal. 30 miles W. Islamabad.

Gussla, a town of Italy, in the department of the Po. 15 miles ESE. Cremona.

Gusselengo, a town of Italy, in the Veronese, on the Adige. 6 m. WNW. Verona.

Gusser ul Bain, a town of the desert of Syria, in a state of ruins. 110 miles ESE. Aleppo.

Guslaf, a small island in the Baltic, near the coast of Finland, with a town. 28 miles W. Abo. Long. 21. 12. E. Lat. 61. 35. N.

Gustaf Adolphi, a town of Sweden, in Tavastland. 57 miles NE. Tavasthus.

Gustan, a town of Persia, in Couhestan. 45 miles SSW. Tabas-kiliki.

Gustan, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore. 8 miles NW. Rotas.

Gustafswerth, a fortress of Finland, in the province of Nyland, near Helsingfors.

Gusten, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Anhalt Cöthen, on the Wipper. 5 miles W. Bernburg, 12 W. Cöthen. *Long.* 11. 45. E. *Lat.* 51. 50. N.

Gusti, a town of Persia, in the province of Farfitan. 75 miles N. Schiras.

Gustow, a town of Anterior Pomerania. 12 miles SW. Bergen.

Gustrow, a town of the duchy of Mecklenburg, situated on the Nebel river, celebrated for its beer, which forms the principal part of its trade. 16 miles S. Rostock, 29 E. Wisnar. *Long.* 12. 3. E. *Lat.* 53. 48. N.

Gusum, a town of Sweden, in East Gothland. 22 miles ESE. Nordkiöping.

Guta, a town of Hungary, in the island of Schit, near the conflux of the Waag and the Danube. 7 miles N. Comorn, 30 SE. Presburg.

Gutaigaita, a river of South-America, which rises 30 miles N. Lipes, in the government of Buenos Ayres, and runs into the Pilco Mayo, 50 miles E. Zinti.

Gutenbergh, a town of the duchy of Stiria. 8 miles NNE. Gratz.

Gutenhaag, a town of Stiria. 7 miles N. Pettaw.

Gutenstein, a town of Austria. 10 miles SW. Baden.

Gutentag, or *Dobrodzin*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppeln. 21 miles E. Oppeln, 40 E. Ratibor. *Long.* 18. 28. E. *Lat.* 50. 42. N.

Gutenzell, or *Guttenzell*, a Cistercian abbey of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, founded in the year 1240, whose abbess was a princess of the empire; she had a seat on the Imperial bench. The Roman month was ten florins; and the tax 13 rix-dollars, 46 kruiters. 12 miles S. Ulm, 10 E. Biberach.

Gutera, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara. 20 miles N. Girgenti.

Guterlitz, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Neustadt. 3 miles NNW. Auma.

Guterschin, a town of the duchy of Warfaw. 48 miles S. Posen.

Gutigui, a town of Hindoostan, in Viliapour. 20 miles N. Anamsagur.

Gutkiras, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Sivas. 10 miles NW. Amasia.

Gutland, a town of Prussia, in the province of Pomerelia. 15 miles SSE. Dantzic.

Gutnicke, a town of Prussia, in the province of Bartenland. 14 m. SE. Bartenstein.

Gutta, a town of Bengal. 20 miles SW. Doefa.

Gutter, a seaport of Persia, in the province of Mecran, situated in a bay of the Arabian Sea. 40 miles W. Guadel. *Long.* 61. 15. E. *Lat.* 25. 18. N.

Gutter, a small island in the Arabian Sea, near the coast of Persia. *Long.* 61. 10. E. *Lat.* 25. 15. N.

Gutterana, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Sanore. 15 miles E. Sanore.

Guttstadt, a town of Prussia, in Ermeland. 64 miles S. Konigsberg.

Gutzkow, a town of Anterior Pomerania, capital of a county to which it gives name. In 1164, it was taken and burned by Waldemar I. king of Denmark, and Duke Henry the Lion. 24 miles S. Stralsund. *Long.* 13. 23. E. *Lat.* 53. 55. N.

Guttura, a town of Hindoostan, in Bundelcund. 35 miles NE. Chatterpour.

Gudl, a river of Norway, which runs into Drontheim Bay, 14 miles W. Drontheim.

Guyapo, see *Xanque*.

Guyern, a town and castle of Germany, in the principality of Anspach. 29 miles SE. Anspach.

Guy, a town of Hindoostan, in Benares. 10 miles S. Chunar.

Guyandot, a river of Virginia, which runs into the Ohio, *Long.* 82. 20. W. *Lat.* 38. 22. N.

Guyandot, (*Little*), a river of Virginia, which runs into the Ohio, *Long.* 81. 12. W. *Lat.* 38. 14. N.

Guzelhatty, a town of Hindoostan, in Coimbatore. 10 miles N. Danicotta.

Guzel-hisar, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, anciently called *Magnesia Meandri*. It is large, and the residence of a pacha: a river, anciently the Lethæus, divides it into two parts. The air in the hot months is reckoned unwholesome. 40 miles NE. Milets, 27 ESE. Scalanova. *Long.* 27. 50. E. *Lat.* 37. 45. N.

Guzel-hisar, a town of Asiatic Turkey, near the west coast of Natolia. 15 miles NE. Fokia. *Long.* 26. 54. E. *Lat.* 38. 48. N.

Guzerat, a country of Hindoostan, in the form of a peninsula, between the Arabian Sea and the gulfs of Cutch and Cambay, about 170 miles in length, and 120 in breadth. This is one of the richest provinces in the Mogul empire, abounding in rice, cotton, corn, sugar, fruits of various kinds, with plenty of cattle and game. The rain is continual from the middle of June to the middle of September: during the other months the sky is perpetually clear and serene; an abundant night-dew refreshes the plants, which during the day have been scorched by the rays of a hot sun. This province

contains a great number of considerable towns, with flourishing manufactures, and in the woods abound different sorts of timber fit for building. It is chiefly possessed by the Poonah Mahrattas. The inhabitants are Hindoos, and follow the worship of the Bramins. Here are also Moguls, Arabians, Persians, Armenians; and Europeans. Great part of this country was conquered by the English under the command of General Goddard, but restored to the Mahrattas soon after the war with Hyder Ally. Amedabad is the capital.

Guzgooty, a town of Bengal. 8 miles N. Rungpou.

Guznoorgul, a province of the Kuttore country.

Gwahree, a town of Bengal. 3 miles N. Kishenagur.

Gwalior, a strong fortress of Hindoostan, in the circar of Gohud, situated on a vast rock, about four miles in length, but narrow, and nearly flat at the top, the height from the plain below 200 or 300 feet almost perpendicular, the rampart conforming to the edge of the precipice all round; the only entrance by steps running up the side of the rock. This fortress was taken by Col. Popham by surprise, in the month of August 1780. The town is situated at the foot of a mountain, large and well built, with a number of magnificent edifices; and the whole surrounded with a wall. 60 miles S. Agra, 150 WSW. Lucknow. *Long.* 78. 28. E. *Lat.* 15. N.

Gwalpara, a town of Bengal. 15 miles NW. Kishenagur.

Gwalpara, a town of Bengal. 28 miles NW. Dacca.

Gweger, a river which runs into the sea, on the north coast of the island of Anglesea.

Gwelly, a river of North-Wales, which runs into the sea, about 4 m. S. Caernarvon.

Gwendrath Vag, a river of Wales, in the county of Caermarthen, which runs into the sea, a little below Kidwelly.

Gwendrath Vaure, a river of Wales, which runs into the sea a little below Kidwelly.

Gwenrow, or *Gwenurow*, a river of North Wales, which passes by Wrexham.

Gwetherick, a river of South-Wales, which runs into the Towey, near Llanymddovry, in Caermarthenshire.

Gwilly, a river of South-Wales, which runs into the Towey, near Caermarthen.

Gwin's Island, a small island in Chesapeake Bay, *Long.* 76. 21. W. *Lat.* 37. 30. N.

Gwyne, a river of Wales, which runs into the sea near Ffigard in Pembrokeshire.

Gwythel, a river which rises in the county of Radnor, and runs into the Arrow, near Kyneton, in Staffordshire.

Gy, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône. 18 miles SW. Vesoul, 9 E. Gray.

Gyalgur, see *Garwill*.

Gyarmath, a town of Hungary. 20 miles ESE. Levens.

Gyey, a town of France, in department of the Upper Marne. 12 miles NW. Langres.

Gykoew, a town of the dutchy of Holstein. 10 miles W. Lutkenborg.

Gyrow, a river of Wales, which runs into the Dee, 5 m. below Bala, in Merionethshire.

Gyrt, a seaport town of Sweden, in East Gothland. 30 miles SSE. Nordkiöping.

Gy sur Seine, a town of France, in the department of the Aube. 5 miles N. Bar sur Seine.

Gyaspour, a town of Bengal. 12 miles SW. Kishenagur.

Gyssens, a town of the island of Borneo, on the east coast. *Long.* 117. E. *Lat.* 1. N.

Gysson, a town of the island of Corsica. 29 miles S. Corte.

Gythow, or *Jethow*, a small island in the English Channel, between the island of Guernsey and the Greater Sark.

Gzat, a town of Russia, in the government of Smolensk. 88 miles ENE. Smolensk. *Long.* 35. 14. E. *Lat.* 55. 34. N.

Gyula, or *Julia*, a town of Hungary, situated on an island, in the river Kores, with a cattle. 92 miles WSW. Colosvar, 50 NNW. Temesvar.

Gzinder, a town of Prussian Pomerelia. 10 miles E. Dantzic.

H.

H A B

HAA, a small island in the North Sea, near the coast of Scotland. 3 miles SE. Farout Head. *Long.* 4. 28. W. *Lat.* 58. 32. N.

Haack, a town of Holland, on the north-east coast of the island of Walcheren: near it is a light-house. 3 miles NW. Veere. *Long.* 12. 7. E. *Lat.* 51. 38. N.

Haag, a town of Bavaria, and capital of a county of the same name, vested in the house of Bavaria, without the title; but it gave the elector a seat in the assemblies of the circle. The assessment was 88 florins, and the tax to the chamber of Wetzlar 81 rix-dollars, fourteen kruitzers. 6 miles N. Wasserburg, 28 E. Munich.

Haag, a town of Austria. 8 miles WNW. Schwanastadt.

Haag, a town of Austria. 7 miles NE. Steyr, 10 SE. Ens.

Haag, a town of Germany, in the principality of Bayreuth. 6 miles S. Bayreuth.

Haag, Nider, a town of Austria. 8 miles NW. Schwanastadt.

Haal, or **Hål**, a town of Arabia, in the province of Oman. 15 miles NW. Mascat.

Haamstede, a town of Holland. 5 miles SW. Browerhaven.

Haavo, one of the islands called Hapaeæ, in the Southern Pacific Ocean, discovered by Capt. Cook in the year 1777. *Long.* 185. 43. E. *Lat.* 19. 41. S.

Haarburg, see **Harburg**.

Haaren, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Paderborn. 3 miles NE. Buren.

Haaren, a town of Germany, in the county of Mark. 2 miles E. Hamm.

Haarkirchen, a town of Austria. 3 miles N. Efferding.

Haatybunder, a town of Bengal. 38 miles SE. Dinagepour.

Haay, one of the Western islands of Scotland, near the coast of Harris.

Habael, *Islands of*, a cluster of small islands in the Red Sea, near the coast of Abyssinia, anciently called *Alalai*. *Lat.* 14. 15. N.

H A B

Habar, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak.

Habas, a town of France, in the department of the Landes. 10 miles S. Dax. 9 NW. Orthez.

Habascia, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen. 25 miles E. Serrain.

Habaseh, a town of Egypt, on lake Sheib. 48 miles ENE. Cairo. *Long.* 31. 10. E. *Lat.* 30. 18. N.

Habat, or **Bene Hassen**, a province of the empire of Morocco, on the coast of the Atlantic; about 40 miles square. Sallée is the principal town.

Habeeba, two islands in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Algiers: one 7 miles north-east from Cape Figalo, with a harbour and fresh water; about 3 miles in circumference. *Long.* 0. 10. E. *Lat.* 35. 46. N. The other, which is smaller, is situated about 12 miles more to the east, 4 miles SW. Cape Falcon.

Habelschawerdt, a town of Silesia, in the county of Glatz, situated on the Neisse, formerly called *Bystrzice*, and dependent on the town of Glatz, but made a free town in the year 1319. In the years 1475 and 1645, it was destroyed by fire. The church belongs to the Roman Catholics; the Lutherans hold their religious assemblies in the town-house. 8 miles S. Glatz, 30 S. Neisse. *Long.* 16. 24. E. *Lat.* 50. 8. N.

Habergham Eves, a township of England, in Lancashire. In 1801, the population was 1913, of whom 493 were employed in trade and manufactures. 7 miles NE. Blackburn.

Habersdorf, see **Finkenslein**.

Habesan, a town of Persia, in the province of Mecran. 40 miles NW. Kelveh.

Habesh, see **Abyssinia**.

Habirhaoutchin, a town of Chinese Tartary, in the country of the Monguls. *Long.* 114. 24. E. *Lat.* 44. 10. N.

Habest, a town of Persia, in the province of Segeitan. 160 miles SE. Zareng.

Habr, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaflau. 10 miles S. Czaflau.

Habrah, a river of Africa, which rises

near Nisrag, in the western province of Algiers, and uniting with the Sigg forms the El Muckdah or Cartennus of the ancients, about 6 miles from the sea. This river is at first called *Tagia*, afterwards *Wed el Hammaite*; and in the latter part of its course, the whole of which is not about 50 miles, *Habrah*.

Habsburg, or *Hapsburg*, a bailiwick of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucerne.

Habsburg, or *Hapsburg*, a castle of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne, advantageously situated on the right bank of the Aar, about 3 miles above the town of Bruck, built by Count Verner, bishop of Strasburg, in the eleventh century, and by him given to his brother Radbad. The son of Radbad, surnamed Verner, after his uncle, was the first of the house who took the title of Count of Habsburg, which his descendants always bore till the elevation of Rodolph I. to the empire of Germany and archduchy of Austria. It was then given as a fief to the lords of Wildeck; and after them to the lords of Wholen. When the Bernois conquered the Argow, in 1415, this castle came under their dominion. An officer is stationed here to give the alarm, in case a fire should break out in the neighbourhood. 5 miles N. Lenzburg.

Habsheim, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, burnt by the Swis in 1468. 11 miles NNW. Huningue, 9 NNE. Altkirch.

Habu, a village of Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile. Here are the ruins of a magnificent temple; and near it the celebrated statue of Memnon, and another colossal statue. It is almost without inhabitants. 25 miles N. Syene.

Habur, a small island in the Red Sea. 6 m. from the coast of Arabia. *Lat.* 16. 45. N.

Habur, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen. 12 miles SW. Chamir.

Haburga, a town of Bengal. 5 miles E. Kishenagur.

Hacari, a town of Peru, in the diocese of Lima. 45 miles SE. Nasca.

Hacka, a seaport town of South-America, on the north coast, in the province of Venezuela, situated at the mouth of a river of the same name. The environs are extremely fertile, with mines of gold and precious stones, and a pearl fishery on the coast. The inland country is infested with tigers, and the river with alligators. The river is navigable for light vessels, and the harbour is open to the north winds. 210 miles ENE. Carthagena. *Long.* 72. 46. W. *Lat.* 11. 28. N.

Ha-cham-pou, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea. 657 miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 130. 25. E. *Lat.* 42. 40. N.

Hacken, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Westphalia. 24 miles W. Brilon.

Hachenburg, a town of Germany, in the county of Sayn, which gives title to a branch of that house called Sayn Hachenburg. 17 miles NE. Coblenz. *Long.* 7. 54. E. *Lat.* 50. 35. N.

Hachowka, a town of Poland, in Volhynia. 34 miles N. Zyromiers.

Hachut, or *Habet*, a town of Hungary. 8 miles N. Canischa.

Hackarbo, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland. 28 miles N. Upsal.

Hackas, a town of Sweden, in the province of Jamtland. 18 miles S. Osterfund.

Hacken, or *Hackenberg*, a mountain of Switzerland, in the canton of Glaris. 6 miles NE. Schweitz.

Hacketstown, a village of Ireland, in the county of Carlow. In 1798, the rebels were defeated at this place.

Hacketstown, a town of New Jersey, on the Mulconetunk. 27 miles N. New Brunswick.

Hackinsac, a town of United America, in the state of New Jersey, on a river of the same name. 12 miles NW. New-York. *Long.* 74. 4. W. *Lat.* 40. 53. N.

Hackinsac, a river of the state of New Jersey, which runs into Newark Bay, about 6 miles N. Staten Island, *Long.* 74. 7. W. *Lat.* 40. 43. N.

Hackluyt's Headland, the western point of the island of Amsterdam, in the North Sea, near the north-west coast of Spitzbergen. *Long.* 9. 11. E. *Lat.* 79. 47. N.

Hackness, a cape on the south-east coast of the island of Shapinsha. *Long.* 2. 42. W. *Lat.* 58. 53. N.

Hackney, a considerable village of England, in the county of Middlesex, nearly joined to London towards the NNE. In 1801, the population was 12,730.

Hacman, a town of the island of Ceylon. 24 miles N. Matura.

Hacqueville, a town of France, in the department of the Eure. 5 miles W. Gisors.

Haczeg, a town of Transilvania. 30 miles S. Hunyad.

Had, (*El*), a town of Africa, in the western province of Algiers, at the conflux of the Mina and the Shelliff. 15 miles W. Mazouna, 50 ENE. Oran.

Hadugia, or *Hadaja*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, which was a long time deserted and laid waste, and has lately been re-peopled by a colony of Arabs. 70 miles SSW. Melilla, 120 NE. Fez. *Long.* 3. W. *Lat.* 34. 10. N.

Hadumar, a town of Germany, in the principality of Nassau, and capital of a small principality called *Nassau Hadamar*, with a superb chateau, and a convent of Franciscans. 15 miles SW. Dillenburg. *Long.* 8. 1. E. *Lat.* 50. 24. N.

Hadan Oudouc, a town of Chinese Tar-

tary, in the country of the Monguls. *Long.* 112. 50. E. *Lat.* 42. 37. N.

Hadarisa, a town of Arabia. 40 miles S. Cathem.

Hadau, a town and castle of Bavaria. 15 miles W. Straubing, 12 E. Kelheim.

Hadawi, a town of Abyssinia. 30 miles S. Arkiko.

Had-deffa, a mountain of Africa, in the country of Tunis, composed entirely of salt, situated at the eastern extremity of the lake of Marks, or *Lacus Tritonis* of the ancients: this salt is entirely different from salt in general, being hard and solid as a stone, and of a red or violet colour: the salt which the dew dissolves from the mountain, changes its colour, and it becomes white as snow: it loses also the bitterness which is the property of rock salt. 20 miles SW. Seedy Meddhubb.

Haddington, a town of Scotland, and capital of a county, to which it gives name, situated on the river Tyne, which divides it into two equal parts. It is a burgh of great antiquity, united with North-Berwick, Jedburgh, Lauder, and Dunbar to send one member to parliament; and is governed by a provost, merchant bailies, dean of guild, &c. The town consists of four streets, intersecting each other nearly at right angles; the only public buildings belonging to the burgh of any consequence, are the town-house and school-house. There is a weekly market held on Friday, reckoned the greatest in Scotland, for all kinds of grain. For several centuries past, a species of coarse woollen has been manufactured here, and many weavers, particularly in the Nungate, still make them, but the number of persons employed in this branch is greatly diminished of late. During the time of Cromwell's usurpation, an English company, of which colonel Stanfield was the principal person, expended a very considerable sum of money in establishing a manufacture of fine woollen cloths. After the colonel's death the manufacture declined. A company was established in 1750, for carrying on the woollen manufacture, and a large fund was subscribed; but the trade proved unsuccessful, the company dissolved, and a new one formed, which also in its turn was dissolved a few years ago. The abbey of Haddington was situated about a mile to the eastward of the burgh, where there is still a little village called *The Abbey*, but the monastery itself is almost entirely demolished: it was founded in 1178, by Ada, mother of Malcolm IV. and William the Lion, kings of Scotland, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It was at this abbey that the parliament was convened July 7th, 1548, during the siege of Haddington, which gave consent to Queen Mary's marriage with the dauphin, and her education at the

court of France. Haddington has suffered frequently from fire, and from the inundations of the Tyne, which on October 4th, 1775, rose seventeen feet perpendicular, continued in this state several hours, and then gradually subsided. The number of inhabitants, in 1801, was 4049. John Knox, the famous reformer, was a native of this town. 39 miles NW. Berwick, 17 E. Edinburgh. *Long* 2. 48. W. *Lat.* 55. 58. N.

Haddingtonshire, or *East Lothian*, a county of Scotland, bounded on the north-west by the frith of Forth, on the north-east by the German Ocean, on the south and south-west by Berwickshire, and on the west by Edinburghshire. The form is an irregular square, and measures about fifteen miles each way. It is in general a rich tract of corn land, with some considerable woods, and plenty of coal mines and quarries of lime-stone. On the coast are several convenient harbours and fishing-towns; great numbers of sheep are fed in the hilly parts, and abundance of rabbits are found along the coast. Salt is made in several places, and the country may in general be accounted fertile, rich, and pleasant. The chief towns are Dunbar, Haddington, and North Berwick; the principal river is the Tyne. It returns one member to the British parliament. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 29,986; of whom 3224 were employed in trade and manufactures, and 5346 in agriculture.

Haddo, a town of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen. 9 miles NNE. Inverary.

Hadeland, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Aggerhuus. 32 m. NNE. Christiania.

Hadeln, a small country of Germany, situated near the Elbe, bordering on the dutchy of Bremen, about eight miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth; secured from inundations by a large dyke. The land is fertile, and abounds in grain, fruit, and cattle, with plenty of fish. It belonged to the Elector of Hanover. The annual revenue is about 10,000 rix-dollars.

Hademarsh, a town of the dutchy of Holstein. 14 miles E. Meldorp.

Hadén, see *Guaden*.

Hadequis, a town of Morocco. In 1514, the Portuguese took it by assault. 20 miles E. Mogador.

Hadermangrun, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 5 miles WNW. Hof.

Haderleben, a seaport of Denmark, in the dutchy of Sleswick, situated on the north side of a gulf, about eight miles from its mouth, which opens into the Little Belt. The harbour is only fit for small vessels: the passage from Sleswick to the island of Fyen is its principal support. 24 miles E. Ripen. *Long* 9. 30. E. *Lat.* 55. 15. N.

Hadersdorf, a town of Austria, situated on the river Kamp. 11 miles SW. Sonneburg, 28 NW. Vienna.

Hadesfogn, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Bergen. 36 miles SE. Bergen.

Hadgi Bestaf, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 28 miles SE. Kir-thehr.

Hadgi-kanzéh, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Sivas. 30 miles E. Kiangari.

Hadgi-keui, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Sivas. 30 miles NW. Amalich.

Hadgi-morat, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Sivas. 36 miles NNE. Sivas.

Hadham, a town of the state of Connecticut, situated on the Connecticut river 80 miles SW. Boston, 82 NE. New-York.

Hadjar el Hamar, a town of Africa, in the country of Algiers. 27 miles SW. Constantiniana.

Hadié, a town of Arabia, in Yemen. 16 miles E. Beit el Fakieh.

Hadith, or *Hadice*, or *Hadith ul nur*, or *Haditschef*, a town of Syria, on the Euphrates. 100 miles WNW. Bagdad, 40 SE. Ana.

Hadita, a town of Kurdistan, at the conflux of the Altun-fu with the Tigris. 45 miles S. Mosul.

Hadley, a town of the state of Massachusetts. 6 miles SSW. Sunderland.

Hadley, a town of England, in the county of Suffolk, with a weekly market on Monday. It is a large town, containing near 600 houses, and 3000 inhabitants, and was formerly a corporation; but their charter being surrendered on a *quo warranto* being brought against them in the reign of James II. has never been reinstated. The woollen manufacture which once flourished in the town, is reduced to the spinning of yarn for the manufactures of Norwich. It is traditionally considered as the burial-place of Guthram, or Gurmond, the Dane, who being overcome in battle by Alfred, was baptized and made governor of the East Angles. He is said to have died in 889, and been buried in this church. It is however more certain, that here Dr. Rowland Taylor suffered in 1555, being burned on Aldham common, just by. 20 miles SE. Bury St. Edmunds, 64 NE. London. Long. o. 58. E. Lat. 52.4. N.

Hadnersleben, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Magdeburg. 20 miles SW. Magdeburg.

Hadrama, a town of Arabia, in the province of Jamama. 120 miles SW. Lachsa.

Hadramaut, a province of Arabia Felix, bounded on the north by a desert, on the north-east by the province of Oman, on the south-east by the sea, and on the west by Yemen: some parts are dry and desert, others, particularly the hills, are extremely fertile, with

well-watered vallies between: the principal articles of production are frankincense, gum-arabic, dragons-blood, myrrh, and aloes; the latter is chiefly produced in the island of Socatra, which belongs to the princes of Hadramaut. This province contains several large towns and seaports.

Hadramaut, a town of Arabia Felix, capital of a province to which it gives name. 360 miles ENE. Mocha.

Hadran, a town of Persia, in the province of Adirbeitzan. 132 m. SW. Tauris.

Hadro, a town of Kurdistan. 58 miles SSW. Kerkuk.

Hadjar, see *Lachsa*.

Hadjar, or *Hajar*, or *Hagiar*, a town of Arabia, in the province of Lachsa. 140 miles SW. Lachsa.

Hæmus, a mountain, or rather chain of mountains, which separates Servia from Macedonia; in some parts so lofty, that it is said the Adriatic and the Black sea may be seen at the same time.

Haerlem, or *Harlem*, a large, handsome, rich, and populous city of Holland, the capital of a country called *Kemmer*, situated about three miles from the sea, on the river Sparen. It was founded by Lem or William, son to Thibaud viscount or burggrave of Leyden; originally a small hamlet, with a castle where Lem resided: whence it was called Heer-Lems-stede, *i. e.* the residence of Lord Lem. In process of time it was enlarged and beautified till it became the capital of Kemmerland. It holds a second rank among the principal cities of Holland. William, king of the Romans, and count of Holland, granted the citizens great privileges, because they had signalized themselves in the crusades: the crusaders, desirous of seizing Danicetta, a seaport town of Egypt, found a chain of iron thrown across the river, which the citizens of Harlem found means to break, and thus gaining admittance into the port, compelled the Saracens to surrender the 4th of June 1249. Harlem was nearly burned down in 1347, and in 1351. It also suffered severely from the faction of the *Caes-en-broet*, who seized the city, and pillaged it in 1492. Albert duke of Saxony retook it, punished the principal mutineers, condemned the inhabitants in a fine of 27,000 crowns, and took away their privileges. The magistracy is composed of an escout or bailly, a pensionary, two burgomasters, seven echevins, and twenty-two common-council: the escout is chosen once in four or five years by the echevins: the burgomasters are elected every year by the common council. In 1559, Harlem was erected into a bishopric by Pope Paul IV. at the desire of Philip II. king of Spain. In 1572, Frederic de Toledo, son of the duke of Alva, having sacked the city of

Zutphen, and put to death the greater part of the inhabitants of Naerden, laid siege to Harlem, the 11th of December; his army consisted of 36 companies of Spanish troops, 22 of Flemings, 18 of Germans, and 8000 horse. The garrison in the city, which consisted of 4000, besides the citizens, was commanded by Wibald Ripperda, a gentleman of Friesland, and the besieged defended themselves with great bravery for eight months: they took every occasion to shew their hatred to the Catholic religion and the Spaniards, hanging all that fell into their hands on the ramparts, and throwing their heads to the enemies; but in the end they paid very dear; for receiving no succours, they were compelled by famine to surrender at discretion on the 14th of July 1673. The city was fined 10,000 florins to save it from pillage, the citizens were compelled to carry their arms to the town-house, the governor and his lieutenant were beheaded, the soldiers of the garrison, reduced to 1700 men of different countries, were all executed, some by the sword, some by the rope, and others by drowning; all the magistrates were put to death, as likewise the principal people of the city, and the priests. This cruel punishment kept the inhabitants in awe till the year 1577, when they agreed to the union of the States, on condition that the Catholic religion should be maintained; but this article was not long observed, for in 1577, some Protestant soldiers were introduced, who pillaged the churches, massacred the priests, and drove away the bishop, who had returned after the reduction of the city; from which time the public exercise of the Roman Catholic religion has been prohibited. The exiled bishop, the second of the see, whose name was Godfrey de Mierlo, died at Deventer in 1587. The church of St. Bavo, once the cathedral, is one of the largest and handsomest churches in the state, in the walls of which yet appear some cannon-balls shot during the siege above mentioned; and in it are preserved the models of three ships, in which the inhabitants of Harlem failed to Damietta; and in the steeple are two silver bells brought from that place. The stadthouse is a grand building, situated at one end of the market place; and in it are many valuable pictures; among the rest, the first painting in oil by Eyert, in 1437, which during the siege was sold for a few stivers, and is now valued at 2000 pounds. The number of houses at Harlem, in 1732, was 7963, and that of the inhabitants about 40,000; there are four Dutch churches, one French, one Lutheran, one Arminian, and four Anabaptist, besides private houses or chapels for the Roman Catholics. Harlem carries on considerable manufactories in linen, ribands, and tapes; and exports great quantities of beer to Friesland and other places.

They have also a great trade for flowers: Mr. Dutens says he saw a hyacinth in May 1771, for which the owner refused 10,000 florins. Harlem boasts of the honour of having given birth to Laurence Coster, who, as they pretend, was the first inventor of printing, which happened about the year 1440. 10 miles W. Amsterdam. *Long.* 4. 29. E. *Lat.* 52. 22. N.

Haerlem, a village of America, on the east side of the island of New-York, where Gen. Washington had at one time a body of American troops, before he quitted New-York in 1776: a branch of the river which separates the island of New-York from the continent is called Haerlem creek.

Haerlem Islands, a cluster of small islands, situated in a bay on the north side of New Guinea. *Long.* 136. 6. E. *Lat.* 3. 42. S.

Haerlem Meer, a large lake of Holland, between Amsterdam, Leyden, and Haerlem, navigable for boats.

Hafaiwa, one of the Friendly islands in the South Pacific Ocean, about 18 miles NNE. Annamooka.

Hafar, a town of Persia, in the province of Chufistan. 108 miles S. Susa.

Hafar, a river which rises in the Arabian Irak, and runs into the Euphrates near its mouth.

Hafersflo, a town of Prussia, in the circle of Natangen. 5 miles SW. Konigsberg.

Hafsdal, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Drontheim. 50 miles NE. Romfald.

Hafstadt, or *Hafstatten*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Coburg. 5 miles E. Coburg.

Hafszunge, a town of Hindoostan, in Rohilcund. 14 miles NE. Bereilly.

Hafnerzell, a town of Bavaria, in the bishopric of Passau. 8 miles N. Passau.

Hafren, a river of North-Wales, which rises in Snowden, and joined by some other smaller streams, forms the Severn near Llanydlos, in Montgomeryshire.

Hafro, a town of Sweden, in Medelpadia. 60 miles NW. Sundswall.

Hafvero, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland. 17 miles N. Norrtelge.

Hagar's Town, a town of the state of Maryland. 50 miles NW. Baltimore, 120 W. Philadelphia. *Long.* 77. 45. W. *Lat.* 39. 39. N.

Hagdanger, a town of Sweden, in Agermanland. 8 miles SSW. Hernofand.

Hage, a town of East Friesland. 15 miles N. Embden.

Hagen, a town, of the dutchy of Bremen. 18 miles N. Bremen.

Hagen, a town of Germany, in the county of Mark, containing three churches, and some manufactures of cloth. 6 miles NW. Altena, 92 E. Drellendorf. *Long.* 7. 35. E. *Lat.* 51. 9.

Hagen, a town of the island of Rugen. 16 miles SE. Bergen.

Hagenau, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Schwerin. 26 m. SW. Schwerin.

Hagenbach, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine. 12 miles SSE Landau, 31 NNE. Strasburg. *Long.* 8. 17. E. *Lat.* 49. 1. N.

Hagenbrunn, a town of Austria. 4 miles E. Korn Neuburg.

Hagenbuchen, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 3 miles ESE. Kirch Lamitz.

Hagenburg, a town of Austria. 9 miles NE. Steyregg.

Hagenburg, a town of Germany, in the county of Schauenburg. 15 miles W. Hannover, 46 SSE. Bremen. *Long.* 9. 28. E. *Lat.* 52. 30. N.

Hageno, a town of the dutchy of Mecklenburg. 24 miles SSW. Wisnar. *Long.* 11. 23. E. *Lat.* 53. 33. N.

Hagetwan, a town of France, in the department of the Landes. 7 miles S. St. Sever, 5 SE. Tartas.

Haggein, a mountain of Swisserland, in the canton of Schweitz, remarkable for its triple top, and frightful aspect: from it extends a chain, which separates this canton from Uri on the north, and Glaris on the east.

Haggenas, a town of Sweden, in the province of Jamtland. 15 miles NE. Osterfund.

Hagi, or *Haddi*, a kingdom of Africa, in the desert of Zanhaga, on the borders of the river St. John, and near the Atlantic Ocean.

Hagiar, a town of Arabia Petræa, near the site of the ancient Petra.

Hagiar, see *Hadsjar*.

Hagiaz, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedsjas. 120 miles N. Medina.

Hagiheslajb, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 25 miles SE. Kirshehr.

Hagisa, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedsjas. 112 miles SE. Medina.

Haglier, a town of Syria. 22 miles SSE. Aleppo.

Hag's-head, a cape of Ireland, on the western coast of the county of Clare. 17 miles W. Corrofin. *Long.* 9. 24. W. *Lat.* 52. 55. N.

Hagsbult, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland. 25 miles S. Jonkioping.

Hague, a town of Holland, situated about two miles from the sea, heretofore the residence of the Stadtholder, the States-General, and the States of the Province. In the year 1768, it was supposed to contain 40,000 souls. It was little known till William II. king of the Romans, and comte of Holland, removed his court thither from Gravesande, in the year 1250; from which time it has always been the seat of government, and since the establishment of the republic, it might be reckoned the capital of the Seven

Provinces. It stands in a dry soil, something higher than the rest of the country; the air is pure, and the environs delightful. The houses are good, and the streets large and long; several of them adorned with rows of trees. There are several squares, and many magnificent public buildings, the court, the prince's palace, the town-house, &c. In the prince's palace was a very valuable cabinet of natural history, coins, medals, &c. and excellent pictures in all. It is governed by its own magistrates, which are a baili, whose office is for life; three burgomasters, changed every year; seven echevins, and twelve common council; a pensioner, a secretary, and a treasurer. 32 miles SW. Amsterdam, 12 NW. Rotterdam.

Haguenau, a town of France, and principal place of a district in the department of the Lower Rhine, situated on the Motter, in the middle of a forest which bears its name, fortified by Frederick the Ist, who made it an imperial town, and called it the Chamber of the Emptie, because in it were preserved the Imperial ornaments, under the house of Swabia. Here was a palace, in which the emperors sometimes resided, but in consequence of the frequent wars, it is now almost destroyed. The number of inhabitants is about 3400. The surrounding land is sandy and unproductive, and the commerce is inconsiderable; the principal articles are madder and tobacco. In the year 1673, this place was taken by the French. In 1675, it was dismantled by the Imperialists; and in the year 1706, it came under the French again. In 1744, it was taken by the Austrians. In the month of December, 1793, the troops of the French Republic obtained, near this town, a complete victory over the combined army, taking 500 prisoners and 16 pieces of cannon. 15 miles N. Strasburg, 25 SSW. Landau. *Long.* 7. 52. E. *Lat.* 48. 50. N.

Hagymas, a mountain of Hungary. 20 miles N. Bilitritz.

Haba, a bay on the south coast of Labrador. *Long.* 59. 10. W. *Lat.* 51. N.

Haban, a town of Arabia. 100 miles S. Cathem.

Haber, see *Hair*.

Habot, see *Hachut*.

Habras, a town of Egypt. 21 miles E. Tineh.

Hai, a city of China, of the second rank, in the province of Kiang-nan. 310 miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 117. 0. E. *Lat.* 34. 32. N.

Hajar, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedsjas. 120 miles SE. Madian, 150 N. Medina.

Hajatou Kiamen, a post of Chinese Tartary. *Long.* 122. 19. E. *Lat.* 45. 46. N.

Haichan-tao, an island in the Chinese sea,

near the south-west coast of Corea. *Long.* 124. 32. E. *Lat.* 34. 30. N.

Haichbach, a town of Austria. 4 miles NNW. Efferding.

Haideck, a town of Bavaria. 20 miles S. Nuremberg.

Haiding, a town of Austria. 4 miles S. Efferding.

Haijeepour, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore. 30 miles NE. Jallindar.

Haifa, see *Gaïpha*.

Haifar, a town of Palestine, near the coast of the Mediterranean, at the foot of Mount Carmel, and on the south side of a bay opposite Acre. It has no harbour, but tolerable good anchorage. Here are the ruins of a castle and two churches; of the latter one serves for a magazine, and the other for a caravansera. 5 miles SE. Acre.

Hai-fong, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong. 17 miles N. Vou-ting.

Hai-fong, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong. 60 miles E. Hoi-tcheou.

Haigerloch, a town of Germany, in the county of Hohenberg. 32 miles SSW. Stuttgart, 44 SE. Strasburg. *Long.* 8. 54. E. *Lat.* 48. 20. N.

Hajipour, a town of Hindoostan, in Meywar. 20 miles SE. Cheitore.

Hail, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedsjas.

Hailbroun, see *Heilbroun*.

Hailsham, a town of England, in the county of Suffex, with a weekly market on Saturday, and 897 inhabitants. 14 miles E. Lewes, 58 SSE. London. *Long.* 0. 16. E. *Lat.* 50. 51. N.

Hainburg, see *Hainburg*.

Hai-men, a town of China, in the province of Tche-kiang. 20 m. S. Tai-tcheou.

Haimen, a town of the kingdom of Corea, in the province of Tchu-lin. 90 miles SW. King-ki-tao. *Long.* 126. 42. E. *Lat.* 37. 48. N.

Haimer, Le, a town of Dar Fur. 50 miles NNE. Cobbé.

Haimer, a town of Nubia. 60 m. S. Syene.

Hain, a town of Germany, in the principality of Gotha. 5 miles WNW. Gotha.

Haina, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hesse. 7 miles E. Franckenberg, 24 SSW. Cassel.

Haina, a town of Germany, in the principality of Gotha, on the Nesse. 6 miles NW. Gotha.

Hainan, an island in the Chinese sea, separated from the southern extremity of the province of Quang-tong by a narrow sea, about eight miles over; the island is of an oval form, 150 miles in length, and 75 in breadth. The greater part of the island is under the dominion of the Emperor of China; the rest is indepen-

dent, and inhabited by a free people who have never yet been subdued. Compelled to abandon their plains and fields to the Chinese, they have retreated to the mountains in the centre of the island, where they are sheltered from the insults of their neighbours. These people formerly had a free and open correspondence with the Chinese. Twice a year they exposed, in an appointed place, the gold which they dug from their mines, with their eagle-wood and calamba, so much esteemed by the Orientals. The emperor Kang-hi, informed of the prodigious quantity of gold which passed through the hands of the mandarins by this traffic, forbade his subjects under pain of death to have any communication with these islanders: however, some private emissaries of the neighbouring governors still find the means of having intercourse with them; but what they get at present by this clandestine trade is little, in comparison of that which they gained formerly. The natives of this island are very deformed, small of stature, and of a copper colour: both men and women wear their hair thrust through a ring on their forehead; and above they have a small straw hat, from which hang two strings that are tied under the chin. Their dress consists of a piece of black or dark blue cotton cloth, which reaches from the girdle to their knees; the women have a kind of robe of the same stuff, and mark their faces from the eyes to the chin with blue stripes, made with indigo. Besides mines of gold and lapis-lazuli, which enrich the island of Hainan, it produces in abundance various kinds of curious and valuable wood. A predecessor of the present emperor caused some of it to be transported to Peking, at an immense expence, to adorn an edifice which he intended for a mausoleum. The most valuable is called by the natives *hoali*, and by the Europeans rose or violet wood from its smell; it is very durable, and of a beauty which nothing can equal; it is therefore reserved for the use of the emperor. Hainan, on account of its situation, riches, and extent, deserves to be ranked amongst the most considerable islands of Asia. *Long.* 108. 4. to 110. 20. E. *Lat.* 18. 15. to 20. 2. N.

Hainaut, (*County of*,) late one of the provinces of the Catholic Netherlands, bounded on the north by Flanders and Brabant, on the east by Brabant, the county of Namur, and bishopric of Liege; on the south by France, and on the west by France and Flanders. Its greatest extent from north to south was about 48 miles, and from east to west 55. The air here is good and temperate. The soil produces corn in abundance. The rich pastures feed large herds of cattle, and the sheep yield good wool. Its woods and forests supply timber for building and

fuel for burning. In it are mines of coal and iron, and quarries of beautiful marble, slate, and other very good and serviceable stone. The principal rivers are the Scheldt, the Selle, the Haine, the Sambre, and the Dender. The time in which this province was raised to a county is not properly known. After the death of Count Raginer IV. it descended with his only daughter and heiress Richild, to Baldwin VI. count of Flanders, who was the first of that name among the counts. Count Baldwin VI. who died in the year 1204, left behind him two daughters, one of whom, named Margaret, was married to Burchard of Avesnes, and brought to him the county of Hainaut. Their great grandson William II. died in 1345, without male heirs, upon which the county fell, together with his daughter Margaret, to the share of the emperor Louis of Bavaria. The last proprietor of it, descended from this house, was William IV. whose daughter Jacqueline, after being four times married, died without heirs in 1436; upon which Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy, arrived to the possession of the country. By the peace of the Pyrenées, France obtained the towns of Landrecy, Quesnoy, Avesnes, Mariembourg, and Philippeville; by the peace of Nimègue, Valenciennes, Bouchain, Condé, Cambray, Bavay, and Maubeuge, with their respective districts; by the peace of Ryfwick it obtained several villages; and by that of Luneville the whole was ceded to France. Mons is the capital.

Hainburg, a town of Bavaria. 20 miles WSW. Amberg, 10 NW. Velburg.

Hainburg, or *Hainburg*, a town of Austria, situated on the Danube, with a manufacture of cloth. In the year 1482, it was taken by Matthias Corvin king of Hungary. 8 miles W. Presburg, 20 ESE. Vienna. *Long.* 17. 0. E. *Lat.* 48. 6. N.

Haine, a river of France, which is navigable by means of sluices from Mons to Condé, where it joins the Scheldt.

Hainersfreut, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 4 miles SE. Culmbach.

Hainfelden, a town of Austria. 14 miles SSE. St. Polten, 20 SW. Vienna.

Haingen, a town of Germany, in the lordship of Gundelsingen. 10 miles NNW. Buchau, 21 WSW. Ulm.

Hai-nhing, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang. 20 miles NE. Hang-tcheou.

Hainnersdorf, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse, situated near the river Mitibach. 5 miles NW. Weydenau.

Hainrietschlag, a town of Austria. 13 miles W. Crems.

Hainstaut, a town of Austria. 4 miles SE. Laab.

Hainstotten, a town of Austria. 8 miles WSW. Ips.

Hair, or *Hayr*, a contrry of Africa, in the desert of Sahara. This country is situated east of Zenhaga, and extends about 60 miles. The air is temperate, and the soil in many places fertile. In the southern parts the inhabitants collect manna. The chief town is called Hair or Terga. *Long.* 1. to 4. E. *Lat.* 23. 30. to 25. 20. N.

Haisne, see *Haine*.

Haisneau, a river of France, which runs into the Haine at Condé.

Hai-tan-ching, a small island, near the coast of China, about 24 miles long, and three broad. *Long.* 119. 39. E. *Lat.* 25. 35. N.

Hai-tchin, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo-kien. 12 miles SE. Tchang-tcheou.

Haitetskuti, a town of Croatia. 14 miles N. Novi.

Haitebach, a town of Wurtemberg. 20 miles N. Rothweil, 27 SSW. Stuttgart.

Hai-tien, a town of China, in the province of Pe-che-li, a little to the NW. of Peking.

Hai-yen, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang. 20 miles SSE. Kia-hing.

Hajjunge, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude, on the Goomty. 40 m. N. Manickpour.

Hajjunge, a town of Bengal. 38 miles S. Dacca.

Hajypour, a circar of Hindoostan, in Bahar, bounded on the north by Bettiah, on the north-east by Tyroot, on the east by Bogli-pour, on the south by the Ganges, which separates it from Bahar Proper, and on the west by the circar of Sarun; about 100 miles long, and from 20 to 30 broad. Hajypour is the capital.

Hajypour, a town of Hindoostan, and capital of a circar of the same name, in Bahar, on the left bank of the Ganges, opposite Patna.

Hajypour, a town of Hindoostan, in Mewat. 15 miles NE. Cotputly.

Hajypour, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 40 miles W. Amedabad.

Hajjkan, a country of Asia, on the west side of the Sinde, between Moulton and Meezan.

Hakar, a town of Sweden, in the province of Jamtland. 20 miles S. Frofon.

Hakel, a town of Arabia Felix, in the province of Yemen. 40 miles SSE. Abu-Arifsch.

Hakelsdorf, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Koniggratz. 16 miles NNE. Gitschin.

Hakiar, a town of Curdistan. 20 miles NE. Gulamerik.

Hakiar, a river of Curdistan, which runs into the Zab, 20 miles W. Erbil.

Hakimpour, a town of Bengal. 11 miles ENE. Mahmudpour.

Haking, a town of Austria. 6 miles W. Vienna.

Haklofen, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachatitz. 5 m. NW. Budweis.

Hakman, a town of the island of Ceylon. 80 miles S. Candi.

Haksvik, a town of Sweden, in the province of West Gothland. 25 miles S. Ulrichshamn.

Haal, see *Haal*.

Halaboor, a town of Bootan. 58 miles N. Dinagepour.

Halabi, one of the Kartan islands, in the Arabian sea, at the entrance of the bay of Curia Muria. 10 miles SW. Deriabi.

Halaword, a town of Persia, in the province of Comis. 16 miles W. Bistain.

Halbau, a town of the marquisate of Lusatia. 8 miles SW. Sagan, 36 NE. Dresden.

Halbendorf, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse. 1 mile SW. Grotkau.

Halberfsdorf, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Bamberg. 5 miles WNW. Burg Eberach.

Halberstadt, a principality of Germany, bounded on the north by the dutchies of Wolfenbittel and Magdeburg, on the east by the duchy of Magdeburg, on the south by the dutchies of Anhalt and Blanckenburg, and county of Werningerode, and on the west by the bishopric of Hildesheim; in its greatest extent from east to west about 36 miles, and 23 from north to south. This principality is for the most part level, but contains also some eminences, though few hills. The soil is extremely fertile, both in grain and flax, with rich pasturages and meadows. The graziery here also is considerable, and their large breeds of sheep afford plenty of wool. On the other hand the woods are continually lessening, and the want of fuel there is so great, that even straw and stubble are used for it. The coal pits are of no great importance. Of game and fish the country has not even a sufficiency, neither is there a river in it of any considerable bigness. The greatest part of the inhabitants are Lutherans. The churches of that religion are divided into eleven inspections, over which is a general superintendency. The Calvinists and Roman Catholics are pretty nearly equal in number. The latter are prohibited from making converts, as the convents, by an ordinance of 1702, are from purchasing immoveable estates. The Jews are tolerated to a fixed number of families. The woollen manufactures established in this country are in a thriving condition. The principality of Halberstadt derives its origin from the ancient bishopric of that name. The emperor Charles the Great is said to have intended the erection of the see, but it

did not take place till under his son Louis I. and its first bishop was Hildegryn, who was consecrated in the year 814. At the treaty of Westphalia, in 1648, the diocese was transferred to the electoral house of Brandenburg as a temporal principality. But it was at that time in a bad situation, most of the estates and bailiwicks belonging to it being alienated. By good management, however, these were gradually redeemed. By the treaty of Tilfit, this principality was annexed to Westphalia.

Halberstadt, a city of Westphalia, and capital of a principality to which it gives name, thought to have been built by the Cherusci. The buildings here are old-fashioned and irregular. The inhabitants do not much exceed 1300, notwithstanding which, within and about the town are 16 churches. Petershof, formerly the episcopal residence, is at present the place of all the sovereign's offices: the records, together with the funds of several taxes, and likewise of the demesnes, are also kept there. The Commisse am Markt was an episcopal palace, which was rebuilt in 1606, by bishop Henry Julius, but in 1685, the sovereign demanded it of the cathedral chapter; at present it is converted into the town-house, the toll, and excise offices. The cathedral, or St. Peter, is an old but stately building, constructed of a very hard freestone. The chapter is composed of a provost, a dean, a senior and subseniors, and 16 canons, of whom four are Roman Catholic, but all the others Lutheran. In 1179, the town was reduced to ashes by the troops of Henry the Lion, in revenge of an injury done him and his territories by bishop Ulrich. In 1203, it was walled and mounted. The increase of its inhabitants occasioned the building of two suburbs, the housekeepers in which are put on the same footing with the town burghers. Towards the beginning of the present century, another suburb was added to it. In the year 1752, the walls which environed near one half of this city were pulled down, and the moats filled up, so as to form a level, which has been converted into a plantation of mulberry-trees. In 1758, Halberstadt was very severely treated by the French, who demolished its gates, and likewise its walls for 800 rods in length. 30 miles SW. Magdeburg, 34 SSE. Brunswick. *Long.* 11. 12. E. *Lat.* 51. 54 N.

Halberts, a town of Pennsylvania, on the Delaware. 50 miles N. Easton.

Halezin, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw. 20 miles ESE. Braclaw.

Haldeleben, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Magdeburg. This was formerly a fortress, belonging to Henry the Lion duke of Bavaria and Saxony; but the prince falling under the ban of the empire, it was

taken and ruined by Archbishop Wislmann in 1179. The town was afterwards rebuilt and annexed to the see. 12 miles N. Magdeburg. *Long.* 11. 34. E. *Lat.* 52. 20. N.

Haldenslein, a barony of the Grisons, near Coire, absolutely free and independent, under the protection of the three leagues. It belongs to the family of De Salis. It takes its name from an ancient castle, now in ruins. 2 miles N. Coire.

Hale, a river of England, in the county of Cornwall, which runs into the sea near St. Ives.

Hale, a town of the dutchy of Holstein. 6 miles E. Kremppe.

Hale, a river of Holstein, which runs into the Eider, 10 miles SW. Rensburg.

Halebli, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 24 miles SW. Eregrî.

Halem, or *Halen*, or *Hallen*, a town of France, in the department of the Dyle, situated on the Geete. 4 miles SE. Dieft.

Halendorp, a town of the dutchy of Holstein. 11 miles ENE. Eutyn.

Halenesi, a cape on the east coast of Shetland. *Long.* 1. 26. W. *Lat.* 60. 2. N.

Hale's Key, a small island in the gulf of Mexico, near the coast of East Florida. *Long.* 82. 5. W. *Lat.* 28. 4. N.

Halesham, see *Hailsham*.

Haleswen, a town of England, in the county of Salop, with a manufacture of nails, and a weekly market. 8 miles SW. Birmingham, 124 NW. London. *Long.* 1. 58. W. *Lat.* 52. 31. N.

Halesworth, a town of England, in the county of Suffolk, with a weekly market on Tuesday; situated on a canal to Southwold, navigable for barges, which pass three or four times a week with corn, &c. for the London markets. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1676, including 938 employed in trade and manufacture. 32 miles NNE. Ipswich, 101 NE. London. *Long.* 1. 29. E. *Lat.* 52. 21. N.

Haleta, a town of Persia, in Faristan, on the coast of the Persian gulf. 10 miles SSE. Busheer.

Half-Castle Bay, a bay on the south coast of the island of St. Christopher. 2 miles W. Basseterre.

Half-Granie Island, one of the smaller Shetland islands in the North sea. 2 miles S. the island of Unst.

Half-Hyde Bay, a bay on the west coast of the island of Antigua. 2 miles S. Reed Point.

Half-Moon Bay, a bay on the west coast of Jamaica. 2 miles N. Orange Bay.

Half-Moon Bay, a bay on the north coast of St. Christopher. 2 m. SE. Ragged Point.

Half-Moon Port, a fort of the island of Barbadoes. 2 miles N. Speight's Town.

Half-Moon Key, a small island near the

south coast of Jamaica. 3 miles ENE. Portland Point.

Half-Moon Key, a small island in the bay of Honduras. *Long.* 89. W. *Lat.* 17. 10. N.

Half-Moon Key, a small island in the bay of Honduras, near the east coast of Guanajo. *Long.* 86. 20. W. *Lat.* 16. 30. N.

Half-Moon Shoal, a shoal in the Mergui Archipelago, near the east coast of Sullivan's Island. *Lat.* 11. 7. N.

Halfaia, a town of Nubia. 10 miles S. Gerri. *Long.* 32. 57. E. *Lat.* 15. 45. N.

Halfinden, a river of the state of Vermont, which runs into lake Champlain. *Long.* 73. W. *Lat.* 44. 40. N.

Hali, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen, near the coast of the Red sea; furnished with a garrison, and belonging to the sheriffe of Mecca. 170 miles NNW. Lohcia. *Lat.* 18. 40. N.

Halibut Head, a lofty mountain, forming the southern extremity of the peninsula of Alaska, in the North Pacific Ocean; discovered by Captain Cook in the year 1778. *Long.* 197. E. *Lat.* 54. 27. N.

Halibut Island, an island in the North Pacific Ocean, near the south-east extremity of the peninsula of Alaska; discovered by Capt. Cook in the year 1778, about seven or eight leagues in circumference. 6 miles Halibut Head.

Halick, a town of Persia, in the province of Segestan. 222 miles SE. Zareng.

Halicosus, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 20 miles S. Kiangari.

Halicz, or *Halitsch*, a town of Austrian Poland, and capital of a small country to which it gave name, in the palatinate of Lemberg in Galicia, heretofore a kingdom, situated on the Dniester. In the year 1375, the archiepiscopal see of Lemberg was translated hither; but in 1416, it was again removed to Lemberg. Since the year 1773, it has belonged to the emperor of Austria, and is included in the new kingdom of Galitz or Galicia. 58 miles SE. Lemberg. *Long.* 24. 46. E. *Lat.* 49. 5. N.

Halifax, a town of England, in the west riding of the county of York. It is seated on a branch of the river Calder, rendered navigable to the Aire and Ouse; it stands on a barren soil, and in a mountainous country. In its township and parish there are a great many rivulets, favourable to trade, and affording innumerable situations for mills for the woollen or other manufactures. The woollen manufacture has been long established in this parish, and appears to have been very peculiarly fostered and protected in early times, by having had the grant of a criminal jurisdiction within itself, for the trial by jury, and execution by decollation, of such offenders as were found guilty of theft to the value of thirteen-pence halfpenny. Though

there were not above thirty houses in it in the year 1443, it was so populous in Queen Elizabeth's time, that they sent out 12,000 men to join her forces against the rebels; and so industrious were they, that notwithstanding the barren soil of the adjacent country, they had then enriched themselves by the manufactures of kerseys, and latterly of shalloons, of which latter it has been calculated that 100,000 pieces are made in a year in this parish alone, at the same time that almost as many kerseys are made here as ever. And it has been affirmed, that one dealer here has traded by commission for 600,000 pounds a-year to Holland and Hamburgh, in the single article of kerseys. For the convenience of trade, the manufacturers have erected an elegant edifice, called the *Piece-Hall*, or *Manufacturers'-Hall*. It is in the form of an oblong-square, occupying 10,000 square yards, and containing 315 distinct rooms for the lodgement of goods, which are open for sale once a week only, two hours on the market-day, from ten o'clock till twelve. The form of this building is well adapted to its use, and unites elegance, convenience, and security. The principal manufactures of this parish are shalloons, (of which considerable quantities are sent to Turkey and the Levant,) tamnies, duroys, callamancoes, everlastings, russels, figured and flowered amens, denims, says, moreens, and shags; also kerseys, half-thicks, ferges, honlies, baizes, narrow and broad cloths, coatings, and carpets. Here are also erected many mills for the cotton manufacture, which is rapidly increasing. This parish is esteemed the largest in England; it is upwards of 16 miles long, and from six to eight broad. Halifax gave birth to John of Halifax, or *de Sacro Bosco*, the chief mathematician of his age, who was buried at the public expence of the university of Paris; and to the late Archbishop Tillotson. The church is old, but stately and venerable, and has in it many extraordinary monuments, most of them of great antiquity. The vicar of this town is a justice of peace, as vicar. Besides the mother-church, there are twelve chapels of ease within the parish. In 1801, the population was 8886, of whom 1840 were employed in trade and manufactures. 16 miles SW. Leeds, 40 SW. York, 197 NNW. London. *Long.* 1. 55. W. *Lat.* 53. 43. N.

Halifax, a seaport town of America, and capital of Nova Scotia, situated on the west side of Chebucto-bay, founded in the year 1747. The harbour is large and safe, and well situated for fishing. A few ships of war are generally stationed here. The town is defended with an intrenchment and some forts of timber. It is the residence of a governor and other officers. When the British troops evacuated Boston, in the year

1776, they retired to this town. *Long.* 63. 26. W. *Lat.* 44. 42. N.

Halifax, a town of the state of Massachusetts. 23 miles SSE. Boston.

Halifax, a town of the state of Virginia. 80 miles SW. Richmond.

Halifax, a town of North-Carolina, situated on the south side of the Roanoke. 60 miles N. Newbern, and 75 S. Richmond. *Long.* 77. 40. W. *Lat.* 36. 14. N.

Halifax Bay, a bay on the north-east coast of New Holland. *Lat.* 18. 49. S.

Halifax Bay, a bay on the east coast of the island of Dominica. *Long.* 61. 20. W. *Lat.* 15. 40. N.

Halifax Bay, a bay on the south coast of the island of St. John, in the gulf of St. Lawrence. *Long.* 63. 30. W. *Lat.* 46. 20. N.

Haligsoon, a town of Nubia. 25 miles S. Gerri. *Long.* 32. 57. E. *Lat.* 15. 35. N.

Haligaw, a town of Samogitia. 45 miles NW. Miedniki.

Halikarkara, a town of Turkish Armenia; in the government of Erzerum. 20 miles SSW. Cars.

Haliko, a town of Sweden, in the government of Abo. 24 miles E. Abo.

Halila, a town of Sweden, in East Bothnia. 40 miles SE. Wafa.

Haling, a small island in the English Channel, separated from the coast of Hampshire by a narrow channel. It is of a triangular form, about three miles and a half in length, from north to south, and about two broad, except at the southern extremity, where it measures in a narrow strip as much as four. It contains several creeks on the east coast, and has three villages. *Long.* 0. 57. W. *Lat.* 50. 48. N.

Halkenstein, or *Halnestein*, a town of Holland, in the state of Guelderland. 10 miles SW. Harderwyck.

Halkets, a town of the state of New Jersey. 19 miles W. Morristown.

Halki, one of the Kartan islands, in the gulf of Curia Muria, near the Arabian coast.

Halkirk, a town of Scotland, in the county of Caithness. 5 miles S. Thurso.

Halkshead, a cape on the east coast of the duchy of Sleswick, in the Little Belt. 10 miles ESE. Hadersleben. *Long.* 9. 42. E. *Lat.* 55. 12. N.

Hall, a town of Austria. 8 miles WSW. Steyr.

Hall, or *Halle*, a town of the county of Tyrol, situated on the river Inn, with considerable salt works. The salt is dug in large blocks out of a mountain, and after being cleansed of its impurities in salt-pits, is conveyed in a fluid state, by means of wooden canals, to Innsbruck, where it is boiled to a due consistence in large iron pans. This salt work is said to produce a neat profit of 200,000 crowns yearly. 6 miles NE. Inns-

pruck, 24 SW. Kuffstein. *Long.* 11. 35. E. *Lat.* 47. 16. N.

Halle, or *Halle*, a town of Wurtemberg, late Imperial, situated with its territories on the river Kocher. The town is surrounded with mountains, abounding in salt springs which yield three ounces of salt from 16 of water. In the matricula of the empire it was assessed at 180 florins: to the chamber of Wetzlar it was taxed at 140 rix-dollars 63 kruitzers. In 1801, it was given to Wurtemberg. 46 miles SE. Heidelberg, 30 NE. Stuttgart. *Long.* 9. 30. E. *Lat.* 49. 7. N.

Halle, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland. 20 miles NE. Stockholm.

Halle, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 8 miles N. Rottenmann.

Hall's Key, a small island in the bay of Honduras. *Long.* 89. 10. W. *Lat.* 16. 10. N.

Hallam, *Nether* and *Upper*, two townships of Yorkshire, in the neighbourhood of Sheffield, in a district of the west riding, which from them is called Hallamshire. In 1801, the population was 2768, of whom 580 were employed in manufactures.

Halland, a province of Sweden, bounded on the north by West Gothland, on the east by Smaland, on the south by Skone, and on the west by the North Sea. This country is in general mountainous, with considerable woods of oaks and birch-trees. The produce of corn is not sufficient for the inhabitants; but the rivers, which are considerable, abound in fish, especially salmon. The inhabitants carry on a profitable trade in cattle; their chief employ is grazing and fishing. The principal towns are Laholm, Halmstadt, Falkenberg and Wardberg.

Hailaren, a lake of Sweden, in Westmanland. 26 miles NW. Upsal.

Halliton, or *Halloughton*, a town of England, in the county of Leicester, with a weekly market on Thursday, and 584 inhabitants, of whom 460 are employed in trade and manufactures. 15 miles SE. Leicester, 90 N. London.

Hallburg, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wurzburg. 3 miles S. Volekach.

Halle, a town of France, in the department of the Dyle, situated on the river Senne; once strongly fortified, but the fortifications were destroyed with its gates, in the year 1677, this town was celebrated for an image of the Virgin, to which were made many pilgrimages. In 1691, it was taken by the French, and given up to plunder. 8 miles SSW. Brussels.

Halle, a town of the dutchy of Magdeburg, situated on the Saale, and divided into four quarters. Here is a celebrated university, formed out of a military academy, and consecrated in the year 1694, where many of the nobility and even princes

have been students. There are three Lutheran churches, with places of worship for Calvinists and Roman Catholics, and a synagogue for the Jews. The magistrates enjoy many privileges and considerable possessions. The number of houses which pay taxes is about 1100; the number of inhabitants is estimated at 13 or 14,000, without reckoning the students or garrison. Besides the common handicrafts of the town, there are several manufactures, as gloves, worsted and silk stockings, cloth, flannels, sustian, linen, tobacco-pipes, china, Hungary water, starch, ribands, red and yellow Turkey leather, &c. The vale of Halle consists of the lowest part of the town, and lies on the Saale. In it are four rich salt springs, with 112, or at present more properly only 96 houses, where the water from the Saale is boiled in order to make salt. The salt here is boiled with pit-coal. Those for whose profit the salt is boiled are called Pfanners, and must be freemen of Halle. The boiling itself is performed by the Hallers, who are descendants of the Wends, a people, who in ancient times inhabited this country, and still retain their dress, language, and customs. It is to these salt springs that the city of Halle owes its origin, but the particular time is not known. So early, however, as the beginning of the ninth century, it appears that there was such a place; and in the year 965 or 966, the emperor Otho I. made a donation of it to the church of Magdeburg. By the emperor Otho II. also, it was enlarged and endowed with a charter. In 1414, it was besieged by Archbishop Gunther II. but not taken; however it bought its safety at that time with a large sum of money. In 1435, it was again besieged in vain by Frederick elector of Saxony; but in 1478, was taken by Archbishop Ernest. In the 16th and 17th centuries it frequently underwent the same fate; and in 1757 and 1758, being surprised by the French and Austrians, suffered very severe exactions. The regency of the former archbishopric, now called the dutchy of Magdeburg, resided at this place till the year 1714, when its seat was removed to Magdeburg. 56 miles S. Magdeburg, 22 NW. Leipzig. *Long.* 12. 8. E. *Lat.* 51. 31. N.

Halle, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Ravensberg. 6 miles NW. Bielefeld.

Hallebajl, a town of France, in the department of the Lys. 3 miles SW. Ypres.

Hallecab, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad. 20 miles SW. Mirzapour.

Hallecputtah, a town of Bengal. 50 miles NNW. Midnapour.

Hallebandke, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Nusierpour, on the left bank of the Indus. 25 miles NNE. Nusierpour.

Hallein, a town of the archbishopric of Salzburg, situated on the Salza; celebrated

for salt springs, which rise in the mountain of Durnberg, near the town : 750,000 quintals of salt are made every year. 8 miles SE. Salzburg, 72 ENE. Inspruck.

Hallen, or *Halen*, a town of Sweden, in the province of Jamtland. 38 m. NE. Frofön.

Hallenberg, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Westphalia. 17 miles S. Brilon, 30 WSW. Cassel. *Long.* 8. 43. *E. Lat.* 51. 7. N.

Hallencourt, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 7 m. S. Abbeville.

Haller, a river of Germany, which runs into the Leine, 12 miles above Hanover.

Hallermund, a county of Westphalia: it is incorporated with the principality of Calenberg, but gave a seat to the proprietor on the bench of Counts. The Roman month was eight florins.

Hallerow Head, a cape on the east coast of the island of South Ronaldsha. *Long.* 2. 47. W. *Lat.* 58. 38. N.

Haller springs, see *Springe*.

Hallerstein, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 7 miles S. Hof.

Hallet's Fort, a fort of the island of Barbadoes. 1 mile NNW. Bridgetown.

Halliapur, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 22 miles SW. Fyzabad.

Halliar, a circar of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, on the north side of the gulf of Cutch, about 40 miles long, and 20 broad.

Hallidown Hill, an elevated spot, where, in the year 1333, the Scots were defeated by the English. 1 mile N. Berwick.

Halling, a lake of Norway. 64 miles NNW. Christiania.

Hallingdal, a river of Norway, which runs into the bay of Christiania near Holmestrand, in the province of Aggerhuus.

Hallnar, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland. 45 miles N. Upsal.

Hallnes, a town of the dutchy of Holstein. 8 miles NE. Braemsted.

Hallowell, a town of United America, in the province of Maine, on the Hennebeck river. 60 miles NNE. Portland.

Hallsö, a town of Sweden, in the province of Jamtland. 43 m. NW. Sundfwall.

Hallstatt, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Bamberg, situated near the conflux of the Maine and Rednitz. 3 miles N. Bamberg.

Hallstatt, a town of Austria, situated on the lake Hallstatter, with a salt mine near it. 25 miles S. Gemunden.

Hallstatter Sea, a lake of Austria. 6 miles S. Gemunden.

Halluin, a town of France, in the department of the Oise. 10 miles SE. Breteuil.

Halmers, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 6 m. SW. Smalkalden.

Halmoe, a small island in the Baltic, belonging to Denmark, near the north-east

coast of the island of Arroe. *Long.* 10. 30. E. *Lat.* 54. 53. N.

Halmstadt, a seaport town of Sweden, in Alland, situated at the mouth of the Nissa. In the year 1327, it was made the capital of the province, with suitable privileges. Here are flourishing woollen manufactures, and a rich salmon fishery. The fortifications are destroyed. 96 miles WNW. Carlscrona. *Long.* 12. 37. E. *Lat.* 56. 40. N.

Halna, a town of Sweden, in West Gothland. 79 miles ENE. Uddevalla.

Halpach, a river of Austria, which runs into the Trafsen, about two miles W. Schwarzenbach.

Halpo, or *Halapo*, a town of Mexico, in the province of Tabasco.

Halp, a town of Bavaria, with a county, situated on the Iz. The county was sold to the Duke of Bavaria in 1517. 2 m. N. Passau.

Halpbach, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wurzburg. 3 m. S. Gemunden.

Halpe, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim. 60 miles SW. Drontheim.

Halsingland, a province of Sweden, see *Helsingland*.

Halstadt, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wurzburg. 5 miles WNW. Konigshofen in der Grabfeld.

Halsted, a town of England, in the county of Essex, with a considerable manufacture of baize and fays, situated on a rising ground near the river Colne. Here is a market on Friday, with 3380 inhabitants. 14 miles NW. Colchester, 47 NE. London. *Long.* 0. 34. E. *Lat.* 51. 58. N.

Halstrow, see *Elstrea*.

Halteren, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Munster, situated on the Lippe. 20 miles SW. Munster. *Long.* 7. 17. E. *Lat.* 51. 45. N.

Halton, or *Haulton*, a town of England, in the county of Chester, situated on a navigable canal. Near it are the remains of a castle, built in the year 1071. 13 miles NE. Chester, 186 NW. London.

Halton, a township of Lancashire, on the Lune, with a population of 823 inhabitants, including 296 employed in trade and manufactures. 3 miles NNE. Lancaster.

Halwezel, or *Hallwezel*, or *Halwekisse*, a town of England, in the county of Northumberland, situated near the river Tyne, which was plundered by the Scots in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 453. 15 miles W. Hexham, 314 N. London. *Long.* 2. 15. W. *Lat.* 55. 2. N.

Halvan, or *Chaulan*, a town of Africa, in Fez; celebrated for its baths. 10 m. S. Fez.

Halwaddy, a town of Bengal. 5 miles SSE. Rangur.

Ham, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, situated on the Somme,

and defended by a strong castle. In 1423, it was taken by the English. $3\frac{1}{2}$ posts SSE. Péronne, $15\frac{1}{2}$ N. Paris. *Long.* 3. 9. E. *Lat.* 50. 11. N.

Ham Bluff, a cape at the west extremity of the island of Santa Cruz, in the West-Indies. *Long.* 63. 34. W. *Lat.* 17. 51. N.

Hamada, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen. 24 miles SE. Chamir.

Hamadan, or *Amadan*, a city of Persia, in the province of Irak, situated at the foot of a mountain, well watered by a number of springs; the environs producing excellent corn and rice. It lies in the road, and forms a stage for the caravans going to Mecca and Bagdad, and the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade. From its frontier situation it has often been taken and retaken by the Turks and the Persians. The Jews suppose that Queen Esther and Mordecai were buried here, and accordingly flock hither in pilgrimage to visit their tombs. 240 miles NW. Ispahan, 160 NE. Bagdad, *Long.* 48. E. *Lat.* 35. 15. N.

Hamah, a town of Syria, anciently called *Epiphania*, situated in a narrow valley, on the right bank of the Orontes. It is open to the east and west, which is the course the river takes here; and without the town there are pleasant gardens on each side of the river; the air of it is looked on as unwholesome. It is in a manner three towns: the principal town being on the south side of the river, and between it and the river there runs a narrow high hill, near a mile long, on which probably the ancient city stood, which might have its name on account of the conspicuousness of its situation; they now keep a horse guard in this part. The west end of the hill is separated by art from the rest, and was a strong fort, with a deep fosse to the east, cut down in the rock; the end of the hill, which is very high, is something of an oblong hexagon figure, and is all faced with stone; but nothing remains on it at present except a small part of the walls. At the west end of this there is another town, or large suburb; as there is another on the north side of the river, which extends up to many parts of the heights round it, so that the city and suburbs stand on a great compass of ground. As many parts of the town are much higher than the Orontes, they have a method of raising the water by a great number of wheels in the river, made with boxes round them, by which the water is raised to several aqueducts, consisting of very high arches, which, if well built, might be compared to some of the Roman works. The city is now in a very flourishing condition, it being the only town to which the Arabs of the eastern desert about Tadmor can come, in order to be supplied with what they want; which is

a liberty they enjoy on a sort of tacit agreement, that they shall not plunder the caravans that come to this city. They are not under a pacha, but have a particular bey or governor, to whom the city and a territory about it belong. The chiefs or sheiks of Hamah (for so those are called who are at the head of the Arab interest in every city) are very famous in these parts, as they are descended from Mahomet; they have the title of Emir, and they had a great influence and interest in the city and country, till they began to abuse it. In this city, as well as in Hems, there are a considerable number of Greeks. Abulfeda, the great Arabian historian and geographer, was prince of Hamah about the year 1345, probably of the family of the sheiks of Hamah already mentioned: he had the title of sultan, king, and prince of Hamah, and reigned three years, the sovereign power being in his family. 122 miles N. Damascus, 62 SSW. Aleppo. *Long.* 37. 10. E. *Lat.* 34. 45. N.

Hamam, a town of Africa, in the eastern province of Algiers, celebrated for its baths, anciently called *Aqua Tibilitana*. 45 miles E. Constantinua, 30 SSW. Bona.

Hamam-et, a seaport town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, situated on the east coast in a bay or gulf of the Mediterranean, to which it gives name. It is said to be so named from *Hamam*, wild pigeons, with which the country abounds. 30 miles S. Tunis. *Long.* 10. 38. E. *Lat.* 36. 13. N.

Hamapatli, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Madura. 17 m. W. Madura.

Hamapet, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 14 miles E. Tanjore.

Hamaran, a town of Grand Bukharia. 30 miles E. Saganien.

Hamazan, a town of Abyssinia. 40 miles W. Arkiko.

Hamars, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados. 14 miles WNW. Falaise, 14 SSW. Caen.

Hambach, a town of France, in the department of the Roer. 3 miles SE. Juliers. *Long.* 6. 32. E. *Lat.* 50. 57. N.

Hambach, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre. 5 miles NE. Landau, 16 SW. Mannheim.

Hambach, a town of Bavaria, in the Upper Palatinate. 6 miles NNW. Amberg, 3 NNE. Sultzbach.

Hambach, a river of Franconia, which runs into the Rednitz, 5 miles N. Roth.

Hambata, a town of South-America, in the province of Quito, and jurisdiction of Riobamba. 50 miles S. Quito. *Long.* 78. 20. W. *Lat.* 1. 20. S.

Hambers, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne. 10 miles SE. Mayenne.

Hamble, a town of France, in the department of the Channel. 7 m. SE. Coutances.

Hamble, a river of Hampshire, which rises near Bishop's Waltham, and runs into the Southampton water about 5 miles below the town of Southampton.

Hambledon, a town of England, in the county of Hants, with a weekly market on Tuesday, and 1358 inhabitants. 10 miles SW. Petersfield, 63 WSW. London.

Hambour, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Baol. 5 miles S. Porto-dal.

Hamburg, a free and imperial city of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, situated in that part of Holstein, called *Stor-mar*, about 60 miles from the influx of the Elbe into the ocean, and properly situated on the rivers Elbe, Alster, and Billie. The Elbe, which at the city, the little islands included, is not less than a German mile in breadth, besides forming two spacious harbours, runs through most parts of the city in canals, which, being generally pretty broad and deep, are of prodigious convenience to the merchants, whose houses stand on them. In these canals, as well as in the river itself, even to the distance of several miles above Hamburg, the tide ebbs and flows twice a day; which is also in many respects of service to the inhabitants, though not without the frequent and great inconveniency of inundations occasioned by the north-west winds, at which time the lower buildings and cellars are filled with water. The bridges over the canals are computed at eighty-four, and that not without probability, many of them not being so much as distinguished by strangers, as being paved like the streets, with which they are generally on a level, and not a few also adorned with houses on each side. The streets are for the most part of pretty considerable breadth, but the houses recommend themselves more by their inward conveniences than by any outward ornaments of architecture. Some of these streets, however, make a grand appearance, but for the most part they are very narrow, and there is still a greater number of lanes, wherein many families live together, so that the circuit of the city is by no means proportionate to the number of its inhabitants. Round the ramparts it is but an easy two hours' walk, and the number of inhabitants within this circuit, exclusive of Jews, is estimated at 100,000. It is naturally to be imagined that in so populous a place there must be great numbers of poor, and this has by degrees given occasion to so many public foundations, that in this point, as well as for its excellent regulations with regard to fires, Hamburg is generally admired by foreigners. The fortifications of the city are in the old Dutch taste, the moats being deep and wide, the ramparts lofty, and planted with trees, and of such a breadth too, that several car-

riages may go abreast. On these ramparts every one has the liberty of taking the air. The number of bastions round the town is twenty-four, with some out-works, particularly those called the *Sternebanze* and the *Neuewerk*. The latter is properly only a line regularly fortified, and inclosing the streets, houses, and gardens, by some called the *Neuen Werk*, or the *Suburb of St. George*. The *Hamburgerberg* may be styled a suburb, but this is not envied by any works, and the houses on it extend almost as far as Altona, inasmuch that it is only a ditch which separates the one from the other. The city has four capital gates, and two smaller; and two water gates, called the *Upper* and *Lower Baum*. Through the latter pass all ships going to or coming from sea. Every morning at the opening of it is seen a multitude of boats and small barks, whose cargoes consist of milk, fruits, and all kinds of provisions, all rushing in at the same time; and in this manner the country people, who are for the most part under the neighbouring jurisdiction, together with a greater number of others on the land side in carriages, as likewise most of the neighbouring peasantry, daily bring in part of the subsistence necessary to the city, and on the other hand return home with their own. The exercise of certain regalia here appertains solely to the magistracy; but in all affairs of general concern the burghery assist at the deliberations: and in order to give validity to any motion made by the magistracy, in cases relative to the joint assembly of the magistracy and people, the consent of both sides is required. All points touching the imposition of taxes and new laws, are by the magistracy laid before the first college of the burghery, then before the second, next before the third, and lastly before the whole body; and the approbation of both classes is termed a decree of the magistracy and burghery, or simply a *Recess*. The magistracy is at present composed of 37 persons, or more usually of 36, that is to say, 4 burghermasters, 4 syndics, 24 aldermen, and 4 secretaries, of whom one is prothonotary, and another acts as recorder; but the votes are limited to the burghermasters and the aldermen, of the first of whom one must be a trader, and of the latter 13 traders, and the rest graduates. Any person elected into the magistracy, and declining the office, must depart the city. Lutheranism is the established religion of the city, and no other public exercise of religion is tolerated here. In the mean time both Papists and Calvinists have an opportunity of attending worship at the envoys of the Emperor, and other sovereigns, to the circle of Lower Saxony, who reside in the city; and the English, whose merchants form a company here, have divine

service performed in a building called the *English House*. Formerly the principal occupation of the inhabitants (commerce excepted) consisted in brewing and the cloth manufacture: and even to this very day, the companies, of which each has its appointed patron in the corporation, enjoy many privileges. At present, the principal manufacture here is, beyond dispute, the sugar refinery, for which, whether it be owing to the quality of the water, or whatever be the cause, Hamburg has hitherto been distinguished. The cotton, stockings, gold thread, ribbon, and velvet manufactures here, with others, are greatly esteemed abroad. With respect to its several branches of commerce, linen, cloth, silk, ware, wine, sugar, coffee, colours, spices, metals, tobacco, wood, leather, grain, dried and salt fish, train-oil, and furs, are accounted the most considerable of them; though this point is not easily ascertained, the merchants here buying up all kinds that offer, and the convenient situation of the city drawing hither a great variety. The number of vessels which entered this port in 1799, amounted to 2423. An uncommon benefit to the merchants of Hamburg is the specie bank, erected there in 1619, and which, for the goodness of its credit, and prudent regulations, is by no means inferior to any, even the most flourishing. With the bank is connected the corn money, by which the granaries are kept well stocked for supplying the poor with meal at a low rate, as also the mintage. This last privilege, which it held by charters from the emperors, it has always exercised. Hamburg ducats being to be seen of every year for a long time past, not to mention the *Banco Portugaleser*, of which those called whole, weigh ten, and the half ones, five ducats. Of silver money it coins also very large quantities. The standard observed here is precisely the same with that of Lubeck. In the matricula of the empire of 1521, this city is assessed at 20 horse and 120 foot; and in the last matricula of the chamber at Wetzlar, is rated at 439 rix-dollars, 50½ kruitzers. In the latter end of the year 1806, Hamburg was taken by the French. *Long.* 9. 56. *E. Lat.* 53. 36. N.

Hamburg, a town of the state of Pennsylvania, situated at the foot of the Blue Mountains. 50 miles NW. Philadelphia.

Hamburger's Bay, a bay on the west coast of Spitzbergen. *Long.* 9. 15. *E. Lat.* 79. 23. N.

Hamden, a town of the state of Connecticut. 17 miles SW. Middleton.

Hamed, El, a town of Egypt. 4 miles S. Rosetta.

Hamed, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 5 miles E. Mahomdy.

Hamedan, a town of Persia, in the pro-

vince of Chorasán. 20 miles NNW. Maru.

Hameuse, a river of Africa, in the eastern province of Algiers, which rises near a place of the same name, and soon after takes the name of Sujerafs.

Hameuse, a town of Algiers. 8 miles WNW. Teffish.

Hamel, a town of France, in the department of the Oise. 3 miles SE. Grandvilliers.

Hamelburg, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Fulda. 24 miles S. Fulda, 16 W. Schweinfurt.

Hamelu, a town of Westphalia, and capital of a quarter of the principality of Calenberg, to which it gives name; situated, on the Weser, which here forms an island, and is furnished with a sluice for the convenience of shipping. The river Hamel, which probably gave name to the town, here joins the Weser. In the town are about 600 houses of merchants and tradesmen, with fifty ecclesiastical and other splendid buildings. There are only two churches. The magistrates are possessed of the civil and criminal jurisdiction. It formerly belonged to the abbey of Fulda, from which it was sold to the bishop of Minden. In the latter end of the 16th century, it came into the possession of the elder line of Wolfenbittel. In 1625, it was besieged by the Danes and on their departure taken by capitulation, by the imperialists, who continued there till the year 1633, to the great oppression of the place; and in 1630, put the Bishop of Hildesheim in possession of one half of the town, which had been mortgaged to him; but this mortgage being redeemable for the sum of 2000 florins, the loyal burghers raised the money, and paid it at the town-house of Hildesheim, of which Duke Christian expressed his grateful sense to them, and in consideration of this their zeal, in 1631, granted to the town the toll and police. In the same year, Duke Frederic Ulrich transferred the town to Duke Christian, of the Zell line, to whose representative it did private homage. In 1633, the Imperial garrison surrendered it to Duke George, as general of the Swedish forces. In 1757, it was taken, on capitulation, by the French, who evacuated it again the following year. On the 26th of November 1806, it surrendered to the French, with 9000 prisoners, among whom were six generals. It contained magazines for 10,000 men, six months provisions, and all sorts of military stores. 28 miles SW. Hanover, 18 SE. Minden. *Long.* 9. 18. *E. Lat.* 52. 5. N.

Hamer, a town of the dutchy of Warsaw. 32 miles WSW. Posen.

Hamer, (El), a town of the Arabian Irak, 140 miles WSW. Bassora,

Hamerstadt, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaflau. 15 miles SW. Czaflau.

Hametnagar, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 34 miles NW. Kairabad.

Hami, a country of Chinese Tartary, which contains only one city, and a few villages, situated in the desert of Cobi, which bounds it on the east and west. The soil is barren, and produces little else than melons, which are said to be of an exquisite flavour. The inhabitants are Mahometans, large, robust, well clothed, and live in houses. They first submitted to China about the latter end of the 17th century.

Hami Hotun, a town of Chinese Tartary, and capital of a country of the same name, not large, but full of houses and people. 1045 miles NW. Peking. *Long.* 93. 44. E. *Lat.* 42. 55. N.

Hamilton, a town of Scotland, in Lanerkshire, on the Clyde, erected into a burgh of barony, in 1456. Queen Mary, in 1548, erected it into a royal burgh; but these privileges were afterwards resigned. In 1670, it was made a burgh of regality, in which state it still remains. Near the town is a magnificent seat of the Duke of Hamilton. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 5908; of whom 882 were employed in trade and manufactures, such as cabinet-work, shoemaking, spinning of yarn, and making thread lace. 11 miles SE. Glasgow, 13 NNW. Lanerk. *Long.* 4. 2. W. *Lat.* 55. 49. N.

Hamin, a town of Arabia Felix, in the province of Oman. 140 miles NNE. Haffek.

Haming, a town of Sweden, in Sudermanland. 13 miles S. Stockholm.

Hamm, a town of Germany, in the county of Mark, of which it is the capital; large, well built, and surrounded with ditches and palisades, which serve for walls. The Calvinists have an academy with three professors, a Latin school, and a parish church. The Lutherans have a church, and the Roman Catholics a convent. A little to the west of the town is a fortress, called *Fort Ferdinand*. Hamm is a place of good trade, and was formerly Anseatic. The linen bleacheries are fine and extensive. 17 miles S. Munster. *Long.* 7. 53. E. *Lat.* 51. 40. N.

Hammah, see *Hamam*.

Hammah, (*El*), or *Elhammah* of Gabs, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, anciently called *Aque Tacapitanæ*; celebrated for its baths. These baths are sheltered from the weather by low thatched hovels; and their basins, which are about twelve feet square, and four in depth, have a little below the surface of the water some benches of stone for the bathers to sit upon. One of these baths is called the *Bath of the Lepers*; and below it the water stagnates, and forms a pool. A small rivulet is formed by the water which flows from these baths;

which, after it has been conducted in a number and variety of subdivisions through the adjacent gardens, is again united; and in directing its course towards the lake of Marks, loses itself in the sands. 10 miles W. Gabs.

Hammait, a town of Algiers. 40 miles SSE. Oran.

Hammam Leef, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, where is a celebrated hot bath, much resorted to by the citizens of the capital, and near it is a mountain rich in lead ore. 14 miles S. Tunis.

Hammam Mereega, see *Mereega*.

Hammam Mefkuteen, a town of Africa, in the country of Algiers. 36 miles E. Constantina.

Hanmanlu, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 36 miles W. Alphiom Kara-hisar.

Hamme, a river of Germany, which runs into the Wumme about three miles before it joins the Weser.

Hammel, or *Hamel*, a river of Germany, which runs into the Weser, near Hameln.

Hammer, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Aggerhuus. 52 m. N. Christiania.

Hammer, (*Little*), a town of Norway, in the diocese of Aggerhuus. 76 miles N. Christiania. *Long.* 10. 25. E. *Lat.* 61. 9. N.

Hammer Island, a small island of Sweden, in the Baltic, near the coast of Blechingen. 4 miles E. Carlscrona.

Hammerdale, a town of Sweden, in the province of Jamtland. 32 m. NE. Froson.

Hammerbus, a fortress of Denmark, in the island of Bornholm.

Hammer Smith, a village of England, in the county of Middlesex, situated on the north side of the Thames, with 5600 inhabitants. 4 miles W. London.

Hammerstein, a town of Prussia, in Pomerelia. 50 miles NW. Culm.

Hammond's Island, a small island near the south coast of New Georgia, in the Pacific Ocean; so named by Lieutenant Shortland, in 1788. *Long.* 157. 5. E. *Lat.* 8. 46. S.

Hammiskar, a small island on the east side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 23. 39. E. *Lat.* 63. 54. N.

Hammiskar, a small island on the west side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 20. E. *Lat.* 63. 25. N.

Hamoaze, a creek or bay in the English channel, the western branch or main stream of the river Tamar, which falls into Plymouth Sound, and forms a harbour for the British navy, capable of containing 100 vessels; they usually lie at anchor in three tiers, in 13 or 15 fathoms of water.

Hamondsburg, or *Hippisburg*, a bank in the German Ocean, on the coast of Norfolk; on this bank the Invincible, a British man of war of 74 guns, was lost, in the month of March, 1801. The captain, (Rennie,) with

most of the officers, and about 400 men, were lost. Rear-Admiral Tott, who was on board, proceeding to join the British fleet in the North Sea, was saved and about 195 men.

Hamont, or *Helmont*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Meuse. 36 m. N. Liege. Long. 5. 40. E. Lat. 51. 15. N.

Hamorpaicham, a town of Chinese Tartary. 45 miles E. Piloutai.

Hamote, see *Long Island*.

Hampfen, a town of Austria. 14 miles SW. Steyr.

Hampshire, otherwise called *the County of Hants*, and *County of Southampton*, a county of England, bounded on the north by Berkshire, on the east by Surry and Sussex, on the south by the English Channel, and on the west by the counties of Wilts and Dorset. The air is healthy, and the soil in general fertile, but various; a large proportion inclining to chalk, with a great quantity of rich land and meadows. Towards Berkshire, with the exception of a small tract on the east, which is healthy, the land is in general deep and good, producing great crops of corn, and is well planted with good timber, particularly oak and elm. Towards Dorsetshire, in the south-west part of the county, the land is open, and large tracts are covered with heath. The principal productions are corn, timber, and wool. The number of sheep in the county is estimated at 350,000. Hampshire is a great breeding county, and the stocks in most parishes are very large, although they are supposed to be reduced one third, on account of the downs being broken up, and the inclosures which have taken place. The planting of hops has of late years increased in this county, principally on the borders of Surry; the great repute of the Farnham hops seems to have been the cause of this undertaking, but notwithstanding the plantations are in parishes adjoining to Farnham, the hops will only produce a very inferior price. Hampshire is 60 miles in length, 30 in breadth, and 150 in circumference. It is divided into 39 hundreds, which contain one city, Winchester, 20 market-towns, and 1062 villages. The towns are Southampton, Portsmouth, Andover, Christchurch, Stockbridge, Lynnington, Petersfield, Whitechurch, Gosport, Basingstoke, Alresford, Alton, Fareham, Havant, Kingsclere, Odisham, Waltham, Fordingbridge, Romsey, and Ringwood, without reckoning those of the Isle of Wight, the first eight, with Winchester, send members to parliament, to which, adding the three boroughs in the Isle of Wight, and two for the county, 26 members are returned to parliament. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 219,656; of whom 30,303 were employed in trade and manufactures, and 50,696 in agriculture.

Hampshire (New), one of the states of United America, bounded on the north by Canada, on the east by the district of Maine and the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by the state of Massachusetts, and on the west by Vermont; about 155 miles in length from north to south; the breadth is unequal, towards the south it measures about 72 miles, but gradually diminishes, as it advances northward, to little more than ten. This state first began to be settled about the year 1629, and was erected into a separate government in the year 1679; but seems afterwards to have been under the same governor with Massachusetts, because New Hampshire complained to the king in council, against the joint-governor, relative to the boundaries between the two colonies; and, on hearing the complaint, a separate governor was appointed in the year 1740. The land near the sea is generally flat, but farther into the country hilly, and in some places mountainous. The air is healthy and serene; cold in winter; the greatest summer heat continues but a short time. The soil is various, in some places sandy, but generally affording good pasture; other parts are a rich deep mould, producing corn and vegetables in great plenty. The uncultivated lands are covered with extensive forests of oak, walnuts, cedar, pine, firs, &c. Apples and pears are the principal fruit of New-Hampshire; the inhabitants make great quantities of cider and perry for home consumption, and sale to the other states. Beef, pork, wheat, Indian corn, barley, butter, and cheese, are sold to the southern states and the West-Indies; sheep and swine were at first sent over from England, and have succeeded well. The chief commodities which constitute the trade of New-Hampshire are timber, masts, yards, spars, lumber, provisions, fish, cattle, pot and pearl ashes, and flax-seed. Ships are built in all the towns situated on the river Piscataqua. The cod fishery is carried on with considerable spirit and advantage. Some of the fish are disposed of to the West-India islands, the rest are carried to Europe. New-Hampshire is divided into five counties, Cheshire, Grafton, Hillsborough, Rockingham, and Stafford. The number of inhabitants in the year 1790, according to a census taken by order of congress, amounted to 141,985. At this time the number is greatly increased. The chief towns are Portsmouth, Exeter, Concord, Dover, Durham, Keen, Charleston, Amherst, Haverhall, and Plymouth. The principal rivers are the Merrimack and the Piscataqua. The river Connecticut separates it in its whole extent from the state of Vermont.

Hampshire, a county of the state of Massachusetts.

Hampshire, a county of the state of Virginia.

Hampstead, a village of England, in the county of Middlesex, formerly resorted to for its mineral waters. 5 miles N. London.

Hampton, a seaport town of Virginia, near the mouth of James River. 70 miles ESE. Richmond. *Long.* 76. 23. *W. Lat.* 37. 5. N.

Hampton, a village of England, in the county of Middlesex, at which is a royal palace, situated near the Thames, called *Hampton Court*. In 1801, the number of inhabitants, including Hampton-Wick, a hamlet belonging to it, was 2515. 15 miles WSW. London.

Hampton, see *Minchin-Hampton*, and *Little Hampton*.

Hamra, a small island in the Red sea, near the coast of Arabia. *Lat.* 25. 30. N.

Hamrachi, a town of Persia, in the province of Segestan. 180 miles SE. Zareng.

Hamra, a town of Sweden, in the province of Gestricia, situated in a bay of the gulf of Bothnia. 14 miles N. Gefle. *Long.* 16. 52. E. *Lat.* 60. 55. N.

Hamsin, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 17 miles SE. Fyzabad.

Hamsted Point, a cape on the north coast of the Isle of Wight. *Long.* 1. 16. W. *Lat.* 50. 43. N.

Han-tchin, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li. 10 miles NW. Pao-ting.

Han, a city of China, of the second rank, in the province of Se-tchuen. *Long.* 10. 4. E. *Lat.* 31. N.

Han, a river of China, which rises in the south part of the province of Chen-si, and joins the Yang-tse at Han-yang in the province of Hou-quang.

Han, a small island near the coast of Scotland. *Long.* 4. 33. W. *Lat.* 58. 37. N.

Hanamine, a small island near the western coast of Ireland, and county of Galway. 2 miles NW. Rinvell Point.

Hanau, a town of Germany, capital of Hanau Munzenberg, on the Kinzig, where it joins the Maine. It is divided into Old and New Town: the Old Town received its charter in 1303. The New Town was built in 1597, by the Walloons, or Flemish refugees, who were driven away by the cruelties of Philip II. king of Spain, and settled here under the protection of the Count of Hanau Munzenberg. Here are several churches, with manufactures of woollen, silk, cotton, porcelain, &c. Great quantities of roll tobacco is made up here; but the greatest article of trade consists in timber brought down the Maine, rough and cast iron, meal, and corn. Every person has free liberty to trade as he pleases. In the year 1760, the French levied a very heavy contribution on this

town. 8 miles E. Francfort on the Maine, 27 E. Mentz, 25 SSE. Wetzlar. *Long.* 8. 59. E. *Lat.* 50. 9. N.

Hanau Lichtenberg, a lordship situated for the most part in Alsace, and now united to France. It formerly belonged to a branch of the house of Hesse Darmstadt, and was assessed to the circle 500 florins, and to the chamber of Wetzlar 14 rix-dollars and 38½ kruitzers.

Hanau Munzenburg, a county and principality of Germany, situated principally on the Maine, between the electorate of Mentz, bishopric of Fulda, and principality of Hesse Homburg; about 45 miles long, and 15 wide. It is esteemed one of the most fertile and rich countries in Germany, producing grain, legumes, exquisite wine, and delicious fruits. It contains magnificent forests, a rich salt mine, a copper mine, a silver mine, and a mine of cobalt. It was erected into a county in 1429. By the extinction of its hereditary counts it fell by compact to the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel in 1736. Its assessment for a Roman month was 230 florins, and it was taxed to the chamber of Wetzlar 160 rix-dollars 25 kruitzers.

Hanazo, a river of Abyssinia, which runs into the Arabian sea near the town of Zeila.

Hanchan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan. 25 miles NW. Tai-ping.

Hanckenbuttel, a town of Germany, in the principality of Luneburg Zelle. 24 miles E. Zelle.

Hancocks, a town of the state of Maryland. 35 miles NW. Frederick's Town, 18 W. Hagar's Town.

Hancoye, a lake of New-York. 26 miles S. lake Ontario.

Handacken, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wurzburg. 4 miles SE. Geroltshofen.

Hando, a country of Africa, subject to Quoja.

Handsome People, (*Island of*;) an island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Mendana, about six leagues in circumference, the boats with difficulty landed, and one of them was actually overset in one of their visits, and the crew with difficulty saved. This natural obstacle was probably not the most obstinate that existed there; the Spaniards found the island inhabited by a warlike people that opposed them in every enterprise: in different skirmishes several Indians were killed, and some of the Spaniards wounded, so that after some unsuccessful attempts they were obliged to abandon this island without obtaining water or refreshments; the Spaniards had never seen men so handsome, or met with enemies so formidable as the inhabitants of this island; they speak particularly with enthusiasm of the beauty, fairness, and studied

dresses of the females, who according to their accounts surpassed the fairest Spanish ladies, both in grace and beauty. This island was called *Isla de la Gente hermosa*, the isle of handsome people. Quiros, speaking of this island in his memoir to the King of Spain, does not call it *Isla de la Gente hermosa*; but *Isla de Monterey*, from the name of the viceroy of Mexico. *Long.* 175. 10. W. *Lat.* 10. S.

Handsworth, a town of England, in Staffordshire. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 2157, of whom 566 were employed in trade and manufactures. 3 miles N. Birmingham.

Handya, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Jyenagur. 12 miles E. Jypour.

Hanebo, a town of Sweden, in the province of Helsingland. 12 m. SW. Soderhamn.

Hanedak, a town of Nubia, on the Nile. 80 miles N.W. Dongola.

Hanenbach, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anspach. 3 miles E. Leuchtershausen.

Hanepari, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 20 miles N. Tanjore.

Hang, a town of Sweden, in East Gothland. 6 miles NE. Linköping.

Hangesh, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 7 miles N. Montdidier.

Hangiara, a town of Turkestan. 180 miles ENE. Samarcand, 115 S. Andegan.

Hangingshawlaw, a hill of Scotland, in the county of Selkirk. 5 m. NW. Selkirk.

Hangman's Point, a cape of Ireland, at the entrance of Kinsale harbour. 2 miles S. Kinsale. *Long.* 8. 29. W. *Lat.* 51. 47. N.

Hango, or *Ingo*, a seaport town of Sweden, in the province of Nyland, on the Baltic. 18 miles E. Ekna, 30 W. Helsingfors. *Long.* 23. 56. E. *Lat.* 60. 3. N.

Hang-tan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li.

Hang-tcheu, a city of China, of the first rank, and capital of the province of Tcheliang, and one of the richest and largest cities of the empire, called by the Chinese; *The Terrestrial Paradise*, and said to contain a million souls, situated between the basin of the Grand Canal, and the river Tsen-tang, which falls into the sea at the distance of little more than 60 miles to the eastward. The tide when full increases the width of this river to about four miles opposite the city. At low water there is a fine level strand near two miles broad, which extends towards the sea as far as the eye can reach. By this river Hang-tcheu receives and exports great quantities of merchandize to and from the southern provinces. Between the river and the basin of the grand canal, there is no water communication; all the mer-

chandize therefore brought by sea into the river from the southward, as well as whatever comes from the lakes and rivers of Tcheliang, and Fo-kien, must be landed at this city in their way to the northward; a circumstance which renders Hang-tcheu the general emporium for all articles that pass between the northern and southern provinces. Its population is indeed immense: and is supposed to be not very much inferior to that of Peking. It has however nothing grand in its appearance except its walls: the houses are low, none exceed two stories; the streets are narrow, they are paved with large smooth flags in the middle, and with small flat stones on each side. The chief streets consist entirely of shops and warehouses, many not inferior to the most splendid of the kind in London. A brisk and extensive trade seems to be carried on in silks, and not a little in furs, and English broad cloths. The country round produces great quantities of excellent silk; and they assert, that 60,000 people are employed in the towns and villages round about. A garrison is kept here of 10,000 men. There are several canals cut to assist the commerce of the town, the water of which is not good for use; but a lake of about six miles in circumference supplies the inhabitants with excellent water. 600 miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 119. 46. E. *Lat.* 30. 20. N.

Han-tching, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-li. 50 miles NNE. Tong.

Hangawell, a fortress of Ceylon: which in Sept. 1803, being then in possession of the British, was attacked by the Candians, who were repulsed with great loss.

Hanimmet, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco. 30 miles E. Morocco.

Hanbikivi, a small island on the east part of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 24. 12. E. *Lat.* 64. 33. N.

Hank, a town of Egypt. 10 miles NE. Cairo.

Hanna, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzesc. 24 miles S. Brzesc.

Hanna, a river of Moravia, which runs into the Marasch. 2 miles N. Kremsir.

Hannachreen, a small island near the west coast of Ireland. 6 miles E. Rinvel Point. *Long.* 9. 10. W. *Lat.* 53. 36. N.

Hannab Bay, a bay in the fourth part of James's Bay, Hudson's Bay. *Long.* 80. W. *Lat.* 51. 12. N.

Hannah's Town, a town of Pennsylvania. 21 miles E. Pittsburg.

Hannas, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland. 90 miles N. Calmar.

Hanneck, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Bamberg. 5 miles N. Hertzogen-Aurach.

Hanningsdorf, or *Heintendorf*, a town of

Silesia, in the principality of Neisse. 4 miles SSW. Grotkau.

Hannonville sous les Côtes, a town of France, in the department of the Meuse. 9 miles NNE. St. Mihiel, 12 SE. Verdun.

Hannoy, a small island in the English channel, about half a mile from the west coast of the island of Guernsey.

Hannuah, a town of Bengal. 13 miles ENE. Rogonatpour.

Hannuye, a town of France, in the department of the Ourthe. 20 miles W. Liege.

Hanosfalva, a town of Hungary. 12 miles NE. Szeben.

Hanole, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 10 miles NW. Champaneer.

Hanover, a city of Germany, in the principality of Calenberg, situated on the Leine, which divides it into two towns, Old and New. Hanover, or Altstadt Hanover, was formerly the capital of the electorate, and residence of the elector, but now ranks the second among the four large cities of the principality of Calenberg, Göttingen being the first. It was the seat of the privy council, and of the regency of all the territories belonging to the electorate house of Brunswick Luneberg. It is situated on the left side of the Leine, which, running in two channels between the old and new town, and thus forming an island, unites into one stream again, and then becomes navigable. The town itself is fortified, and contains about 1200 houses, among which are divers very large and handsome buildings. The elector's palace, situated on that side fronting the Leine, having been destroyed by fire, was rebuilt in 1741, with great magnificence. In it the privy council and commissions of war hold their meetings. In the chapel belonging to it, which is very splendid, is kept a treasure of great value, consisting of reliques, gold and silver plate, and gems collected by duke Henry the Lion, in his journey to the east in 1171, and the succeeding years; which treasure was at first lodged in Saint Blair's church at Brunswick, but on the surrender of that city to duke John Frederick, was brought to Hanover. The state-house is a very grand structure. In this building are held the Calenberg diets, and likewise those of the high court of justice. Hanover contains three parish churches, a poor-house, and three hospitals. Here are manufactures of lace, stuff, stockings, ribbons, &c. The tanneries form a considerable branch of trade, as likewise a species of white beer, invented in the year 1526, by one Broihar, whose name it bears. Hanover was unknown before the year 1163. In 1241, this town was transferred by Conrad count of Lauenrode, at that time proprietor of it, to duke Otto the Child, who promised the burghers that it should be made unalienable, and remain

for ever in his house. But notwithstanding these engagements, in 1283, his grandson, duke Otho the Severe, was for making it over to the bishop of Hildesheim, which caused an insurrection, and the bishop never got possession of it. In 1297, however, a reconciliation was effected between the sovereign and inhabitants. In 1725, an alliance was concluded here between Great-Britain, France, and Prussia, to which, in 1726, Holland also acceded. In 1757, the French possessed themselves of the city, but quitted it again in 1758. The Neustadt Hanover is situated on the right side of the Leine, opposite Old Hanover, and communicates with it by means of bridges. This town is fortified, and although it contains hardly 400 houses, is well built and populous. Its magistracy is possessed of the civil jurisdiction alone. It was the seat however of the consistory for the electoral territories, as likewise of the general superintendency of the principality of Calenberg, and of a special superintendency. It contains also several valuable manufactures. 58 miles SE. Bremen, 140 W. Berlin. *Long.* 9. 43. *E. Lat.* 52. 23. N.

Hanover, (*Electorate of*) comprehended the duchies of Zell, Saxe-Lauenburg, Bremen, Luneburg, the principalities of Calenberg, Verden, Grubenhagen, Diepholz, Hoya, Oberwald, &c. The dignity of elector was conferred on Ernest Augustus, duke of Brunswick Hanover, by the emperor Leopold, in 1692, as a reward for the great services done by the duke in a war with the French king Louis XIV. This new creation met with great opposition, both in the electoral college and the college of princes; but at last, by a conclusion of the three colleges, on the 30th of January 1708, it was unanimously determined that the electoral dignity should be confirmed to the duke of Hanover and his heirs male, but it was added, that if, while that electoral dignity subsisted, the Palatine electorate should happen to fall into the hands of a Protestant prince, the first Catholic elector should have a supernumerary vote. This conclusion being easily agreed to by the emperor, the duke of Hanover was introduced into the electoral college on the 12th of September the same year. In 1714, the elector George became king of England at the death of Queen Anne, by virtue of the Act of Settlement. In October 1801, this country was taken possession of by the King of Prussia, but evacuated in November. In 1803, it was invaded by the French.

Hanover Bay, or *Chetamal Bay*, a bay or gulf on the east coast of Yucatan. *Long.* 89. 15. *W. Lat.* 18. 45. N.

Hanover, (*New*), the western part of North-America, bordering on the coast of the North Pacific Ocean, situated between New Cornwall, and New Georgia, so called

by Capt. Vancouver, who examined the coast in 1792, and 1793; extending from *Lat.* 45. 20. to 53. 15. N.

Hanover, a town of Pennsylvania. 14 miles SW. York.

Hanover, a county in the north-west part of the island of Jamaica.

Hanover, a town of the state of Virginia, situated on York river. 20 miles NE. Richmond. *Long.* 77. 25. W. *Lat.* 37. 47. N.

Hanover, (*New*), an island in the Pacific Ocean, seen by Capt. Carteret, in 1767, about 30 miles in length. The south-west part is situated in *Long.* 148. 27. E. *Lat.* 2. 49. S.

Hanover, (*North*), a town of the state of New Jersey. 4 miles NE. Morristown.

Hanover, (*South*), a town of the state of New Jersey. 3 miles SE. Morristown.

Hanouta, a town of Hindoostan, in the subah of Agra. 20 miles SE. Agra.

Hanraai, or *Hanrow*, a town of the dutchy of Holstein. 14 miles E. Meldorp.

Hansbach, or *Hanspach*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz, with manufactures of cotton, thread, and paper. 12 miles N. Kamnitz.

Hansfelden, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 8 miles NNW. Judenburg.

Hansbagen, a town of Prussia, in Natangen. 10 miles NNW. Heilsberg.

Hanslop, a town of England, in Buckinghamshire, with 1289 inhabitants, 479 of whom are employed in trade and manufactures. 5 miles NW. Newport Pagnel.

Hansote, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 15 miles SW. Baroach.

Hanslædt, a town of Denmark, in the diocese of Aarhuus. 3 m. N. Horsens.

Hansquar, a town of Morung. 72 miles E. Amerpour.

Hanswalt, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland. 4 miles SSE. Salfeldt.

Hanta, see *Anta*.

Han-tchao, a small island in the Chinese sea, near the coast of Cochinchina, at the entrance of the harbour of Turon. *Long.* 108. 12. E. *Lat.* 16. 12. N.

Han-tcheou, or *An-tcheou*, a town of Corea, in the province of Hoang-hai, on the river Tchou-nang. 140 miles NNW. King-ki-tchao. *Long.* 125. 31. E. *Lat.* 39. 38. N.

Han-tchong, a city of China, of the first rank, in the southern part of the province of Chen-li, on the river Han, in a fertile country, surrounded by mountains and forests. The principal articles of commerce are honey, wax, musk, and cinnabar. 625 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 106. 44. E. *Lat.* 32. 59. N.

Han-tchen, a town of China, of the third rank, in Hou-Quang, on the river Han. 25 miles W. Han-yang.

Hanton-Hoton, a town of Chinese Tartary. 17 miles NW. Nimgouta.

Hanvec, a town of France, in the department of the Finisterre. 8 miles S. Landerneau, 8 N. Châteaulin.

Hanuziszki, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki. 10 m. SSW. Troki.

Hanway's Point, a cape on the north coast of Egmont island. *Long.* 164. 22. E. *Lat.* 10. 42. S.

Hanzlet, a small island in the eastern part of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 21. 30. E. *Lat.* 63. 19. N.

Han-yang, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Hou-quang, at the conflux of the rivers Han and Yan-tse. 587 m. W. Peking. *Long.* 113. 44. E. *Lat.* 30. 36. N.

Han-yn, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chen-li. 30 m. WNW. Hing-ngan.

Han-yu, a town of China, of the third rank, in Kiang-nan. 20 miles N. Hai.

Hapae, pronounced sometimes *Habæi*, a cluster of four islands among those called the Friendly Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean: they are fertile and well cultivated, and the inhabitants hospitable. They lie about *Long.* 185. 36. to 185. 45. E. *Lat.* 19. 39. to 19. 53. S.

Hapajersfin, a town of Sweden, in East Bothnia. 30 miles SSW. Brahestad.

Hapircan, a town of Chinese Tartary, in the country of Hami. 15 miles SE. Hou-patar Patchang.

Hapircan poulac, a town of Asia, in Thibet. 25 miles WNW. Orto.

Haplincourt, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. 3 miles E. Bapaume.

Happer, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Schauranpour. 24 m. SSE. Meral.

Happurg, a town of Germany, in the territory of Nuremberg. 3 m. SE. Herrsbruck.

Hapsel, or *Hapsula*, see *Gapsal*.

Hapsburg, see *Habsburg*.

Hara, a river of Chinese Tartary, which runs into the Orgon, *Long.* 105. 36. E. *Lat.* 49. 35. N.

Hara, a lake of Thibet. *Long.* 97. 19. E. *Lat.* 36. 42. N.

Hara il Coma, a town of Little Bukharia. 15 miles NE. Acfu.

Harac, see *Krac*.

Haracher Hotun, a town of Thibet. 160 miles W. Tourfan. *Long.* 86. 16. E. *Lat.* 43. 4. N.

Haraker, a town of Sweden, in the province of Westmanland. 12 m. N. Westeras.

Haralepe-pai-Hotun, a town of Little Bukharia. 42 miles NE. Acfu. *Long.* 83. 40. E. *Lat.* 41. 55. N.

Hara-so, a town of Thibet. 48 miles WNW. Cha-tcheou.

Hara Palgasou, a town of Thibet. 25 miles SE. Orantchi Hotun.

Hara-toubé, a town of Thibet. 37 miles W. Hami. *Long.* 92. 44. E. *Lat.* 42. 53. N.

Haram, a small island in the Red Sea, near the coast of Arabia. *Lat.* 22. 18. N.

Haramfœe, a small island in the North sea, near the coast of Norway. *Lat.* 62. 36. N.

Haran Zicarín, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedsjas. 4 miles N. Niab.

Haratché, a river of Africa, anciently called *Savous*, which runs into the sea, 6 miles SE. Algiers.

Harbach, a town of Germany, in the principality of Würzburg. 4 miles SE. Gemunden.

Harbach, a river of Wurtemberg, which runs into the Muhr, 1 mile NW. Murrhard.

Harbaghé, a town of Nubia, on the left bank of the Nile. 63 miles N. Sennaar. *Long.* 33. 5. E. *Lat.* 14. 40. N.

Harbe, a town of Sweden, in Westmanland. 20 miles NNW. Upsal.

Harbonnières, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 15 miles E. Amiens, 12 N. Montdidier.

Harborough, or *Market-Harborough*, a town of England, in the county of Leicester, with a weekly market on Tuesday, and 1716 inhabitants: here are manufactures of tannies and lastings. 14 miles SSE. Leicester, 83 NNW. London. *Long.* 0. 56. W. *Lat.* 52. 20. N.

Harbour Island, one of the smaller Bahama islands, situated to the north of Eleuthera. *Long.* 76. 44. W. *Lat.* 25. 56. N.

Harbour Island, a small island near the coast of North-Carolina, in Pamlico Sound. *Long.* 76. 32. W. *Lat.* 34. 50. N.

Harbourg, a small island in the English Channel, near the coast of France. *Long.* 1. 59. W. *Lat.* 48. 39. N.

Harbur, a small island in the Red Sea. *Lat.* 16. 5. N.

Harburg, a town and ruined castle of Germany, in the territory of Eichsfeld. 9 miles SE. Duderstadt.

Harburg, or *Haarburg*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Oettingen-Wallerstein, on the Wernitz. 9 miles S. Oettingen, 6 SE. Nordlingen.

Harburg, or *Haarburg*, a seaport town of Germany, in the principality of Luneburg Zelle, situated on the Seeve, which runs through it into the Elbe. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in bleaching wax, refining sugar, manufacturing starch, ribbons, hats, and stockings. They send wood for building to Holland, masts, &c. which they send by means of a canal to the Elbe; seventeen barges are appropriated for this purpose, and two sail every day: passenger-boats sail from Harburg every day, with a fixed price for passengers and goods. It is defended by a fort between the town and the Elbe. In the year 1757, it was taken by the French, but retaken by the Hanoverians the same year. 7 miles S. Hamburg.

32 WNW. Luneburg. *Long.* 9. 56. E. *Lat.* 53. 28. N.

Harcas, a town of Tartary, and principal residence of the khan of the Calmucks, on the river Ili.

Harcas-koh, a mountain of Persia, in the province of Irak. 40 miles N. Com.

Harcourt, a town of France, in the department of the Eure. 12 miles NE. Bernay, 15 NW. Evreux.

Harcourt le bois Halbout, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados. 10 miles NW. Valaise, 12 S. Caen.

Hardales, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville. 10 miles SW. Antequera.

Hardan, a river of Germany, which runs into the Ilmenau, near Ultzen, in the principality of Luneburg Zelle.

Hardanger, mountains of Norway, in the province of Bergen. 60 miles E. Bergen.

Hardanger, (*Gulf of*,) a bay of the North Sea, on the coast of Norway. *Long.* 6. E. *Lat.* 59. 50. N.

Hardeberg, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Stiria. 10 miles SSW. Fridberg, 52 S. Vienna. *Long.* 15. 46. E. *Lat.* 47. 18. N.

Harde, a river of Germany, which runs into the Leine, 2 miles SE. Eimbeck.

Hardeck, a town of Hungary. 14 miles NE. Rosenburg.

Hardeck, or *Hardeggen*, a town of Austria. 7 miles W. Znaym, 40 NNW. Vienna. *Long.* 15. 42. E. *Lat.* 48. 43. N.

Hardeggen, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Calenberg, with a considerable manufacture of leather. 10 miles NW. Gottingen.

Hardehausen, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Paderborn. 5 miles NW. Warburg.

Hardeheim, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 4 miles ESE. Kirch-Lamitz.

Harden, see *Harwarden*.

Harden's Creek, a river of Kentucky, which runs into the Ohio, *Long.* 86. 56. E. *Lat.* 37. 40. N.

Hardenberg, a town of the dutchy of Berg. 13 miles ENE. Dusseldorp. *Long.* 6. 50. E. *Lat.* 51. 19. N.

Hardenberg, or *Hardenburg*, a town of Holland, in the department of Overissel, situated on the Vecht; first surrounded with walls in the year 1355, by John d'Arkel, bishop of Utrecht. 10 miles SW. Covorden. *Long.* 6. 27. E. *Lat.* 52. 37. N.

Hardens, a town of Kentucky. 82 miles WSW. Frankfort.

Hardeurwyck, or *Hardewick*, a seaport town of Holland, in the state of Guelderland, situated on the Zuyder See. It was only a village in 1229, when Otho, surnamed the Cripple, surrounded it with walls. It was formerly considered as one of the Hanse

Towns. In 1503, the whole was burned down, except five or six houses; but was soon afterwards rebuilt, and is now a populous town, with a small university, founded in 1618. It had five gates, three towards the land, and two towards the sea. In the year 1508, Charles d'Egmont, the last duke of Guelders, laid siege to it, but was at that time obliged to retire. Three years after, he took it by surprise. In 1552, it was retaken by Comte de Buren, for Charles V.; and in 1572, the Comte de Bergh took possession of it for the confederates. In 1672, the French made themselves masters of it, but abandoned it two years after; but not before they had destroyed the fortifications. In 1795, it was again taken by the French. The church of St. Martin is much admired for its tower and architecture; the Zuyder See has made considerable encroachments at different times, which obliges them to keep the town defended with dykes. 25 miles NE. Utrecht, 19 W. Deventer. *Long.* 5. 31. E. *Lat.* 52. 24. N.

Hardinghen, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. 9 miles NE. Boulogne.

Hardings, a town of Virginia. 27 miles SW. Washington.

Hardisleben, a town of Germany, in the principality of Weimar, on the Lössa. 2 miles N. Buttstadt.

Hard Labour Creek, a river of North-Carolina, which runs into the Savannah, *Long.* 83. 2. W. *Lat.* 33. 34. N.

Hardmark, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Christianland. 11 miles SSW. Christianland.

Hardoi, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 28 miles SSW. Lucknow.

Hardware River, a river of Virginia, which runs into James River, *Long.* 78. 40. W. *Lat.* 37. 40. N.

Hardeze, a town of France, in the department of the Lys. 3 miles NNE. Rousselaer.

Hardwick, a town of the state of Georgia. 19 miles SW. Savannah.

Hardwick's Island, an island in Johnstone's Strait, on the west coast of North-America; about 12 miles long from east to west, and 2 broad. *Long.* 134. 15. E. *Lat.* 50. 26. N.

Hare, an island in the North Sea, near the coast of Norway. 20 miles in circumference. *Long.* 6. 33. E. *Lat.* 62. 20. N.

Hare Bay, a bay on the east coast of Newfoundland, *Long.* 55. 40. W. *Lat.* 51. 20. N.

Hare Indians. Indians of North-America. *Long.* between 125. and 130. W. *Lat.* 66. 50. N.

Hare Island, a small island near the coast of Norway. *Lat.* 62. 24. N.

Haren, a river of Germany, which joins the Hunte, at Oldenburg.

Harench, see *Arech*.

Harene, a town of Sweden, in West Gothland. 36 miles NE. Gotheburg.

Harfan, a town of Hungary. 4 miles SE. Siclos.

Harfleur, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine. The prosperity of Havre de Grace ruined this port; the harbour is filled up, and only fit for boats. It is situated on the side of a hill, on a small river, near the Seine. It was taken by the English in the years 1415 and 1440. The number of inhabitants is about 2400. 4 miles E. Havre; 2 S. Montivillers. *Long.* 8. 17. E. *Lat.* 49. 30. N.

Harg, a seaport of Sweden, in the province of Upland. 30 miles NE. Upsal.

Hargenow, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenburg. 10 m. SW. Schwerin.

Hargia, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hadramaut, on the coast. 60 miles ENE. Aden.

Hargur, a town of Hindoostan, in Benares. 10 miles E. Bidzigur.

Harria, a town of Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile. 14 miles SE. Achmim.

Harria, a town of the island of Lancerotta. 5 miles ESE. Cayes.

Harjavalda, a town of Sweden, in the government of Abo. 15 m. SSE. Biorneborg.

Harjedalen, or **Herjedalen**, a province of Sweden, in the division called Nordland, incorporated with the Swedish dominions in the year 1645; bounded on the north by Jemtland, on the east by Helsingland, on the south-west by Dalecarlia, and on the north-west by Norway. It is about 100 miles in length, and from 40 to 50 in breadth. It abounds in mines and woods; and consequently agriculture is not much practised here. Its pastures, however, are so excellent, that the inhabitants carry on a very advantageous trade in horned cattle. Its rivers and lakes, like all the rest in the country, abound with fish. The inhabitants subsist by grazing, hunting, and fishing; and sell a great quantity of cheese, which is much esteemed. They maintain no soldiers in this province; and several places among the mountains are inhabited by Lappers.

Haring, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Brixen. 6 miles SSW. Brixen.

Harir, a town of Nubia, on the right bank of the Nile. 25 miles E. Dongola. *Long.* 32. 34. E. *Lat.* 19. 20. N.

Harir, a town of Curdistan. 9 m. E. Erbil.

Harju, a town of Sweden, in the government of Abo. 54 miles E. Biorneborg.

Harko, a small island of Sweden, in the north part of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 24. 49. E. *Lat.* 65. 27. N.

Harlamil, an islet or rock near the south-east coast of North Uist. *Long.* 7. 20. W. *Lat.* 57. 4. N.

Harlach, a town of Germany, in the margrave of Anspach. 8 m. ENE. Schwabach.

Harle, a river of Silesia, in the principality of Wolau, which runs into the river Bartsch, 1 mile E. Herinfstadt.

Harle, a river of East Friesland, which rises 3 miles SSW. Wittmund, and runs into the sea, 8 miles north of that town.

Harlebeck, a town of France, in the department of the Lys, on the Lys. 4 miles NE. Courtray.

Harlech, or *Harlich*, a town of Wales, in the county of Merioneth, with a weekly market on Saturday; remarkable only for a castle, which is seated on a lofty rock, above an extensive marsh, near the Irish sea. The present castle was built by Edward I. In the year 1462, Margaret of Anjou, queen of Henry VI. retired thither, after the unfortunate battle of Northampton, whence, after a short stay, she fled to Scotland. In 1468, this castle was held by a brave Welchman for the house of Lancaster, and surrendered to the Earl of Pembroke on honourable terms. 24 miles S. Caernarvon, 223 NW. London. *Long.* 4. 14. W. *Lat.* 52. 48. N.

Harlein, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wurzburg. 4 m. W. Gerolzhofen.

Harlem, see *Haerlem*.

Harlev, see *Hirlau*.

Harleston, a town of England, in the county of Norfolk, with a weekly market on Wednesday. 17 m. S. Norwich, 100 NNE. London. *Long.* 1. 17. E. *Lat.* 52. 28. N.

Harlia, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda. 40 miles ESE. Hydrabad.

Harling, (*East*), a town of England, in Norfolk, with a market on Tuesday, and 674 inhabitants. 21 miles SW. Norwich, 90 NNE. London. *Long.* 0. 55. E. *Lat.* 52. 26. N.

Harlingen, a seaport town of Holland, in the state of Friesland, on the Zuyder See. In the year 1496, the inhabitants of Groningen built a castle here; and fourteen years afterwards Albert duke of Saxony built another, stronger than the first. It is not exactly known when it was surrounded with walls: but certain it is, that in the years 1543, and 1579, the city was considerably enlarged by the care of William prince of Orange. This place is now very well fortified, and naturally strong; the adjacent country being very easily laid under water. There have been some dykes raised here to stop the fury of the waves. The city is square, the streets handsome, straight, and clean, with canals in the middle of them. It is adorned with five gates, four towards the land, and one towards the sea. Though the harbour be large and much frequented, yet by reason of the sands that lie before it, vessels of great burden must either lie off at a great distance at sea, or unload part of their

cargo before they can get in. Their chief trade consists in making sails, in importing and exporting corn, pitch, tar, fir-trees, and deals. This city has a grammar-school and two hospitals. The adjacent country yields abundance of corn, pasture, and other necessaries for life. 14 m. W. Lewarden. *Long.* 5. 22. E. *Lat.* 53. 11. N.

Harlunga, a town of Sweden, in West Gothland. 41 miles NE. Gotheborg.

Harlosf, a river of Germany, which rises about four miles east of Laubach, and runs into the Nidda near Staden.

Harlow, a town of England, in Essex. 24 miles E. London.

Harna, a town of Sweden, in East Bothnia. 38 miles ENE. Wasa.

Harmanger, a town of Sweden, in Hel-singland. 12 miles N. Hudwickswall.

Harmansfort, a town of the dutchy of Sibiria. 2 miles SE. Gratz.

Harman's Run, a river of Virginia, which runs into the Ohio, *Long.* 80. 40. W. *Lat.* 40. 22. N.

Harmin, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hadramaut, on the coast. 130 m. NNE. Hafec.

Harmony, a town of Pennsylvania. 124 miles N. Philadelphia.

Harnad, a town of Hungary. 12 miles ENE. Erlau.

Harnad, a river of Hungary, which runs into the Theyse, 10 miles SW. Tokay.

Harnad Nemeli, a town of Hungary. 16 miles W. Tokay.

Harnas, a small island on the west side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 17. 12. E. *Lat.* 60. 40. N.

Harnit, or *Arme*, a small island in the English Channel, about two miles from the island of Guernsey, and one from Sark.

Haro, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the Ebro, surrounded with walls. It is situated in a fertile country, and contains 700 families, three parishes, and a convent. 32 miles NE. Burgos, 7 N. Calzada.

Haroe, a small island in the North sea, near the coast of Norway. *Lat.* 62. 52. N.

Harsoerfrest, a small island in the North sea, near the coast of Norway. *Lat.* 70. 20. N.

Harold, a town of England, in Bedfordshire. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 763; of whom 423 were employed in trade and manufactures. 7 m. W. Bedford.

Haron-adab, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 30 miles W. Kirmanshah.

Haronia, a town of the Arabian Irak. 45 miles N. Bagdad.

Harcue, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte. 3 miles E. Vezelize, 13 SW. Luneville.

Harcuc, a fortress of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. In 1482, it was taken by Timur Bec. 20 miles NW. Sebaste.

Harowly, a town of Hindoostan, in the subah of Delhi. 24 miles NW. Coel.

Harp Island, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, so named from its figure by Monf. Bougainville in 1768. It was inhabited. *Long.* 140. W. *Lat.* 18. S.

Harparren, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées. 9 miles SE. Bayonne, 7 E. Ustaritz.

Harpath, a river of United America, in the Tennesse government, which runs into the Cumberland river, 14 m. SE. Clarksville.

Harponelly, a town of Hindoostan, and capital of a circar of the same name, in Myfore. 65 miles NNE. Bednore, 152 NNW. Seringapatam. *Long.* 75. 28. E. *Lat.* 14. 40. N.

Harponelly, a circar of Hindoostan, in Myfore, bounded on the north by Sanore, on the east by Chitteldroog, on the south by Bednore, and on the west by Canara; about 120 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. Harponelly is the capital. After the death of Tippoo, it was surrendered to the Mahrattas.

Harpsede, a town of Germany, in the county of Hoya. 22 miles WNW. Hoya.

Harra, a town of Persia, in the province of Segestan. 105 miles WNW. Zareng.

Harrad, a town of Arabia Felix, in the province of Yemen. 24 miles S. Abu-Arifch.

Harra, see *Heren*.

Harrafaleet Bay, a bay of America, on the coast of Maine. *Long.* 70. 3. W. *Lat.* 43. 48. N.

Harrafi, a town of Austria. 4 m. S. Laab.

Hurrat, a river of Asia, which rises from a lake near Belur, in Great Bukharia, and being joined by several smaller streams, passes by Badakshan, &c. to Termed, where it takes the name of Jihon or Amu.

Harricana-w, a river of Canada, which runs into Hannah bay, *Long.* 79. 50. W. *Lat.* 51. 10. N.

Harrickunder, a town of Hindoostan, in Baglana. 21 miles WNW. Junere

Harriergunge, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 23 miles NE. Saferam. *Long.* 84. 31. E. *Lat.* 25. 5. N.

Harriorpour, a town of Hindoostan, and capital of the circar of Mohurbunge, in Orissa. 91 miles NNE. Cattack, 105 WSW. Calcutta. *Long.* 86. 13. E. *Lat.* 21. 53. N.

Harriorpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 26 miles W. Fyzabad.

Harriorpour, a town of Mocaampour. 15 miles S. Mocaampour.

Harris, a peninsula of Scotland, joined to what is called the Island of Lewis by a narrow isthmus. The country is wild, and in general uncultivated. The high lands are mostly covered with heath: there is plenty of game, and the lochs and bays on the coast abound with fish. In 1801, the population was 2996. *Long.* 6. 54. W. *Lat.* 57. 57. N.

Harrisburgh, a town in North-Carolina. 47 miles W. Halifax.

Harrisburgh, or *Louisburgh*, a town of Pennsylvania. 80 miles W. Philadelphia. *Long.* 76. 53. W. *Lat.* 40. 17. N.

Harrodsburgh, or *Harrods town*, a town of United America, in the state of Kentucky. 25 miles SW. Lexington. *Long.* 85. 22. W. *Lat.* 37. 50. N.

Harrod's Creek, a river of Kentucky, which runs into the Ohio, *Long.* 86. 2. W. *Lat.* 38. 11. N.

Harrow on the Hill, a village of England, in the county of Middlesex, formerly a market-town. Here is a school of considerable repute, founded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth by John Lyon of Preston, a neighbouring hamlet. The statutes were drawn up by the founder, and archery was enjoined among the amusements: and it was formerly the custom to have a public exhibition annually on the first of August; when the best marksman was rewarded with a silver arrow. 10 miles NW. London.

Harrogate, a village of England, in the county of York, celebrated for its medicinal springs. 3 miles W. Knaresborough, 208 N. London.

Harry Island, an island of the Atlantic, near the mouth of the Santee river, on the coast of South-Carolina. *Long.* 79. 12. W. *Lat.* 33. 10. N.

Harso, a town of Sweden, in Westmanland. 35 miles NE. Westeralsh.

Harshgoone, a bay on the coast of Algiers, between Cape Figalo and Cape Hone.

Harstorf, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Bamberg. 15 m. NNE. Bamberg.

Harskirch, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre. 30 miles SW. Deux Ponts, 48 WSW. Landau.

Harsla, a town of Sweden, in West Gothland. 5 miles W. Uddevalla.

Harleben, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Halberstadt. 3 m. SE. Halberstadt.

Harso, a small island in the Baltic, near the coast of Sweden. *Long.* 17. 16. E. *Lat.* 58. 44. N.

Harisji, a town of Hindoostan. 28 miles S. Delhi.

Hartensdorf, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Erzgebürg. 4 m. ESE. Zwickau.

Hartenslain, a town of Austria. 12 miles W. Crems.

Hartenslein, a town of Saxony, in the lordship of Schonberg. 6 m. SE. Zwickau, 18 E. Greitz.

Hartfield, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Peebles, on the confines of Dumfriesshire, about 2916 feet above the level of the sea.

Hartford, see *Hertford*.

Hartford, a town of the state of Vermont, 8 miles NW. Vermont.

Hartford, a town of the state of Connecticut, first built in 1629, situated on the river Connecticut. 76 miles WSW. Boston, 90 NE. New-York. *Long.* 72. 35. W. *Lat.* 41. 50. N.

Hartford, a town of North-Carolina, on the Perquimins. 45 miles E. Halifax, 60 NNE. Newbern. *Long.* 76. 43. W. *Lat.* 36. 15. N.

Hartford, (*East*), a town of the state of Connecticut, situated on the east side of the river Connecticut. 3 miles SSE. Hartford.

Harttha, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Leipfic. 22 miles SE. Leipfic, 30 W. Dresden. *Long.* 12. 50. E. *Lat.* 51. 6. N.

Hartham, a town of Austria. 4 miles E. Efferding.

Hartbau, a town of Saxony, in the marggravate of Meissen. 3 miles W. Bischoffswerda.

Harting, a town of England, in the county of Norfolk, with a market on Tuesday. 21 miles SW. Norfolk, 88 NNE. London.

Hartheim, a town of Germany, in the county of Wertheim. 12 miles S. Wertheim, 28 SW. Wurzburg.

Hartland, a fishing town of England, in the county of Devon, in the Bristol Channel, near the borders of Cornwall, with a weekly market on Saturday, and 1546 inhabitants. 14 miles W. Bideford, 213 W. London.

Hartland Point, a cape of England, on the north-west coast of the county of Devon, in the Bristol Channel. *Long.* 4. 26. W. *Lat.* 51. N.

Hartlebury, a village of England, in Worcesterhire, where the bishop has a palace. 10 miles N. Worcester.

Hartlepool, a seaport town of England, on the east coast, in the county of Durham, with a harbour for small vessels; a member of the port of Newcastle. It is situated on a promontory almost surrounded by the German Ocean, and was at one time strongly fortified both by art and nature; and within the walls was a basin, which served as a harbour, in which vessels lay fully defended from storms, and chains thrown across could prevent the approach of an enemy; but this is now choked up, and rendered unserviceable by mud and filth. In the reign of Edward III. it furnished the royal navy with five ships, and those not inconsiderable ones, at least for that period. It is now a considerable fishing town; and light colliers find a secure road when not able to reach Newcastle, Shields, or Sunderland. Coals and lime form the principal exports. Of late years it has been much frequented by company, for the purpose of sea-bathing; and by some invalids on account of a mineral spring. It was incorporated by King John, and is governed by a mayor and alderman. The market is held on Saturday. In 1801,

the number of inhabitants was 993, chiefly employed in trade and manufactures. 10 miles N. Stockton, 254 N. London. *Long.* 1. 16. W. *Lat.* 54. 48. N.

Hartley, a river of England, in the county of Northumberland, which runs into the Tyne, 3 miles S. Haltwezel.

Hartley, a seaport of England, on the east coast of the county of Northumberland, with a good and convenient harbour, in which vessels may lie secure. The exports in the year 1776, were 70,000 dozen bottles, 300 tons of salt, and 100 tons of copperas, manufactured in the place; 18,000 chaldrons of coals. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1639. 12 miles NE. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 283 N. London. *Long.* 1. 3. W. *Lat.* 55. 6. N.

Hartmanitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachim. 4 miles S. Schuttenhofen.

Hartmanshof, a town of Germany, in the territory of Nuremberg. 6 miles E. Herrbruck.

Hardfane Broad Law, a mountain of Scotland, in Peebleshire, on the borders of the county of Dumfries, about 2850 feet in height.

Harty, a small island at the south-east extremity of the island of Shepey, from which it is separated by a narrow channel, and from the main land of the county of Kent, by the Swale. It is entirely pasture land, and maintains about 4000 sheep. It is a parish, and contains a church. There is a ferry across the Swale a little to the north of Faversham.

Hartzeroth, a town of France, in the department of the Sarre. 8 miles NE. Treves.

Hartzgerode, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anhalt Bernburg, situated near the Hartz Mountain; the houses and walls are built of a motley kind of marble; it has a mine office and castle. 24 miles SW. Bernburg, 44 WSW. Dessau. *Long.* 11. 20. E. *Lat.* 51. 40. N.

Hartzigroda, a town of Germany, in the county of Mansfeld. 2 miles W. Hettstadt.

Harva, a town of Sweden, in West Gothland. 15 miles E. Gotheborg.

Harun, a town of Persia, in Segestan. 15 miles SW. Zareng.

Harvey's Island, an island in the Southern Pacific Ocean, composed of three or four small islands, united together by rocks, covered by the sea, the whole about 20 miles in circumference, discovered by Capt. Cook in 1773. *Long.* 158. 48. W. *Lat.* 19. 18. S.

Harvey's Point, a cape on the coast of North-Carolina, in Albemarle Sound. *Long.* 76. 34. W. *Lat.* 36. 6. N.

Harutsch, a mountainous district of Africa, in the road from Augela to Temissa, and divided into two, known by the names of

Black and White Harutfeh. The mountainous desert of Harutfeh, says Mr. Horneman, is the most remarkable region that came within the scope of my observation during this journey (to Mourzouk;) its extent has been stated to me at seven days' journey over from north to south; and at five days from east to west; but in a subsequent voyage from Pezzan to Tripoly, I fell in again with a branch or tract of the Harutfeh, and was there told that it yet extended farther to the west. At Mourzouk I was informed of black mountains on the road leading southward to Bornou, on whose heights the climate was of very cold temperature, and whence the people of Mourzouk get their iron; and I conjecture that such mountainous tract may be a further branch of the Harutfeh. The rugged, broken, and altogether wild and terrific scene which this desert tract affords, leads strongly to the supposition, that its surface at some period took its present convulsed form and appearance from a volcanic revolution: its inequalities of ground are no where of great altitude. The general face of the country shews continued ranges of hills running in various directions, rising from eight to twelve feet only above the level of the intermediate ground; and between which branches, on perfect flats, and without any gradual ascent of base or foreground, rise up insulated mountains, whose sides are exceeding steep from the very base. The stoney substance of which the mass of these mountains consists, varies in colour and density, being in some parts heavy and compact, in others, having small holes and cavities. These species of stone are intermingled, and I could not discover in either any extraneous matter or substance. Contiguous to the Harutfeh-el-assuat, or Black Harutfeh, (*Alons Ater* of Pliny,) lies the White Harutfeh, or Harutfeh-el-abiat. The country denoted by this appellation is a vast plain, interspersed with mounds or isolated hills, and spreads to the mountains rising towards Pezzan. The stones covering the surface of this plain have the appearance of being glazed, and so too every other substance, and even the rocks which occasionally rise or project from the level. Among the stones are found fragments of large petrified marine animals; but mostly shells closed up and isolated: these shells struck, or thrown forcibly on others, give a shrill sound, and the fracture presents a vitreous appearance. The low, bare, calcareous hills which border the plain, are by the Arabs comprised in the Harutfeh-el-abiat, but they are of a nature very different. Of all that I have seen, this range of hills contains the most petrifications; they consist of conchs, snail-shells, fish, and other marine substances. I found heads of fish that would be a full burthen for one man to

carry. In the adjacent vallies are shells in great number, of the same kind as those found on the great plain, and which have the appearance of being glazed.

Harwich, a seaport town of England, in the county of Essex, situated at the mouths of the Stour and Orwell, where they unite and form a large bay, soon after falling into the German Ocean by a strait near three miles wide at high water, but not in every part deep enough for ships of burden; the east side is defended by Langard fort. Harwich was formerly fortified, but in the reign of Charles I. the fortifications were demolished. It is not large but populous, and being the chief port for packets to Holland, is a place of considerable trade; and many vessels are employed in the North sea fishery; and the harbour, independent of the bay, is safe and convenient. Here is a very good dock-yard for building ships; and great conveniencies erected here for sea-bathing, both hot and cold. It is a borough town, sends two members to parliament; and is governed by a mayor and aldermen. Here are two markets weekly, on Tuesday and Friday; and in time of peace packets sail regularly, if wind and weather do not prevent, every Wednesday and Saturday, with the mail to Helvoetsluys, a passage of about 90 miles. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 2761. 72 miles NE. London. *Long.* 1. 7. E. *Lat.* 51. 56. N.

Harwich, a town of the state of Massachusetts, situated in Barnstable Bay. *Long.* 70. 5. W. *Lat.* 41. 43. N.

Harwich, a town of the state of Vermont. 25 miles N. Bennington.

Harwington, a town of the state of Connecticut. 18 miles W. Hartford.

Harwood, a township of Lancashire. In 1801, the population was 1281, of whom 830 were employed in trade and manufactures. 6 miles N. Manchester.

Harwood, Great, a township of Lancashire. In 1801, the population was 1659, of whom 985 were employed in manufactures. 4 miles N. Blackburn.

Harwood's Island, a small island in the gulf of Georgia, about three miles from Point Marshal, on the north coast of the island of Faida. Between the island and Cape Marshal are some rocky islands and sunken rocks. *Long.* 235. 46. E. *Lat.* 49. 50. N.

Hartz, or *Harz*, a forest and mountain in Germany, extending from the bailiwick of Landgelsheim, in the principality of Wolfenbutel, and the county of Goslar, thro' the east part of the principality of Grubenhagen, a part of the county of Wernigerode, and the principality of Blankenburg; to the counties of Hohnstein and Stollberg, as far as Hartzgerode, in the principality of Anhalt, being

in length 48 miles, and in breadth about 20. The air is here so cold, that the winters usually last one half of the year. The rains, snows, and fogs, are also more frequent than in the levels around it; yet those who live and transact their business above ground, and not in the mines and forges, arrive to as great an age as the inhabitants of the levels. Tillage and the cultivation of fruits turn to no account here, the product seldom ripening, so that the whole harvest consists of good hay. The forest which covers the mountain consists one third of hard wood, namely, of oak, beech, ash, aspen, alder, birch, &c. and two-thirds soft wood, among which are firs and pines. The abundance of timber, though in itself of great importance, yet is the more valuable here, as without it the mines and forges could not subsist. The minerals found here are yellow oker, vitriol, salt-petre, sulphur, lapis calaminaris, and zink; together with cobalt, for the making of powder-blue, lead, borax, iron, copper, brass, silver, and some gold. The Harz being divided into Upper and Lower; the mine works in it are distinguished by the like divisions. According to the tenor of an agreement concluded in 1635, and the convention of Hildesheim, made in 1649, between the electoral house and that of the prince, the former possesses four-sevenths, and the latter three, with venery and mastage to a certain degree throughout the whole tract thus held in common; and to which belongs the salt-works near Harzburg. The whole Harz yields annually about 1,172,733 rix-dollars, of which, to the value of 2,880, is gold, which is coined into ducats, and 802,860 silver; and after a deduction of all charges, the surplus or neat profit arising from it amounts to 425,274 rix-dollars. The sovereigns purchase the products of these mine-works at a certain rate, of the proprietors or overseers. The silver is coined immediately on the Harz. The other products the mine-offices at Hanover and Wolfenbittel take at a stipulated price; making their returns in tallow, leather, and other necessities for the mine-works, which are furnished at a certain rate. The inhabitants of the Harz are composed of miners, labourers in the melting-houses, wood-hewers, carriers, and the sovereign's officers and servants; together with ministers, school-masters, artificers, handicraftsmen, and tradesmen. These neither pay licence or contribution money; the only impost levied on them being that whereby in the towns the owner of every house is taxed in one rix-dollar, and a lodger and a mine officer in half a one, with a small excise on beer imported there. But this is again applied to the mining, and benefit of the miners and labourers in the smelting house.

Häs, a town of Arabia Felix, in the province of Yemco, capital of a district, and residence of a Dola. 40 miles N. Mocha. Long. 43. 25. E. Lat. 14. 58. N.

Hafab, a town of Candahar, in the province of Gaur, near the Beles river. 80 miles NW Candahar, 25 SW. Gaur.

Hafakli, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 5 miles NW. Beitheri.

Hafani a small island in the Red sea, near the coast of Arabia. Long. 24. 54. N.

Hafanika, a town of Turkish Armenia. 15 miles SE. Erzerum.

Hafau, a town of the duchy of Courland, 6 miles W. Piltu.

Hafax, a town of the duchy of Courland, at the mouth of a river which runs into the Baltic, 8 miles SSW. Windaw, 20 NW. Goldingen.

Hafbain, or *Hafbin*, an ancient county of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, united in the year 1040 to the bishopric of Liege, now a part of France. Viset and St. Tron were the principal towns.

Hafberg, or *Hausberg*, a ciudel of Carniola. 3 miles NNW. Cirknitz.

Hafbergen, a town of Germany, in the county of Delmenhorst. 3 miles NNE. Delmenhorst.

Harbet, a town of Egypt, on the east side of the Nile, opposite Rosetta.

Harbo, a town of Bengal. 45 miles NW. Ramgur.

Hafgar, or *Hafgar Hatan*, a town of Chinese Tartary. 1310 miles W. Peking. Long. 81. 46. E. Lat. 39. 34. N.

Hascara, a town of Morocco. 85 miles N. Morocco.

Hastmir, one of the smaller Shetland islands of Scotland, between Fidar and Yell. Long. 1. 13. W. Lat. 60. 56. N.

Hase, a river of Germany, which rises near Brinke, in the bishopric of Osnabruck; passes by Osnabruck, Bramche, Quakenburg, Haffelin, &c. and runs into the Ems at Meppen.

Hasek, a town of Persia, in the province of Kerman. 40 miles SE. Kabis.

Hasek, or *Hasek*, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hadramaut. 684 miles ENE. Mocha. 264 NE. Fartach.

Hasel, a river of Germany, which runs into the Werra, 2 miles SE. Meiningen, in the county of Henneberg.

Hasel, one of the smaller Hebrides, near the south coast of Egg. Long. 6. 3. W. Lat. 56. 51. N.

Haselberg, a town of Prussia, in the circle of Narangen. 24 miles S. Brandeburg.

Haseldorp, a town of the duchy of Holstein. 9 miles W. Pinnenberg.

Haseloch, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre. 12 miles SW. Mannheim, 8 NNE. Landau.

Hafeloch, a town of Germany, in the county of Wertheim. 2 miles WSW. Wertheim.

Hafseke, a small island of Denmark, in the Cattegat. 12 miles from the island of Zealand. *Long.* 11. 45. *E. Lat.* 56. 11. N.

Hafslunen, or *Hafslene*, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Munster. 7 miles E. Meppen.

Hafen, a town of Prussia, in the province of Natangen. 20 miles ESE. Angerburg.

Hafenaorff, a town of Austria. 8 miles WSW. Tulln.

Haser, a town of Egypt. 13 miles SE. Tineh.

Hasfurt, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wurzburg. 12 miles E. Schweinfurt, 16 WNW. Ratibon.

Hasjo, a town of Sweden, in Medelpadia. 13 miles SW. Hernoland.

Haslach, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine. 18 miles W. Strasburg.

Haslach, a town of Austria. 6 miles SE. Aigen.

Haslach, a town of Germany, in the lordship of Haufen, on the Kinzig. 18 miles NNE. Friburg, 10 SSE. Preudenstadt.

Haslau, see *Hasel*.

Haslabch, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wurzburg. 6 miles NE. Schweinfurt.

Hasled, a town of Sweden, in the province of West Gothland. 69 m. NE. Uddevalla.

Haslemere, a town of England, in the county of Surrey, with a weekly market on Tuesday. It is said formerly to have had seven parish churches; but it is now very much reduced: it is however a borough, and sends two members to parliament. 19 miles N. Chichester, 42 SSW. London. *Long.* 0. 38. W. *Lat.* 51. 1. N.

Hasli, a district of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne, situated in a charming valley, south-east of the lake of Brienz, and watered by the Aar, and several smaller streams. The inhabitants put themselves under the protection of the Bernois, in the year 1333; they are numerous, stout, well-made, and warlike, and the women in general handsome. The principal riches consist in the sale of cheese, of which they send great quantities to Italy. Meyringen is the chief town.

Haslingden, a town of England, in the county of Lancaster, with a weekly market on Wednesday. In 1801, the population was 4040, of which 2425 were employed in trade and manufactures. 7 miles ESE. Blackburn, 190 NNW. London. *Long.* 2. 16. W. *Lat.* 53. 41. N.

Hasparan, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées. 7 miles SE. Bayonne.

Haspres, a town of France, in the department of the North. 8 m. SSW. Valenciennes.

Hassa, a town of Nubia. 10 m. N. Goos.

Hassla, El, see *Lactsa*.

Hassada, a town of Bengal. 20 miles E.

Kishenagar.

Hassan, a town of Africa, on the coast of Tripoli. *Long.* 16. 18. E. *Lat.* 31. N.

Hassan, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 80 miles NNE. Hamadan.

Hassan Cala, a fortress of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Erzerum, situated between mountains, which are covered with snow eight months of the year. 70 miles ENE. Erzerum.

Hassan Pacha Palanka, a town of European Turkey, in Servia. 60 miles NNE. Novibasar.

Hassan Chilibec, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Sivas. 32 m. E. Sivas.

Hassiah, a town of Syria, in the pachalic of Damascus, governed by an aga. 20 m. S. Hems, 52 NE. Damascus.

Hassel, or *Haslau*, a town of Germany, in the county of Hanau Munzenberg. 11 m. E. Hanau, 1 S. Gelnhausen.

Hassela, a town of Sweden, in the province of Helingland. 26 miles NW. Hudwicksal.

Hasselan, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz. 7 miles NNW. Eger.

Hasselbach, a river of Saxony, which runs into the Elbe, 1 mile W. Zeitz in Thuringia.

Hasselberg, a town of the dutchy of Holstein. 3 miles N. Neustadt.

Hasselselde, a town of Germany, in the principality of Blankenberg. 11 miles S. Blankenberg.

Hasselse, a small island of Denmark, between Laaland and Falster. *Long.* 11. 54. E. *Lat.* 54. 44. N.

Hassels, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 3 miles NW. Smalkalden.

Hasselt, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Meuse, situated on the river Demer, which divides it into two parts, one of which is in the county of Campine, the other in Looz. Arnold comte of Chini and Looz first surrounded it with walls, and gave it the privileges of a city. In the year 1567, the inhabitants revolted against the Bishop of Liege, and received the rebels, with a minister of the reformed religion, named Herman de Swol, who converting others, they maltreated the ecclesiastics, pillaged the churches, and broke the images in pieces. The bishop Gerard de Groefbeck, not being able to bring them back to obedience by good words, laid siege to the town, and compelled them to surrender, on the condition that the Roman Catholic religion should be re-established, and that the inhabitants should for the future keep a

strong garrison at their own expence. 16 miles NNW. Liege. *Long.* 5. 23. E. *Lat.* 50. 56. N.

Hasselt, a town of Holland, in Overissel, situated on the Vecht. In the year 1654, there happened a quarrel between the inhabitants of Deventer on one side, and those of Campen and Zwol on the other, in which Hasselt was besieged and taken by the latter, for taking part with Deventer; but in about three years the differences were adjusted by the mediation of the states of Holland. The town is small but handsome, and endowed with many privileges by its ancient lords, the bishops of Utrecht, and confirmed by the emperor Charles V. in 1527. Its magistrates are four echevins and four counsellors, changed every year. 10 miles E. Campen. *Long.* 6. 1. E. *Lat.* 52. 38. N.

Hasseltwick, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Drontheim. 18 miles NNW. Drontheim.

Hassengherd, a town of Grand Bukharia. 20 miles N. Termed.

Hassengur, a town of Hindoostan, in Balogistan. 21 miles SE. Dadari.

Hassenheim, a town of Prussia. 30 miles S. Heilsberg.

Hasserode, a town of Germany, in the county of Wernigerode. 3 miles S. Wernigerode.

Hassfurt, a town of Germany, in Franconia, and bishopric of Wurzburg. 29 miles ENE. Wurzburg, 17 NW. Bamberg. *Long.* 10. 35. E. *Lat.* 50. 3. N.

Hassi, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia. 56 miles NNW. Akrida.

Hasslach, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Bamberg. 24 miles NNE. Bamberg.

Hasslach Burg, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Bamberg. 16 miles SW. Bamberg.

Hassleben, a town of Thuringia. 3 miles N. Erlurt.

Hassøe, a small island in the Baltic, near the coast of Laaland. *Long.* 11. 18. E. *Lat.* 54. 55. N.

Hassatt, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine. 5 m. S. Colmar.

Hastee's Ground, rocks in the Cattegat, about 12 miles N. Zealand. *Long.* 11. 45. E. *Lat.* 56. 11. N.

Hastenbeck, a town of the principality of Calenberg, near which the French, under the command of the Marechal d'Estrees, gained a victory over the Duke of Cumberland in the year 1757. 5 miles SE. Hameln.

Hastings, a town of England, in the county of Suffex, and the first of those called the *Cinque Ports*; said to have been so called from one Hastings a Dane, who landed here to pillage the country, and built a fort

to secure his retreat. The harbour, formerly of considerable consequence, is now only an indifferent road for small vessels, having been ruined by storms, like the port of Winchelsea. As chief of the Cinque-ports, it was obliged to provide 21 vessels for the king's service, on forty days notice, with provisions, arms, and men, fit for warlike service, and to continue a fortnight at their own charge; if at the end of that time their farther service was required, the expences were defrayed by the crown. Hastings contains three parishes, but only two churches; the number of houses is about 600, and the inhabitants 2982. This port received charters from Edward the Confessor, William I. Charles II. and several other of our kings; and has sent members to parliament ever since the reign of Edward III. There is a considerable fishery carried on here, particularly of herrings and mackarel, and several boys trade regularly to and from London. There are two markets weekly, on Wednesday and Saturday. In the year 1066, a battle was fought near this town, between Harold II. king of England, and William duke of Normandy, in which the former lost his life and kingdom. There fell of the Normans near 15,000 men; and a much greater number of the English. William, surnamed the Conqueror, was soon after acknowledged, and crowned king of England; and introduced a memorable epoch in the annals of the country. 40 miles E. Brighthelmston, 64 SE. London. *Long.* c. 34. E. *Lat.* 50. 50. N.

Hastings, a town of France, in the department of the Landes. 10 miles S. Dax.

Hasting's Bay, a bay on the north-east coast of the island of St. Matthew, in the Mergui Archipelago. This harbour was discovered by Captain Forrest, in the year 1783, and by him called one of the finest harbours in the world.

Hasting's Island, an island in the Mergui Archipelago, near the north coast of the island of St. Matthew, about four miles in length, and two in its widest part. *Lat.* 10. 6. N.

Hastopetschky, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau. 14 miles E. Prerau.

Hata Hotun, a town of Chinese Tartary. *Long.* 124. 19. E. *Lat.* 42. 35. N.

Hat Key, a small island in the bay of Honduras, near the coast of Yucatan. *Long.* 88. 6. W. *Lat.* 17. 4. N.

Hataiban Kiamen, a post of Chinese Tartary. 35 miles SW. Taicicar Hotun.

Hatamtam, a town of Chinese Tartary. 37 miles E. Hami Hotun. *Long.* 93. 26. E. *Lat.* 42. 56. N.

Hatborough, a town of Pennsylvania. 12 miles NNE. Philadelphia.

Hatcha Hollowaggy, a river of West Flo-

ida, which runs into the gulf of Mexico. *Long.* 84. 10. *W. Lat.* 29. 54. N.

Hatchy, a river of America, which runs into the Mississippi, *Long.* 90. 28. *W. Lat.* 35. 5. N.

Hatder, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Mosul. 20 m. NW. Tecrit.

Hateoul, a town of Asia. 15 miles S. Mocaumpour.

Hatfield, or *Hatfield Woodhouse*, a village of England, in the county of York, anciently called *Haethfelth*. In the year 933, a battle was fought here between Edwyn, the first Christian king of Northumberland, and Cadwalla king of the Britons, assisted by Penda king of Mercia, in which Edwyn and his son Offrid were both slain. At this place William of Hatfield, son of Edward III. was born in 1335. Hatfield Chase, the largest in England, contained within its limits 180,000 acres. 10 m. N. Bawtry.

Hatfield, or *Bishop's Hatfield*, a town of England, in the county of Herts. It takes the latter name from having once belonged to the bishops of Ely, who had a palace here, which, with the manor, became alienated to the crown in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who occasionally resided here, and was hence conducted to be crowned at London. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 2442. Here is a weekly market on Thursday. 7 miles WSW. Hertford, 19 N. London. *Long.* 0. 13. *W. Lat.* 51. 47. N.

Hatfield, a town of the state of Massachusetts. 4 miles S. Deerfield.

Hatfield Broad Oak, or *King's Hatfield*, a town of England, in the county of Essex, with 1436 inhabitants. 8 miles SW. Dunmow, 29 NNE. London.

Hatherly, or *Hatherleigh*, a town of England, in the county of Devon, situated near the conflux of the Towridge and Ock, with a considerable woollen manufacture. It has two markets weekly, on Tuesday and Friday. 28 miles WNW. Exeter, 201 W. London. *Long.* 4. 10. *W. Lat.* 50. 50. N.

Hathern, a town of England, in Leicestershire, with 956 inhabitants, including 689 employed in trade and manufactures. 2 miles N. Loughborough.

Hatin, a town of Hindoostan, in Mewat. 26 miles N. Dig.

Hatleven, a small island in the North sea, near the coast of Norway. *Lat.* 61. 20. N.

Hatta, a town of Hindoostan, in Boggilund. 5 miles E. Rewah.

Hattan, a small island on the west side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 17. 30. *E. Lat.* 60. 37. N.

Hatteno, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 15 miles SE. Junagur.

Hatten, a town of Holland, in the province of Guelderland, situated on the Issel, taken by the French, in the year 1672, who

destroyed the fortifications. 13 miles N. Deventer, 9 SE. Campen.

Hatten, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine. 7 miles NE. Haguenau.

Hattenheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, situated on the Rhine. 12 miles W. Mentz.

Hatteri, a town of Hindoostan. 25 miles S. Behker.

Hatterill Mountains, a mountainous tract forming the north-east boundary of the county of Monmouth.

Hattersdorff, a town of Austria. 11 miles ESE. Laab.

Hattiah, an island of Bengal, in the mouth of the Ganges, about 14 miles long, and eight broad. *Long.* 91. *E. Lat.* 22. 34. N.

Hattingen, a town of Germany, in the county of Mark. 16 miles NE. Dusseldorp. *Long.* 7. 3. *E. Lat.* 51. 18. N.

Hattonebâtel, a town of France, in the department of the Meuse. 9 miles NE. Saint Mihiel, 14 WNW. Pont-a-Mousson.

Hattorf, a town of Germany, in the principality of Grubenhagen. 6 m. S. Osterode.

Hattumudda, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa. 32 miles SE. Boad.

Hatzany, a town of Hungary. In 1594, this place was taken from the Turks by the Imperialists under Maximilian of Austria; the conquerors committed dreadful cruelties. 20 miles NE. Buda.

Hatun, a town of Peru, in the diocese of Cusco. 85 miles S. Cusco.

Hatun Xauxa, see *Atun Xauxa*.

Hatzfeld, a town of Germany, in the principality of Upper Hesse. 19 miles SW. Waldeck, 36 SW. Cassel. *Long.* 8. 36. *E. Lat.* 50. 59. N.

Hava, a town on the south coast of the island of Ceram. *Long.* 129. 48. *E. Lat.* 3. 18. S.

Havannah, a city and seaport of the island of Cuba, situated on the north coast, founded by Diego Velasques, who conquered the island at the beginning of the 16th century, at the mouth of the river Lagida, on the west side of the harbour, with the sea in its front. The harbour is not only the best in the island, but by many esteemed the best in the world, not only on account of its strength, but because it is capable of containing commodiously 1000 ships, without either cable or anchor, there being generally six fathoms water in the bay. The entrance into the harbour is by a narrow channel, very difficult of access, and fortified strongly with platforms, works, and artillery, for half a mile, which is the length of the passage. The mouth of this channel is secured by two strong castles, one on the east side, called the Moro Fort, built in the form of a triangle, fortified with bastions, and mounted

with forty pieces of cannon, almost level with the water. On the opposite side of the channel lies another strong fort, called the Puntal, joining to the town, which is situated to the westward of the entrance of the harbour, and is surrounded by ramparts, bastions, and ditches. Besides these fortifications, there are many other forts and platforms, all of them furnished with artillery, even to profusion. In the harbour of the Havannah, the Spanish galleons and flota, containing all their American treasures, assemble, and sail from thence to Europe; of consequence this is the most populous, and richest town that the Spaniards have upon their West-India islands: and it had been always the chief care of the court of Spain to provide it with a strong garrison, commanded by the ablest officers they had in their service. The Havannah contains eleven churches and monasteries; two hospitals, &c. The churches are handsome, and richly ornamented, with a profusion of lamps, chandeliers, &c. of silver and gold. The jurisdiction of the town extends to half the island, the other half belonging to the capital, St. Jago. While the galleons lie here, a fair is held, in which great sums of money are spent, and every thing is excessively dear; but at all times the price of every necessary of life at the Havannah is extravagant, bread particularly; neither have they any great variety of fresh meat, nor is what they have of the best kinds, excepting their pork. This inconvenience is not owing to any defect in the soil of the island, but to the indolence of the Spaniards. During the war between Henry II. of France, and the emperor Charles V. it was taken and burnt by the French; and in the year 1669, it was taken by the Buccaneers, under the command of Captain Morgan. In 1762, the Havannah was taken by the English, under the command of Lord Albemarle and Admiral Sir George Pocock, together with twelve men of war, and three frigates; the Moro Fort was taken by storm, after a siege of 29 days. It was restored at the peace of Paris, in 1763. *Long.* 82. 14. W. *Lat.* 23. 12. N.

Havant, a town of England, in the county of Hants, containing about 500 houses, with a weekly market on Saturday, situated near the sea. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1670. 9 miles W. Chichester, 66 SSW. London. *Long.* 0. 58. W. *Lat.* 50. 51. N.

Haubach See, a lake of Franconia. 3 m. NNE. Konigshofen in Der Grabfeld.

Hauara, a town of Egypt. 8 miles SE. Fayoum.

Havash, or *Hawasch*, a river of Abyssinia, which runs into the Arabian sea, *Long.* 44. 55. E. *Lat.* 19. N.

Hauban, a mountain of Arabian Felix. 12 miles E. Taäa.

Haubo, a town of Sweden, in West Gothland. 7 miles NNW. Gotheborg.

Haubourdin, a town of France, in the department of the North. 3 miles SW. Lille, 14 NE. Bethune.

Haud, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen. 56 miles S. Saade.

Have, (*La*), a small island near the south-east coast of Nova-Scotia. *Long.* 64. 10. W. *Lat.* 44. 15. N.

Havel, a river which issues from a lake in the duchy of Mecklenburg, and runs into the Elbe near Werben, in the Old Mark of Brandenburg.

Havelberg, a town of Brandenburg, in the mark of Pregnitz, situated on the Havel, which surrounds and forms it into an island. It was formerly the see of a bishop, founded in the year 946, by the emperor Otho I.; but the bishop Joachim Frederic, succeeding to the electorate in the year 1598, no other bishop has been since appointed, but the chapter still continues. The principal trade is distilling brandy, and knitting stockings. Many vessels for the navigation of the Elbe are built here, and great quantities of wood are sent from hence to Hamburg. 12 miles NNE. Stendal, 48 WNW. Berlin. *Long.* 12. 17. E. *Lat.* 52. 51. N.

Hauenstein, a town of Baden, late capital of a county to which it gave name, in the Austrian Brisgau; the county contains rich mines of iron, and is divided into eight communities; the town is situated near the Rhine. 3 miles E. Laufenburg, 13 NW. Baden.

Hauenstein, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine. 10 miles W. Landau.

Havera, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 18 miles NE. Isbarte.

Hauenbach, a river of France, which runs into the Nahe at Kirn.

Haverfordwest, a town of South-Wales, in the county of Pembroke, called by the Welch *Hwlfordh*, situated on the river Dougledy. It is a place of great antiquity, and was erected into a county, by charter of Edward IV. which was confirmed by Henry VIII. and afterwards by James I.; is governed by a mayor, common council, sheriff, &c. and sends one member to parliament. It contains three parish churches within the town, with one in the suburbs, and 2380 inhabitants. The river is navigable for ships of burden, and there is a commodious quay for landing goods, and a custom-house; two markets weekly, on Tuesday and Saturday, are well supplied with provisions. Haverfordwest was formerly fortified with a rampart, and defended by a castle, which was ruined in the civil wars of the 17th century. 32 miles W. Carmarthen, 239 W. London. *Long.* 4. 58. W. *Lat.* 51. 45. N.

Haverhill, a town of United America, in Massachusetts, on the Merrimack. 27 miles N. Boston. *Long.* 71. 8. *W. Lat.* 42. 34. N.

Haveril, a town of England, situated partly in the county of Suffolk, and partly in the county of Essex, with a weekly market on Wednesday, and 1104 inhabitants. 20 miles SE. Cambridge, 59 NNE. London.

Haverfer, a small island of Scotland, near the west coast of the island of Skye. *Long.* 6. 30. *W. Lat.* 57. 22. N.

Haverstraw, a town of the state of New-York. 32 miles N. New-York.

Havery, two small islands of Scotland, near the west coast of Shetland. *Long.* 1. 40. *W. Lat.* 59. 59. N.

Hauflergien, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine. 5 miles NW. Strasburg.

Haugstorf, a town of Austria. 5 miles E. Rotz.

Hauhajocki, a town of Sweden, in East Bothnia. 30 miles NE. Christianstadt.

Hauho, a town of Sweden, in the province of Tavastland. 12 miles NNE. Tavasthus.

Havinghuyfen, a village of Holland, where the English posted some troops in 1799. 8 miles N. Alcaer.

Havran, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 20 miles NNE. Isbarteh.

Havisa, see *Ahuaz*.

Havildar, a town of Bengal. 22 miles N. Islamiabad.

Havixbeeck, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Munster. 6 m. SE. Horftmar.

Haukedal, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Bergen. 70 miles N. Bergen.

Haukipudat, a town of Sweden, in the government of Ulea. 12 miles N. Ulea.

Haukiuuri, a town of Sweden, in the province of Kuopio. 56 miles S. Kuopio.

Hauu, see *Burghaun*.

Haur, a river of Germany, which rises in the bishopric of Fulda, passes by Hunsfeld, Burghaun, &c. and joins the Fulda at Hirsfeld.

Hauufeld, see *Hurfeld*.

Hauuftein, a town of Austria. 6 miles W. St. Polten.

Hauptmanfgrun, a town of Germany, in the circle of Erzgebürg. 7 miles SSW. Zwickau.

Hauptul-Mazamet, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn. 10 m. SE. Cathres.

Hauppauge, a town of the state of New-York. 8 miles S. Huntingdon.

Haur, a town of Persia, in the province of Mecrian. 136 miles NW. Tatta. *Long.* 65. 28. *E. Lat.* 26. 40. N.

Haere de Grace, (*Le*), a seaport town of France, and seat of a tribunal, in the department of the Lower Seine, situated in a flat marshy soil, intersected with creeks and

ditches, at the mouth of the Seine. In the year 1509, it contained only a few houses inhabited by fishermen. Francis I. erected it into a town, and called it *Ville de Francois*, which was afterwards changed to the name it now bears, on account of a chapel, and the harbour formed by the mouth of a river. The harbour has particular advantages above all others on the coasts; the water does not begin to ebb till three hours after the full tide, which gives an opportunity for a great number of ships to depart in the same tide. The cause of this is attributed to the current of the Seine, which crosses the mouth of the harbour, as soon as the sea begins to retire, and thus confines the water in the harbour, till it has spent its strength. The basin is reserved for ships of war, with sufficient room for thirty, and depth of water for vessels of sixty guns. Before the revolution it was the seat of a governor-general and other officers, a bailiwick, admiralty, &c.; it contained two churches, three convents, an hospital, town-house, an arsenal, magazines, and store-houses necessary for the construction and arming of ships. It is defended by lofty walls, large ditches filled with water, and furnished with sluices; a regular citadel with bastions, &c. During the civil wars, on account of religion in France, the French Huguenots seized on this town, and put it into the hands of the English; but in the year 1563, the protestants concluding a peace, the English garrison was obliged to surrender the town on capitulation. In the year 1694, this town was bombarded by the English fleet, under the command of Lord Berkeley, and Captain Benbow, and several houses destroyed. In the year 1759, the town was again bombarded by the English, under the command of Rear-Admiral Rodney; they set fire to the town several times, and destroyed a great number of flat-bottomed boats, that were intended to bring troops over to England. 10½ posts W. Rouen, 27 NW. Paris. *Long.* 0. 12. *E. Lat.* 49. 29. N.

Haere de Grace, a town of the state of Maryland. 20 miles NE. Baltimore.

Haere Giffart, a bay on the north coast of the island of Jersey. 5 m. N. St. Helier.

Haere de Rosel, a bay on the north-east coast of the island of Jersey. 5 miles NNE. St. Helier.

Haus, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 20 miles NNW. Muhrau.

Haus, a town of Austria. 6 miles NNW. Steyregg.

Hausay, one of the smaller Shetland Islands, among the Out Shierries. *Long.* 0. 46. *W. Lat.* 60. 42. N.

Hausbeck, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Minden. 10 miles SW. Minden, 28 E. Osnabruck.

Hause, *Teusich*, or *Nemetzka Hausorwa*, a

town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz. 13 miles N. Olmutz.

Haufeherge, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Minden. 3 miles S. Minden.

Haufegg, a town of Austria. 7 miles NE. Bavarian Waidhoven.

Haufen, a lordship of Germany, belonging to the princes of Furstenberg, in the Schwartzwalde.

Haufen, a town of Germany, and capital of a lordship to which it gives name, on the Kinzig. 20 miles NE. Rothweil, 26 SE. Straßburg.

Haufen, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wurzburg. 5 m. S. Gemunden.

Haufen, or *Hauffen*, a village of Germany, which gives name to an imperial lordship, insulated in the lordship of Limburg. It belonged to the Marggrave of Anspach, and paid one florin to the Roman month. 5 m. W. Gailstorf, 20 ENE. Stuttgart.

Haufenbaum, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wurzburg. 5 miles NW. Volckach.

Hausjarvi, a town of Sweden, in the province of Tavastland. 20 m. SE. Tavasthus.

Hausruck, a quarter or division of the archduchy of Austria, which takes its name from a large forest. The chief towns are Lintz, Wels, Gemunden, and Efferding.

Hauffen, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine. 3 miles N. Orbe.

Haustetten, or *Haustötten*, a town of Austria. 7 miles S. Sonneberg.

Haustetten, a town of the duchy of Stiria. 3 miles SSE. Gratz.

Hautapur, a town of Bengal. 8 miles S. Rajemal.

Hautbella, a town of Bengal. 35 miles ENE. Goragot.

Hautdobe, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Ruttunpour. 6 miles N. Dumdah.

Haute Island, an island in the north-east part of the bay of Fundy. *Long.* 65. W. *Lat.* 45. 20. N.

Haute Island, a small island near the coast of Maine. *Long.* 68. 30. W. *Lat.* 44. N.

Hautecombe, a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc, on the west side of the lake Bourget. 12 miles NNE. Chambery, 17 S. Seiffel.

Hautesfort, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne. 6 miles SSE. Exideuil, 18 NE. Perigueux.

Hautegor, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Cicacole. 22 miles NW. Ganjam.

Hautecluce, a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc. 13 miles NE. Conflans.

Hauterive, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme. 13 m. N. Romans.

Haute Riviere, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 18 miles W. Lyons, 15 NE. Montbrison.

Hauteville, a town of France, in the department of the Aine. 6 m. E. St. Rambert.

Hauteville, a town of France, in the department of the Marne. 9 miles SE. Vitry.

Hauteville-la-Guichard, a town of France, in the department of the Channel. 7 miles NE. Coutances.

Hautha, a town of Arabia, in the province of Jamama. 50 miles SSE. Jamama, 120 SSW. Iachfa.

Hautimabad, a town of Hindoostan, in the subah of Delhi. 20 m. S. Secundara.

Hautindar, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore. 28 miles SW. Lahore.

Hautpoul, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn. 15 miles N. Carcassonne, 10 S. Castres.

Haut Thorame, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps. 15 miles N. Castellane.

Haut Viller, a town of France, in the department of the Marne. 3 m. N. Epernay.

Hautzenheim, a town of the county of Tyrol. 1 mile SE. Hall.

Hautzentel, a town of Austria. 6 miles S. Sonneberg.

Hauz Hormos, a town of Persia, in the province of Kerman. 90 miles S. Sirgian.

Hauzenberg, a town of Bavaria, in the bishopric of Passau. 6 miles NE. Passau.

Hawarden, or *Harden*, a town of North-Wales, in the county of Flint, near the river Dee, with a weekly market on Saturday, and 4071 inhabitants in 1801; of these 184 were employed in trade and manufactures, the principal of which is founding cannon. Near it are the remains of a castle, situated on an eminence, whose age and founder are unknown. It was taken more than once during the civil wars of the 17th century. 6 miles W. Chester, 196 NW. London.

Hawash, a river of Africa, which rises in Abyssinia, and runs into the sea, *Long.* 45. 55. E. *Lat.* 11. N.

Haues, a township of Yorkshire, in the north riding, south-west of Richmond, with 1223 inhabitants, including 787 employed in trade and manufactures.

Harves, a river of Wales, which runs into the Severn two miles below Newtown, in the county of Montgomery.

Hawick, a town of Scotland, in the county of Roxburgh, on the river Tiviot. 43 miles WSW. Berwick, 48 SSE. Edinburgh.

Hawke Bay, a bay on the east coast of Labrador. *Long.* 55. 50. W. *Lat.* 53. 10. N.

Hawke Island, a small island near the east coast of Labrador. *Long.* 55. 30. W. *Lat.* 53. 10. N.

Hawke's Bay, a bay on the east coast of the northernmost island of New Zealand, in the South Pacific Ocean.

Hawkesbury's Island, an island in an arm of the North Pacific Ocean, discovered

discovered by Vancouver. 33 miles long, and from 4 to 10 broad. *Long.* 231. 4. *E. Lat.* 53. 36. N.

Hawkesbury River, a river of New South-Wales, which empties itself into Broken bay.

Hawkins's Island, an island in the east part of Prince William's sound, above 20 miles in length from south-west to north-east, and from one to five in breadth. *Long.* 214. 10. to 214. 38. *E. Lat.* 60. 28. to 60. 40. N.

Hawkeshead, a town of England, in the county of Lancaster, situated near a lake, in a valley surrounded by hills, with a weekly market on Monday, and 634 inhabitants. 38 m. N. Lancaster 273 N. London. *Long.* 2. 55. W. *Lat.* 54. 18. N.

Hazelborough, a small island of Ireland, in Cork harbour. 10 miles below Cork.

Harwey, a river of Wales, which runs into the Ython in the county of Radnor.

Haw's Water, a lake of England, in the county of Westmoreland.

Haworth, a township of Yorkshire, in the west riding, with 3164 inhabitants. 8 miles W. Bradford.

Hay, or *The Hay*, a town of South-Wales, in the county of Brecknock, situated on a high bank, descending precipitately to the river Wye, over which is a handsome stone bridge of seven arches. It was by the Britons called *Trekethle*, or the town among hazles, and lies on the very extreme part of the county. It was formerly surrounded with a wall, and defended by a castle built by the Normans, near the parish church. Nothing remains of it at present but a mound of earth and the intrenchments round it. The castle was afterwards rebuilt near the centre of the town; the gateway of this is still standing; but a large mansion was built on the site of the castle about the reign of James I. The town was burned by Owen Glendower, since which it has never recovered. It has a weekly market on Saturday. In 1801, it contained 1170 inhabitants. 14 miles ENE. Brecon, 151 WNW. London. *Long.* 3. 6. W. *Lat.* 52. N.

Hay, (*L'*), a town of France, in the department of Paris. 4 miles S. Paris.

Hay Creek, a river of Pennsylvania, which runs into the Schuylkill, *Long.* 76. 50. W. *Lat.* 40. 16. N.

Hay's Island, a small island in the Mergui Archipelago. *Lat.* 9. 5. N.

Hayange, a town of France, in the department of the Moselle. 6 miles SW. Thionville, 6 NE. Briey.

Haycock, a small island in the Indian sea, near the west coast of Madagascar. *Long.* 48. 30. E. *Lat.* 13. 35. S.

Haycock, a small island in the Chinese sea. *Long.* 107. 48. E. *Lat.* 3. 27. N.

Hayek, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen. 26 miles SE. Egra, 24 W. Pilsen.

Haydenheim, a town of Wurtemberg, situated on the Brenz, celebrated for its pottery. In 1356, it was surrounded with walls: near it is Hellenstein, a royal palace. 42 m. E. Stuttgart, 18 NNW. Ulm.

Haydon, a township of England, in Northumberland, on the Tyne. 6 miles W. Hexham.

Haye, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire. 26 miles S. Tours, 12 NW. Preuilly.

Haye Paynel, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Channel. 6 miles N. Avranches, 9 ESE. Granville.

Haye du Puits, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Channel. 12 miles W. Caréhan, 15 N. Coutances.

Hayes, (*The*), rocks near the north-east coast of the island of Guernsey, between the small islands of Harnit and Hummet.

Hayger, or *Heger*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Nassau Dillenburg. 3 miles NE. Dillenburg.

Haylsbam, see *Hailsham*.

Hayn, a town of Germany, in the county of Stolberg. 6 miles E. Stolberg.

Hayn, *Grosen*, or *Grosenhayn*, a town of Saxony, in the marggrave of Meissen, containing three churches. In this town the art of dyeing the Saxon green and blue was first discovered. In 1424, it was plundered and burned by the Hussites. 8 miles N. Meissen, 16 NNW. Dresden. *Long.* 13. 29. E. *Lat.* 51. 18. N.

Haynau, or *Hayn*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Lignitz. 9 miles WNW. Lignitz.

Hayn aux trois Chênes, or *Dreyeicherhain*, a town of Germany, in the county of Hsenburg. 5 miles S. Francfort on the Maine, 7 NNE. Darmstadt.

Hayndorf, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslau. 13 miles E. Krottau.

Haynichen, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Erzgebürg. 8 miles WNW. Freyberg, 25 W. Dresden. *Long.* 13. 3. E. *Lat.* 50. 57. N.

Haynsburg, a town of Saxony, in the bishopric of Naumburg. 3 miles SW. Naumburg.

Haypakay, a town of Peru, in the diocese of La Paz. 25 miles SSW. La Paz.

Hayr, see *Hair*.

Haywood Fort, a fort of the island of Barbadoes. 2 miles N. Speight's-town.

Hazard, or *Richmond Bay*, a bay in Hudson's Bay, on the west coast of Labrador, with a great number of small islands, called *Archwinipick*, by the Indians of the country. *Long.* 75. 50. W. *Lat.* 56. 35.

Hazebrack, a town of France, and principal place of a district in the department of the North. 19 miles W. Lille, 19 S. Dunkirk. *Long.* 2. 37. E. *Lat.* 50. 43. N.

Hazeratnagar, a town of the country of Almoira. 13 miles WSW. Cossipour.

Hazerybutty, a town of Bengal. 15 miles SW. Nattore. *Long.* 84. 44. *E. Lat.* 24. 14. N.

Hazir, a town of Curdistan, on a river of the same name, at its union with the Aras. 33 miles SW. Erbil.

Hazira, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedsjas. 52 miles S. Haura.

Haz-aghu Bazarzich, or *Agici-Bassard-schiz*, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria. The town is commercial, and inhabited by many rich Armenians. 38 m. S. Driftra.

Hazy Islands, a cluster of small islands, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 225. 42. *E. Lat.* 55. 55. N.

Hea, a province of Morocco, lying along the Atlantic. Mogador is the chief town.

Head of Ayr, a cape on the west coast of Scotland, in the county of Ayr. *Long.* 4. 38. W. *Lat.* 55. 30. N.

Head of Elk, a town of Maryland, at the head of Chesapeake bay.

Head of Man, a cape of South-Wales, in the county of Pembroke. 6 miles WSW. Pembroke.

Headingley, a township of Yorkshire, in the liberty of Leeds, with 1313 inhabitants.

Headon, or *Hedon*, a town of England, in the east-riding of the county of York, with a market on Saturday; a corporation and a borough, sending two members to parliament. It was formerly a place of considerable trade, being situated on a river about two miles from the Humber, but the harbour is now choaked up; and in 1801, it contained only 592 inhabitants. 8 miles E. Hull, 181 N. London.

Healthy Cove, a bay of the island of Jamaica, on the south coast. *Long.* 77. W. *Lat.* 17. 44. N.

Hean, a town of Tonquin, situated on a river, about four days journey from the sea, where the French have a factory: it is the residence of a mandarin.

Heap, a township of Lancashire, in the neighbourhood of Manchester. In 1801, the population was 4283, of whom 3241 were employed in trade and manufactures.

Heargut, a town of Candahar. 12 miles W. Ghizni.

Heath Point, a cape on the south-east extremity of the island of Anticosti, in the gulf of St. Laurence. *Long.* 62. W. *Lat.* 49. 6. N.

Heathfield, a township of England, in the county of Sussex, with 1226 inhabitants. 14 miles NE. Lewes.

Heaton Northis, a township of Lancashire, near Manchester, with a population of 3768, of which almost the whole are employed in manufactures.

Heblerua, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 20 miles E. Rai.

Heiboud, a town of Syria, anciently called Beutifa. 32 miles NE. Damascus.

Hebrides, or *Western Islands*, a name given to a great number of islands situated in the North Atlantic Ocean, to the west of Scotland. Pliny, who reckoned the number to be thirty, is considered to be pretty near the truth. The principal are Lewis, North and South Uist, Skye, Benbecula, Mull, and Jura. They extend about 180 miles in length from north to south, and from 10 to 30 in breadth; and the whole are divided into eight parishes. These islands were anciently called *Ebuda*, and afterwards *Hebrides*. The inhabitants had probably, for some ages, their own governors: one little king to each island, or to each group, as necessity required. It is reasonable to suppose that their government was as much divided as that of Great Britain, which it is well known was under the direction of numbers of petty princes, before it was reduced under the power of the Romans. In the year 1089, is an evident proof of the independency of the islanders on Norway; for on the death of Lagman, one of their monarchs, they sent a deputation to O'Brien king of Ireland, to request a regent of royal blood to govern them during the minority of their young prince. They probably might in turn compliment in some other respects their Scottish neighbours: the islanders must have given them some pretence to sovereignty, for in the year 1093, Donaldbane king of Scotland, called in Magnus the Barefooted, king of Norway, and bribed him by a promise of all the islands. Magnus accepted the terms, but at the same time boasted, that he did not come to invade the territories of others, but to resume the ancient rights of Norway. His conquests were rapid and complete, for besides the islands, by an ingenious fraud, he added Kintyre to his dominions. In the thirteenth century, however, they were ceded to Scotland, but Scotland seems to have received no real acquisition of strength: the islands still remained governed by powerful chieftains, the descendants of Somerled thane of Heregaidel or Argyle, who marrying the daughter of Olave king of Man, left a divided dominion to his sons Dugal and Reginald; from the first were descended the Macdougals of Lorn, from the last the powerful clan of the Macdonalds. The lordship of Argyle, with Mull, and the islands north of it, fell to the share of the first; Hay, Kintyre, and the southern isles, were the portion of the last: a division that formed the distinction of the Sudereys and the Nordereys. These chieftains were the scourges of the kingdom; they are known in history but as the devastations of a tempest, for their paths were marked with the most barbarous desolation. Encouraged by their

disturbance from the seat of royalty and the turbulence of the times, which gave their monarchs full employ, they exercised a regal power, and often assumed the title; but are more generally known in history by the style of the lords of the isles, or the earls of Ross; and sometimes by that of the Macdonalds. Historians are silent about their proceedings, from the retreat of the Danes in the year 1263, till that of 1335, when John lord of the isles withdrew his allegiance. In the beginning of the next century, his successors were so independent, that Henry IV. entered into a formal alliance with the brothers Donald and John; this encouraged them to commit fresh hostilities against their natural prince. Donald, under pretence of a claim to the earldom of Ross, invaded and made a conquest of that country; but penetrating as far as the shire of Aberdeen, after a fierce but indecisive battle with the royal party, thought proper to retire, and in a little time to swear allegiance to his monarch, James I. But he was permitted to retain the county of Ross, and assume the title of earl. His successor Alexander, at the head of 10,000 men, attacked and burned Inverness; at length, terrified with the preparations made against him, he fell at the royal feet, and obtained pardon as to life, but was committed to strict confinement. His kinsman and deputy, Donald Balloch, resenting the imprisonment of his chieftain, excited another rebellion, and destroyed the country with fire and sword; but on his flight was taken and put to death by an Irish chieftain with whom he sought protection. In the reign of James II. in the year 1461, Donald, another petty tyrant, an earl of Ross, and lord of the isles, renewed the pretence of independence, surprised the castle of Inverness, forced his way as far as Athol, obliged the earl and countess, with the principal inhabitants, to seek refuge in the church of St. Bridget, in hopes of finding security from his cruelty by the sanctity of the place; but the barbarian and his followers set fire to the church, put the ecclesiastics to the sword, and with a great booty, carried the earl and countess prisoners to his castle of Claig, in the island of Ilay. In a second expedition immediately following the first, he suffered the penalty of his impety; a tempest overtook him, and overwhelmed most of his associates; and he escaping to Inverness, perished by the hands of an Irish harper; his surviving followers returned to Ilay, conveyed the Earl and Countess of Athol to the sanctuary they had violated, and expiated their crime by restoring the plunder, and making donations to the shrine of the offended saint. John, successor to the last Earl of Ross, entered into an alliance with Edward IV. sent ambassadors to the court of England, where

Edward empowered the Bishop of Durham and Earl of Winchester to conclude a treaty with him, another Donald Balloch, and his son and heir John. They agreed to serve the king with all their power, and to become his subjects: the earl was to have a hundred marks sterling for life in time of peace, and two hundred pounds in time of war; and these island allies, in case of the conquest of Scotland, were to have confirmed to them all the possessions north of the Scottish sea; and in case of a truce with the Scottish monarch, they were to be included in it. But about the year 1476, Edward, from a change of politics, courted the alliance of James III. and dropped his new allies. James, determined to subdue this rebellious race, sent against them a powerful army, under the Earl of Athol, and took leave of him with this good wish, *Furth, fortune, and fill the fetters*; as much as to say, *go forth, be fortunate, and bring home many captives*; which the family of Athol have used ever since for their motto. Ross was terrified into a submission, obtained his pardon, but was deprived of his earldom, which, by Act of Parliament, was then declared unalienably annexed to the crown; at the same time the king restored to him Knapdale and Kintyre, which the earl had resigned, and invested him anew with the lordship of the isles, to hold them of the king by service and relief. Thus the great power of the isles was broken; yet, for a considerable time after, the petty chieftains were continually breaking out into small rebellions, or harassing each other in private wars, and tyranny seems but to have been multiplied. James V. found it necessary to make the voyage of the isles in person in the year 1536; seized and brought away with him several of the most considerable leaders, and obliged them to find security for their own good behaviour, and that of their vassals. He examined the titles of their holdings, and finding several to have been usurped, reunited their lands to the crown. In the same voyage he had the glory of causing a survey to be taken of the coasts of Scotland and of the islands, by his pilot Alexander Lindefay, which were published, in the year 1583, at Paris, by Nicholas Nicholay, geographer to the French monarch. The troubles that succeeded the death of James, occasioned a neglect of these insulated parts of the Scottish dominions, and left them in a state of anarchy: in the year 1614, the Macdonalds made a formidable insurrection, opposing the royal grant of Kintyre to the Earl of Argyle and his relations. The petty chieftains continued in a sort of rebellion, and the sword of the greater, as usual in weak governments, was employed against them: the encouragement and protection given by them to pirates,

employed the power of the Campbels during the reign of James VI. and the beginning of that of Charles I. An Act of Parliament, passed in the year 1748, to abolish heritable jurisdictions, &c. has deprived the chieftains of the power of doing so much mischief in future. They are now quiet and good subjects. Dr. Anderson, in his report of facts collected in a tour among the islands and along the western coasts of Scotland, to the lords of the Treasury, says, he found many large and fair islands, containing extensive fields of land, naturally endowed with an uncommon degree of fertility; and many tracts of much larger extent, consisting of soil, that by a skilful culture might be converted into corn-fields, which would furnish subsistence to a great number of people: that the climate in these islands is more favourable for bringing corn to maturity, and that the harvest is there for the most part earlier than on the parallel coasts of Scotland; and that limestone and marble, and shelly sand, which are the manures best calculated for these soils, abound so much, that one or other of these manures could be got in every place at a very moderate expence. That these islands contain many other products of great value; such as very fine slate at Easdale, and the neighbouring islands; lead ore of the richest quality in Ilay, the best of which he was told yielded 1700 weight of refined lead per ton, and 42 ounces of silver. Copper, sulphur, emery, in the same island; and iron ore, of a remarkably fine quality, there and in other places: fine marble in Tiree, which has been but of late discovered, and which by all judges, even Italians themselves, is reckoned superior to the richest Italian marble yet known: statuary marble in Skye, which when polished possesses the warm softness that is so much admired in the ancient statuary marble, and which has been searched for in vain by the moderns for several ages. Pure crystalline sand, fit for making the finest kinds of glass; and many other valuable products which it would be tiresome to enumerate. Coals have with certainty been found in the island of Bute, and in some other parts. Among the animal productions, these islands possess two articles singularly precious, which have scarcely as yet been considered as of any value by the inhabitants; eider down, and wool of a kind extremely valuable, being not only fine in quality, but possessing a peculiar silky softness and elasticity that is not to be equalled by any other wool yet known in Europe. Along the extended coasts of these islands is produced a great quantity of sea-weed, from which are made annually many thousand tons of kelp. In these islands, and along the west coast of Scotland, there are many of the finest natural harbours that

are to be seen in the world. The seas surrounding these islands abound with an immense variety of fish; of the testaceous kind are found, in very great quantities, crabs and lobsters of the largest size and finest quality; great quantities of oysters of different kinds, some of them of a size uncommonly large; and others small and full like those of Colchester; there are also great plenty of mussels, cockles, clams, razor or spout fish, limpets, wilks, shrimps, and several other sorts. As to finny fish, there are found at certain seasons great shoals of mackarel, though these are only temporary and uncertain visitors; but they never fail to find in their seas great abundance of haddocks, whittings, whiting-pollock, feath, blind hives, eels, skate, halibut, turbot, soal, and flounders of all sorts, in the greatest abundance and perfection; John Dory, mullet, and many other fish of less note. The only kinds they attempt to catch for foreign markets are cod, ling, tusk, and herrings. During the course of seven or eight weeks in the year 1784, as many herrings were caught in a small loch, called Loch Urn, as, if brought to market, would sell for 56,000*l.* sterling. These islands contain a numerous race of hardy and robust people, whose labour, if properly directed, might prove of great utility to the state. From the best information there cannot be at present, in the islands of the Hebrides alone, less than 80,000 souls; and these notwithstanding the drains from thence for recruits to the navy and army, as well as by emigration, are increasing in a rapid progression. They live in detached solitary hamlets in want of most of those enjoyments which men who have lived in society would think absolutely necessary to existence. In their situation, every man is not only obliged to dig and reap with his own hand the little field that is to furnish bread to himself and family; but in many cases also to carry home its produce on his own shoulders to the barn, and to carry out the manures to his field in the same manner: he must also officiate as mason, smith, carpenter, cooper, and miller to himself; he must act as tanner, shoemaker, clothier, fuller, and taylor; in short, almost every necessary he wants must be made by himself, with tools of his own forming; for he neither can find these articles to purchase near himself, nor can he sell any superfluous produce he might be able to spare to yield him money to procure them. Thus are these people continually employed in an interrupted and fruitless industry, which is neither capable of freeing themselves from want, nor of benefiting the state. Little possessions (for farms they cannot be called) are sought after by them with an avidity that is scarcely conceivable, and they cling to these with a

degree of eagerness which the wretchedness of their enjoyment would not seem to authorize. The tenure by which those people hold these is short and precarious, usually from year to year only; but sometimes it is extended to seven years, which is the longest term of a lease they ever obtain. Being thus continually in danger of being turned out by their superior, who for the most part is only a greater tenant, they are obliged to submit to almost any conditions he pleases to impose upon them; which tends to render their lot still more uncomfortable than otherwise it would have been. This extreme dependence of the people of all these coasts upon the land has suggested the idea to the possessors of it in some places near the seashore, of making the poor people pursue the fishing for the profit of the superiors only; with this view, these superiors furnished to their immediate dependents boats and the necessary apparatus for fishing, for which they charge whatever rates they think proper to impose: they also lay in oatmeal, and other necessaries, which they give out to their dependents in small portions as it is wanted, at what prices they please to exact. To obtain payment for these articles, they take the people bound to go out a fishing as often as possible, and in some cases, even upon oath, not to sell to any other person any part of the fish they shall catch, but to bring them all to their superior, who agrees to take the whole at certain stipulated prices, of his own making also. By such means some of these superiors have contrived to squeeze the poor people to the utmost degree they can possibly bear, and usually arrange matters so as to get them into debt, that they may lay hold of their little all, should they disoblige them. Compared with these fishermen, the people within land think themselves happy; which makes them shun the shores, and as much as possible avoid entering into the fishing, though necessity frequently brings them to the rocks to fish with a rod for their own subsistence, and to gather shell-fish among the stones; which on many occasions has saved the lives of thousands. See *Lewis, Skye, Mull, Jura, St. Kilda, &c.*

Hebrides, (New,) a cluster of islands in the South Pacific Ocean, first discovered by Quiros, in the year 1566; who supposed them to have been the southern continent, and called them *Tierra Australia del Espiritu Santo*. Monf. Bougainville landed on one of them in the year 1768; but they were not discovered to be a group of islands till Capt. Cook explored them in 1774. They are in general mountainous, and abound with wood and water. Their principal productions are bread-fruit, cocoa-nuts, and plantains, yams, and sugar-canes. The inhabitants

appear civil and hospitable. *Long.* 166. 40. to 170. 21. E. *Lat.* 14. 30. to 20. 5. S.

Hebron, a town of Palestine, situated partly on a hill, and partly on a plain, called by the Arabs, *El Khail*. The Christians have a church here, which they say contains the tombs of Abraham and Sarah, to which the Mahometans, as well as Christians, come in pilgrimage. The valley or plain of Mamre is not far from Hebron: it is fertile, and planted with excellent vineyards. Constantine built a church here, the walls of which are yet in existence. 27 m. SW. Jerusalem.

Hebtich, a town of France, in the department of the Sarre. 3 miles SE. Traarbach.

Hechingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which gives name to a branch of the family of Hohenzollern, and is the residence of a prince. 30 miles S. Stuttgart, 52 ESE. Straßburg.

Heckila, a town of Sweden, in the province of Tavastland. 50 m. NNE. Jamfio.

Hecklingen, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anhalt Bernburg. 8 miles NE. Bernburg.

Hecklingen, a town of Germany, in the marggrate of Anspach. 7 miles WNW. Treuchtlingen.

Heckmondwicke, a township of Yorkshire, in the West Riding, with 1742 inhabitants, including 1075 engaged in manufactures. 7 miles E. Halifax.

Hechstadt, see *Hettstadt*.

Hecla, (Mount,) a mountain of Iceland, with a volcano, which frequently sends forth flames and torrents of burning matter. The eruptions in the years 1693 and 1766, occasioned terrible devastations, some of the matter being thrown forth to the distance of 150 miles, and a circuit of nearly 50 laid waste by the lava. It takes up four hours' time to ascend. On the highest point, where Fahrenheit's thermometer was at 24 in the air, it rose to 153 when placed on the ground.

Heclabir, a ridge of rocks on the west coast of the island of North Ronaldshay, one of the Orkneys.

Hed, a town of Sweden, in Westmanland. 25 miles WNW. Westerås.

Hedding, or *Store Hedding*, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand. 20 miles SSW. Copenhagen.

Heddon on the Wall, a township of Northumberland. 7 miles W. Newcastle.

Hede, a town of Sweden, in Harjedalen. 10 miles SE. Langafchantz.

Hede, a town of Sweden, in the province of West Gothland. 32 m. NW. Uddevalla.

Hedée, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine. 2½ posts N. Rennes, 5½ S. St. Malo. *Long.* 1. 43. W. *Lat.* 48. 18. N.

Hedemora, a town of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia, and one of the principal

towns of the kingdom, situated near a lake, well built and commercial. Here is a large manufacture of gunpowder. 53 miles NW. Upsal. *Long.* 15. 54. E. *Lat.* 60. 13. N.

Hedemunden, a town of Germany, in the principality of Calenberg, on the Werra. 5 miles SE. Minden, 12 S. Göttingen.

Heden, a town of Sweden, in West Bothnia. 30 miles NW. Lulea.

Hedefunda, a town of Sweden, in the province of Gelftricia. 18 miles S. Gessle. *Long.* 16. 49. E. *Lat.* 60. 25. N.

Hedgeman, a town of the state of Virginia. 24 miles WSW. Washington.

Hedgeman, a river of Virginia, which joins with the Robinson to form the Rappahannock at Falmouth.

Heljadje, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Diarbekir, on the Tigris. 35 miles SSE. Tecrit.

Hedic, see *Hoedic*.

Hedinge, or *Store Hedinge*, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand. 32 miles S. Copenhagen. *Long.* 12. 24. E. *Lat.* 55. 19. N.

Hedingen, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich. 10 miles WSW. Zurich.

Hedingham, *Sible*, a town of England, in Essex. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1866, of whom 576 were employed in trade and manufactures.

Hedingham, or *Castle Hedingham*, a town of England, in the county of Essex, with a weekly market on Tuesday, and 1065 inhabitants. 18 miles NW. Colchester, 48 NNW. London.

Hedsjas, a province of Arabia, lying along the Red Sea, between Mount Sinai and the province of Yemen; otherwise called *Arabia Petraea*.

Hedon, see *Headdon*.

Heemskirk's Bank, shoals in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Tasman in the year 1643, a little to the east of Prince William's Island.

Heenmliet, a town of Holland, on the north-east coast of the island of Voorn. 4 miles SE. Briel.

Heemstede, a town of Holland. 3 miles S. Haarlem.

Heepen, a town of Germany, in the county of Ravensberg. 4 miles NE. Bielefeld.

Heerapour, a town of Hindoostan, in Gurry Mundella. 14 miles SSW. Mundella.

Heerapour, a town of Hindoostan, in Malwa. 40 miles S. Chatterpour.

Heerapour, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 30 miles NE. Surat.

Heerenberg, a town of Holland, in the county of Zutphen. 15 miles SE. Arnheim.

Heeringen, a town of Germany, in the county of Schwartzburg Rudolstadt, on the Helm. 6 m. SE. Nordhausen, 32 N. Erfurt. *Long.* 10. 59. E. *Lat.* 51. 27. N.

Heerenveen, a town of Holland, in the state of Friesland, which from its size and neatness is called the *Hague of Friesland*. 15 miles SSE. Leewarden, 14 ESE. Sneek.

Heermund, or *Hindmund*, a river of Persia, which rises near Bamian, in the kingdom of Balk, and runs into Lake Zare, 15 miles N. Harra, in the province of Segestan.

Hees, a town of Holland. 17 miles SSE. Bois le Duc.

Hegad, one of the Sooloo islands. *Long.* 121. E. *Lat.* 6. 7. N.

Hegaw, or *Higow*, a name under which is comprehended all that part of Germany in the circle of Swabia, which borders on the Bodensee, or Lake of Constance.

Hegensdorf, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Paderborn. 2 miles SSE. Buren.

Heggbach, a princely abbey of Germany, said to have been founded in the eleventh matricula at 16 florins, and taxed to the century. The abbess was assessed in the Imperial chamber at 16 rix-dollars 46 kruitzers. 12 miles S. Ulm.

Hegnabrunn, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 6 m. E. Culmbach.

Heibach, or *Heubach*, a town of Germany, in the county of Wertheim, on the Maine. 12 miles W. Wertheim.

Heicherloch, see *Haigerloch*.

Heidbach, see *Heybach*.

Heidekrug, a town of Prussian Lithuania. 4 miles NE. Rufs.

Heidelberg, a city of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, formerly capital of the palatinate; but in the year 1803 it was given among the indemnities to the Elector of Baden; situated on the south side of the Neckar, surrounded with walls in the twelfth century. It has often experienced the dreadful calamities of war and fire. In the years 1278 and 1288, it was entirely burnt down. In 1622, it was taken and plundered by the Bavarians; in 1689, miserably laid waste by the French; and in 1693, not only plundered by them, but also burnt, and reduced to a heap of stones. In 1799, it was again taken by the French. At present this town is but small, though well built. Here is an university, founded in the year 1386, composed of twenty professors, four of which are Calvinists. When Heidelberg was taken by the Bavarians, in 1622, the Elector of Bavaria made a present of the library to Pope Gregory XV. to be placed in the Vatican. Heidelberg contains three churches for Roman Catholics and Protestants of the different persuasions, several convents, an anatomical theatre, a military hospital, upwards of 20 fountains, and six gates. Heidelberg was much celebrated for a magnificent castle, called the *Tun of Heidelberg*. The town is commercial, and has manufactures of stuffs, silk stockings, &c. The inhabitants are chiefly

Lutherans. with a free toleration. 44 miles SSE. Mentz, 42 S. Francfort on the Maine. *Long.* 8. 43. *E. Lat.* 49. 24. N.

Heidelberg, a town of the state of Pennsylvania. 20 miles WSW. Reading.

Heidelheim, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, situated on the Salz-bach. 17 miles S. Heidelberg, 14 SE. Spire.

Heidenfeld, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Wurzburg. 13 miles WNW. Wurzburg.

Heidenfeld, a town of Germany, in the county of Wertheim. 9 miles NE. Wertheim.

Heidenheim, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anspach. 15 m. S. Anspach.

Heidenrichstein, a town of Austria. 6 miles W. Böhmisch Waidhofen.

Heidersbach, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 11 m. NE. Meinungen.

Heiding, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 2 miles WSW. Pettau.

Heidingsfeld, see *Heydingsfeld*.

Heidleich, a lake of Silesia, in the principality of Wolau. 3 miles WNW. Wolau.

Heiff, (*El*), an island in the river Nile, near the great cataraet, anciently called *Pylæ*; on which are some remains of a temple of Isis, and other antiquities.

Heikeh, a town of Egypt. 7 miles ENE. Bishbesh.

Heila, a town of Prussian Pomerelia, at the mouth of the Vistula, on a headland which projects into the Baltic. 24 miles NNE. Dantzic. *Long.* 18. 6. *E. Lat.* 54. 47. N.

Heilbronn, a town of Germany, on the Neckar, in a country celebrated for its vineyards. It is well built, and contains three churches, two convents, a seminary, a library, and public baths. Heilbronn was erected into an imperial town by Conrad III. in the twelfth century, and so continued, till in 1802 it was granted as an indemnity to the Duke of Wurtemberg. Its assessment in the matricula was 104 florins, and the tax to the chamber of Wetzlar 101 rix-dollars 71 kruitzers. 20 miles N. Stuttgart, 26 SE. Heidelberg. *Long.* 9. 18. *E. Lat.* 49. 8. N.

Heilgoland, or *Heiligoland*, an island in the North Sea, about nine miles in circumference, nearly opposite the mouth of the Elbe. There is a tradition that about the year 800, a great part of this island was overflowed and swallowed up by the sea: other inundations happened in 1300 and in 1500; again in 1649 the sea made such encroachments, that but a small part of the island was left. It is however divided into *Klif* and *Dubnen*, or High and Low Land. It produces barley and oats, but not enough for the consumption of the inhabitants, who chiefly subsist by fishing. The uplands afford pasture for about sixty cows and as

many sheep. On the highest part of the west klif the Hamburgers have built a lighthouse, or beacon. Since the year 1727, the downs have been separated from the rest of the island by a channel of sufficient depth for tolerably sized vessels. The inhabitants are descended from the ancient Frisicians, and have their particular laws and manners; their number is about 2000. They are skilful pilots, and much employed in conducting ships up the Elbe, the Weser, and the Eider. In 1714, it was annexed to the crown of Denmark. Near this island the Proserpine frigate was lost: the commander (the Hon. T. Grenville) and crew were saved. In the year 1807 this island was seized by the British. *Long.* 8. 24. *E. Lat.* 54. 12. N.

Heilberg, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Stiria. 5 miles NE. Rein.

Heilig Creutz, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Stiria. 8 miles SE. Landspürg.

Heilige Linde, (*Die*), a town of Prussia, in the province of Natangen. 6 m. WSW. Rastenburg.

Heiligen, a town of the dutchy of Courland. 46 miles SSW. Goldingen.

Heiligenbeil, a town of Prussia, in the province of Natangen, on a small river which soon after runs into the Frische Haff. This town was a celebrated seat of idolatry among the ancient Prussians, who used to worship their deity, named Curetro, under a large oak. It has of late years been famous for fine beer and white bread. 28 miles SE. Königsberg. *Long.* 19. 53. *E. Lat.* 54. 26. N.

Heiligenberg, a town of Austria. 1 mile N. Rotz.

Heiligenberg, a town of Germany, and capital of a county belonging to the Prince of Furstenberg. 12 miles NNE. Constance.

Heiligrab, a town of Brandenburg, in the Mark of Pregnitz. Here is a chapter of noble ladies. 6 miles E. Pritzwalk.

Heiliginhafen, a seaport town of the dutchy of Holstein, situated near the Baltic, opposite the island of Femern. The harbour is at some distance, eastward from the town. *Long.* 10. 48. *E. Lat.* 54. 27. N.

Heiligenhausen, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wurzburg. 3 miles ESE. Hafsurt.

Heiligenrade, a town of Germany, in the county of Hoya. 6 miles S. Bremen.

Heiligenstadt, a town of Germany, and capital of Eichsfeld. 14 miles SSW. Duderstadt, 42 NW. Erfurt. *Long.* 10. 8. *E. Lat.* 51. 23. N.

Heilingstadt, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Bamberg. 10 m. E. Bamberg.

Heiligenthal, a town of Prussia, in the province of Ermeland. 20 m. WSW. Heilsberg.

Heiligpiel, a town of Prussia, in the circle of Natangen. 18 miles SW. Brandenburg

Heiligritz, a town of Austria. 11 miles SW. Vienna.

Heiligwalt, or *Heiligritz*, a town of Prussia, in the circle of Natangen, on the Pregel. 10 miles E. Konigsberg.

Heiligwalt, a town of Prussia, in the circle of Oberland. 16 miles S. Elbing.

Heilingen, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Bamberg. 3 m. S. Lichtenfels.

Heilsberg, or *Heilsparg*, a town of Prussia, in the province of Ermeland. In 1703, Charles XII. of Sweden, fixed here his head quarters. 36 miles S. Konigsberg, 45 E. Elbing. *Long.* 20. 35. E. *Lat.* 54. 3. N.

Heilsbrunn, or *Heilsbron*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anspach, on the Schwabach. Here is a medicinal spring. 8 miles ENE. Anspach, 12 SW. Nuremberg. *Long.* 10. 47. E. *Lat.* 49. 20. N.

Heilz l'Eveque, a town of France, in the department of the Marne. 15 miles SE. Châlons sur Marne.

Heilz la Maurup, a town of France, in the department of the Marne. 13 miles SE. Châlons sur Marne.

Heimbach, a town of France, in the department of the Rhine and Moselle, near the Rhine. 8 miles NW. Bingen.

Heimbach, see *Hambach*.

Heimendorf, a town of Germany, in the territory of Nuremberg. 3 miles S. Lauff.

Heimsheim, or *Heimsen*, a town of Wurttemberg. In the thirty years war this town was destroyed by fire, and in the years 1692 and 1693, it was plundered by the French. 2 miles WNW. Stuttgart, 20 E. Durlach. *Long.* 8. 49. E. *Lat.* 48. 53. N.

Heine, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 3 miles NW. Romhild.

Heinavest, a town of Sweden, in the government of Kuopio. 37 m. SE. Kuopio.

Heinenfeld, a town of Germany, in the county of Wertheim. 9 m. NE. Wertheim.

Heinolax, a town of Sweden, in the province of Tavastland. 55 m. E. Tavasthus.

Heinrichs, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 9 miles ESE. Meiningen.

Heinrichsdorf, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Pomerania. 4 m. S. Rumelsburg.

Heinrichstein, a town of Austria. 4 miles SW. Bohmisch Waidhoven.

Heinsberg, a town of France, in the department of the Roer. 10 miles SE. Ruremond. *Long.* 6. 1. E. *Lat.* 51. 2. N.

Heinzenberg, a mountainous district of Switzerland, in the country of the Grisons, and one of the most beautiful and fertile in the country, full of corn fields, meadows, small lakes, and forests intermixed; situated to the south of the bishopric of Coire.

Heiran, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen. 36 miles S. Abu-Arisch.

Heisker Islands, two small islands of Scotland, 15 miles N. North Uist Island. *Long.* 7. 51. W. *Lat.* 57. 46. N.

Heiss, a town of Germany, in the principality of Nassau Siegen. 4 miles NNW. Siegen.

Heiternsheim, or *Heyterschen*, a late priory and principality of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, assessed in the matricula at 240 florins, and taxed to the chamber of Wetzlar at 45 rix-dollars 49 kruitzers. The town of Heiternsheim, where the prior resided, is situated 10 miles S. Brissach, 20 NNE. Bâle.

Hel, a river of England, in the county of Cornwall, which runs into the sea about 4 miles S. Falmouth.

Hela, see *Heila*.

Helan, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz. 5 miles S. Leitmeritz.

Helaoua, a town of Nubia, and the last subject to the Ottoman Porte. It has a considerable garrison, the environs are pleasant, and abound with coloquintida and senna.

Helba, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 3 miles N. Meiningen.

Helbe, a river of Thuringia, which runs into the Unstrutt, 4 m. S. Kindelbrucken.

Helbigsdorf, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Erzeburg. 7 miles S. Freyberg.

Heldazoo, a small island of Scotland, near the south coast of Shetland. *Long.* 1. 43. W. *Lat.* 60. 13. N.

Heldburg, a town of Germany, in the principality of Coburg. 8 m. W. Coburg.

Helder, a fortreis of North Holland, at the entrance of the Texel, to defend the harbour of Mars Diep. It was taken by the English under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, on the 23th of August 1799, having been evacuated by the Dutch, after an action fought the day before. 24 miles N. Alcaer. *Long.* 42. 34. E. *Lat.* 53. 2. N.

Heldrunen, a town of Germany, belonging to the principality of Querfurt, situated on a small stream near the Unstrutt. There are two othertowns, called *Festung Heldrunen*, and *Ober Heldrunen*, within a small distance. 15 miles W. Querfurt, 20 N. Weimar. *Long.* 11. 20. E. *Lat.* 51. 17. N.

Hele, a village of Egypt, near Cairo, supposed to be the remains of the ancient Heliopolis.

Helebic, a town of Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile. 3 miles SSW. Benesuef.

Helel, a town of Africa, in the country of Sugulmessa. 40 miles NW. Sugulmessa.

Heleni, a town of Abyssinia. 30 miles SSE. Siré.

Helesay, one of the smaller Scotch Hebrides. *Long.* 7. 20. W. *Lat.* 57. N.

Helfautgunge, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 24 miles S. Fyzabad.

Helzenberg, a town of Austria. 10 miles SE. Aigen.

Heljarvauk, a town of Hindoostan, in Viliapour. 27 miles W. Sattarah.

Helford, a small fishing town of England, in the county of Cornwall, on the river Hel. 3 miles SW. Falmouth.

Helga, a lake of Sweden, in the province of Smaland. 5 miles S. Wetterlake.

Helgea, a river of Sweden, which runs into the Baltic, 10 miles S. Christianstadt.

Helgoland, see *Heilgoland*.

Helgom, a town of Sweden, in Angermannland. 46 miles NW. Hernofund.

Helgoysbar, see *Elgoysbar*.

Hell, *Valley of*, a dangerous defile, or pass, from the Brigaw, through the Black Forest into Swabia, east of Friburg.

Hell, see *Burrye*.

Hell Skerries, a cluster of small islands of Scotland, near the western coast. 10 m. W. Rum island. *Long.* 6. 53. *W. Lat.* 57. N.

Helleb, or *Hellab*, or *Hillab*, a town of the Arabian Irak, situated on both sides of the Euphrates, with a bridge of communication, supposed to have been built on the site of the ancient Babylon. It was formerly surrounded with a wall, which is now destroyed; the gardens are covered with fruit trees, particularly palms, so that the town appears as if situated in a wood. 60 miles S. Bagdad, 35 N. Mesghid Ali. *Long.* 43. 45. *E. Lat.* 32. 20. N.

Helleberg, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland. 23 miles NW. Calmar, 30 S. Wexio.

Hellefors, a town of Sweden, in Nericia. 40 miles NNW. Orebro.

Hellelands, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Christianland. 26 m. S. Stavanger.

Hellerbach, a river of Silesia, in the principality of Janer, which runs into the Hatzbach, near Roversdorf.

Hellet Allies, a town of Africa, in Kordofan. *Long.* 32. 25. *E. Lat.* 13. 16. N.

Hellgate, a narrow strait of East River, at the mouth of Hudson's River, going up to New-York, formed by the projecting point of Long Island.

Hellimer, a town of France, in the department of the Moselle. 8 miles W. Sar Albe, 9 SSE. St. Avold.

Hellin, a town of Spain, in the province of Murcia. 17 miles S. Chinchilla.

Hello, a town of Prussia, at the eastern extremity of the Hohe Ncrung. 12 miles N. Dantzic.

Helm, a river of Thuringia, which runs into the Unstrutt. 6 miles S. Sondershausen.

Helm's Creek, a river of Kentucky, which runs into the Ohio, *Long.* 86. 52. *W. Lat.* 37. 50. N.

Helmaned, a town of Austria: eight miles SW. Freystadt.

Helmbrecht, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 16 miles NE. Culmbach.

Helmerhsausan, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hesse Cassel. 22 miles N. Cassel, 19 W. Göttingen.

Helmershausen, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg, 8 miles W. Meinungen.

Helmnes, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 3 miles NE. Smalkalden.

Helmstadt, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wolfenbittel; containing two fauxbourgs, three churches, and an university, founded by Duke Julius, in the year 1576, an anatomical theatre, and a public library. Near it is a medicinal spring. 20 miles N. Halberstadt, 17 E. Wolfenbittel. *Long.* 11. 8. *E. Lat.* 52. 15. N.

Helmetzheim, a town of Germany, in the county of Limburg. 4 miles ESE. Markt Einerheim.

Helmont, a town of Brabant, situated on the Aa, with an old castle, which belonged to the house of Cortembach. 13 miles SE. Bois le Duc.

Helmstale, a river of Scotland, which runs into the German Ocean, 2 miles SW. the Ord of Cathness.

Helmstley, or *Helmstley Black-a-Moor*, a town of England, in the county of York, situated near the river Rye; near it are the remains of a castle, destroyed by General Fairfax in the civil wars of the 17th century. It is a place of considerable trade in the manufacture of cotton and linen: the market is on Saturday. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1449, including 287 employed in trade and manufactures. 22 miles N. York, 222 N. London. *Long.* 0. 58. *W. Lat.* 54. 20. N.

Helmstadt, a town of Germany, in the county of Wertheim. 9 m. SE. Wertheim.

Helmstatt, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. 14 miles SE. Heidelberg, 14 NW. Heilbronn.

Helnas, a small island of Denmark, in the Little Belt. *Long.* 10. 2. *E. Lat.* 55. 9. N.

Helpitch, a town of the island of Ceylon. 8 miles S. Candy.

Helsing, a town of Sweden, in the province of Nyland. 7 miles N. Helsingfors.

Helsingborg, a seaport town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen, on the coast of the Sound, opposite Helsingoer. It had formerly a strong castle, but suffered severely in the wars of the 17th century, so that it is now a defenceless place, with little commerce. It has, however, manufactures of ribbons, hats, and boots. Here is a ferry across the sound to Denmark. In 1447, Christopher king of Bavaria died in this town. 28 miles NW. Lund, 50 W. Christianstadt. *Long.* 12. 30. *E. Lat.* 56. 5. N.

Helſingfors, a ſea-port town of Sweden, in the province of Nyland, on the north coaſt of the gulf of Finland, built by Guſtavus I. It is defended by ſeveral forts, and is conſidered as one of the beſt towns in the province. In the year 1742, the Swediſh army, under Count Lewenhaupt, was ſurrounded by the Ruſſians, and ſubmitted to a capitulation. The ſoldiers were ſent to Sweden, but the artillery and magazines remained with the Ruſſians. 140 miles ESE. Abo. *Long.* 24. 56. E. *Lat.* 60. 11. N.

Helſingland, a province of Sweden, in Norland, bounded on the north by Jamtland and Medelpad, on the eaſt by the gulf of Bothnia, on the ſouth by Geſtricia, and on the ſouth-weſt and weſt by Dalecarlia; about 120 miles in length, and 90 in breadth. The proportion of arable land is ſmall, but fertile, the paſture lands feed great numbers of cattle; flax forms a principal article of cultivation; the rivers and lakes abound with fiſh. The foreſts are extenſive, and well ſupplied with wood, both for timber and the uſe of the iron mines, of which there are many in the province. The chief articles of commerce are iron, flax, linen, tallow, butter, tar, deals, timber, &c. The principal town is Hudwicksfwall.

Helſingo, a ſmall iſland on the eaſt ſide of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 22. 30. E. *Lat.* 63. 46. N.

Helſingoren, a ſmall iſland on the eaſt ſide of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 22. 28. E. *Lat.* 63. 46. N.

Helſingoer, a town of Denmark, ſituated on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Zealand, built on the ſide of a mountain, near the Sound, next to Copenhagen, the richeſt and moſt beautiful town of the iſland. All merchant veſſels paſſing through the Sound pay a duty at this place, on which account every nation that trades to the Baltic has its conſul here. In the year 1311, this town was laid waſte, and plundered by the inhabitants of Roſtock and Wiſmar, and was ſacked a ſecond time in 1552, by the combined fleet of the Hanſe-towns. Chriſtian II. would have given this town up to the Dutch, but the inhabitants oppoſed it; on which account they incurred the monarch's diſpleaſure, and the toll or cuſtom-houſe was removed to Copenhagen; but however it did not continue there long. Helſingoer has no harbour, but a good and ſafe road. 20 miles N. Copenhagen. *Long.* 12. 37. E. *Lat.* 55. 58. N.

Helſton, a town of England, in the county of Cornwall, ſituated on the river Loe, near the ſea. It is a large and populous town, of good trade, and one of the places appointed for ſtamping tin according to the ancient ſtannery laws. The magiſtracy is veſted in a mayor, four aldermen, and 24 aſſiſtants, by

charter of Queen Elizabeth. It ſends two members to parliament, and has a weekly market. In 1801, it contained 2248 inhabitants. 12 miles E. Penzance, 274 WSW. London. *Long.* 5. 17. W. *Lat.* 50. 7. N.

Helver, a town of Curdiſtan. 10 miles N. Amadié.

Helvoetſluys, a ſea-port town of Holland, on the ſouth ſide of the iſland of Voorn, with a good harbour, about twelve miles from the open ſea, in the middle of a large bay, capable of holding the whole fleet of the country; the town is ſmall, but well defended with ſtrong fortifications; this is the general port for packets from England, chiefly from the port of Harwich. In the year 1795, it was taken by the French. 12 miles W. Dort, 15 SW. Rotterdam. *Long.* 3. 58. E. *Lat.* 52. 4. N.

Helwickhead, a cape of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, on the ſouth point of the entrance into Dungarvan bay. *Long.* 7. 33. W. *Lat.* 52. 2. N.

Hem, a town of the dutchy of Holſtein. 3 miles S. Lunden.

Hemara, a village of Africa, in the country of Fezzan, where, ſays Mr. Horſeman, I was for the firſt time regaled with the great Fezzan dainty of locuſts or graſhoppers, and a drink called *Iugibi*. The latter is compoſed of the juice of date trees. 10 m. W. Zuela.

Hembach, a town of Germany, in the marggravate of Anſpach, on a ſmall river of the ſame name, which runs into the Rednitz. 5 miles SE. Schwabach.

Hembach, Rednitz, a town of Germany, in the marggravate of Anſpach, on the Rednitz. 4 miles SE. Schwabach.

Hemda, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak. 80 miles E. Iſpahan.

Hemel Hempſtead, a town of England, in the county of Hertford, with a large corn market on Thurſday, ſituated on the ſmall river Gade; making lace, and plaiting ſtraw for hats, are the chief employment of the women and children of this part of the country. Every other market day is particularly attended for the ſale and purchaſe of plaiting, and great ſums are annually returned for this article only. In 1801, the population was 2722, of whom 775 were employed in trade and manufactures. 7 miles W. St. Albans 23, NW. London. *Long.* 0. 28. W. *Lat.* 51. 48. N.

Hemengſtede, a town of the dutchy of Holſtein. 5 miles N. Meldorp.

Hemg, a river of China, which runs into the Kin-cha. 12 miles E. Ma-hou, in the province of Se-tchuen.

Hemlock Lake, a ſmall lake of America, in the ſtate of New-York. 30 miles S. lake Ontario.

Hemmanau, a town of Bavaria, in the princi-

pality of Neuburg. 8 miles E. Dietfurt, 12 W. Ratibon.

Hemmendorf, a town of Germany, in the principality of Calenberg, situated on the Saale. 12 miles E. Hameln.

Hems, a town of Syria, anciently called *Emesa*, on a small river which runs into the Orontes; the walls of the city are about three miles in circumference, and probably were made about the year 1098, when the Christians had possession of it, during the time of the holy war; for they are built like those of Cæsarea on the sea, which were made by Lewis the IXth of France; except that there seemed to have been a terrace round on the outside of the walls, defended by a parapet wall, on the outside of which is the fossée: it appears that there has been a rampart made round it since that time, which was faced with stone, probably after Saladin had taken it from the Christians, in 1187, or it may be on the invention of cannon. The Tartars took it from the Saracens in 1258; the city afterwards came into the hands of the Mamelukes, and the Turks took it from them. During the time that it was in the hands of the Europeans, it was destroyed by an earthquake, which happened in 1157, when several other cities underwent the same fate. The present town takes up only about a quarter of the space contained within the walls, being the north-west quarter; the buildings are very indifferent; they are under the covert of a large ruined castle, which is to the south of the present town; it is built on a high round mount, encompassed with a fossée about 20 feet deep and 30 paces broad, over which there is a bridge of several arches; it is built so high that it rises a considerable way up the side of the hill; the top of the hill is near half a mile in circumference, and of an irregular figure of ten sides; the whole mount is faced with stone. The eastern historians say, that Hippocrates resided here, and went often from this city to Damascus; and the ecclesiastical writers relate that St. John the Baptist's head was found here in the time of the emperor Theodosius. The emperor Eleagabalus was of this city, in which there was a famous temple dedicated to the sun, which was worshiped here under the title of Eleagabalus, from which this emperor had his name. It is said the emperor Aurelian defeated Zenobia near this city, and afterwards built some temples in it. 80 miles S. Aleppo, 180 NNE. Jerusalem. *Long.* 37. 20. E. *Lat.* 34. 25. N.

Hemsau, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wurzburg. 3 miles N. Eltman.

Hemson, a small island on the east side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 17. 49. E. *Lat.* 62. 43. N.

Hemynpour, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Gohud. 14 miles SE. Calpy.

Hen and Chickens, a cluster of small islands in the Eastern Indian sea. *Long.* 118. 3. E. *Lat.* 5. 30. S.

Hen and Chickens, a cluster of small islands in the South Pacific Ocean, near the coast of New Zealand. *Long.* 185. 1. W. *Lat.* 35. 53. S.

Hen and Chickens, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Down. 8 m. E. Newry.

Henanbien, a town of France, in the department of the North Coasts. 8 miles NE. Lamballe, 14 NW. Dinan.

Henares, a river of Spain, which rises near Siguença in Old Castile, and runs into the Xarama ten miles above Toledo.

Henda, a small island on the west coast of Scotland. *Long.* 5. 7. W. *Lat.* 58. 23. N.

Hendaye, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées, at the mouth of the river Bidassoa, opposite Fontarabia.

Hend-deire, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 50 miles SW. Com.

Hendooa, a circar of Bengal, bounded on the north by Boglipour, on the east by Rajamal and Pultanabad, on the south by Birboom, and on the west by Curruckpour; about 36 miles long, and 22 broad. Noony is the chief town.

Hendoobad, a town of Hindoostan, in Alahabad. 21 miles NNW. Jionpour.

Hendu-Kesh, a town of Grand Bukharia. 65 miles NE. Bamian.

Hendowne, see *Hindau*.

Heneago Island, one of the Bahama islands, about 40 miles long, and from five to ten broad. *Long.* 73. W. *Lat.* 21. 5. N.

Heneago Key, a small island among the Bahamas. *Long.* 72. 46. W. *Lat.* 21. 40. N.

Henfsenfeld, a town of Germany, in the territory of Nuremberg. 2 miles SW. Herbruck.

Henffstatt, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 7 m. SE. Meinungen.

Heng, a city of China, of the second rank, in the province of Quang-si. 1135 m. SSW. Peking. *Long.* 108. 35. E. *Lat.* 22. 36. N.

Heng, a river of China, in the province of Hou-quang, which empties itself into a large lake, called Tong-ting.

Heng-chang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-Quang, on the river Heng. 25 miles NNE. Heng-tche.

Hengersberg, a town of Bavaria. 6 miles SE. Deckendorf, 22 NW. Passau.

Heng-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Hou-quang, on the river Heng; the principal manufacture is making paper. In the neighbourhood are mines of silver, which are not permitted to be wrought. 785 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 112. E. *Lat.* 26. 56. N.

Hengisbury Head, a cape on the south coast of England, in the county of Hants. *Long.* 1. 35. W. *Lat.* 50. 42. N.

Hengstfeld, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anspach, 5 miles NNE. Creilshelm.

Henida, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 40 miles SW. Gnerden.

Hening, a town of Hungary. 12 miles NW. Symontornya.

Henley upon Thames, a town of England, in the county of Oxford, situated on the Thames, with a large bridge, which divides it from Berkshire. It is a place of considerable trade to London in malt, corn, flour, and wood, sent by barges down the river Thames. It has a large market on Thursday, was formerly a borough, and sent two members to the British parliament. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 2948, of whom 622 were employed in trade and manufactures. 23 m. SSE. Oxford, 35 W. London. *Long.* 0. 46. W. *Lat.* 51. 32. N.

Henley in Arden, a town of England, in the county of Warwick, with a weekly market on Tuesday, and 1098 inhabitants. 14 m. S. Birmingham, 102 NW. London. *Long.* 1. 47. W. *Lat.* 52. 17. N.

Henley-House, a station or factory of Canada, on the river Albany. *Long.* 85. 6. W. *Lat.* 51. 14. N.

Henllan, a township of North-Wales, in Denbighshire, with 1959 inhabitants. 3 m. NW. Denbigh.

Henneberg, a county and principality of Germany, situated to the north of the bishopric of Wurzburg; about 24 miles in extent from north to south, and 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ from east to west. The land bears corn and tobacco. Here are some extensive forests and mountains, with mines of copper, silver, iron, and steel, several medicinal springs and salt works. They count thirteen towns; the principal rivers are the Werra, Schleuss, Schwartz, and Felde. The inhabitants are Lutherans. The posterity of the hereditary counts being extinct in 1583, the territory passed to different branches of the house of Saxony. The assessment for the Roman month was 190 florins, of which each proprietor paid a part; the tax to the chamber of Wetzlar was 196 rix-dollars 36 kruitzers. It takes its name from an ancient castle, which was burnt by the peasants in 1525. 4 miles S. Meinungen.

Hennebon, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Morbihan, situated on the Blavet, which is navigable for vessels of a moderate size. It contains about 3000 inhabitants, who carry on a considerable trade in corn, iron, honey, &c. In 1373, being then in the hands of the English, the French took it by storm. 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ posts SE. Brest, and 62 $\frac{1}{4}$ W. Paris. *Long.* 3. 11. E. *Lat.* 47. 49. N.

Hennerbach, a river of Saxony, in the margravate of Meissen, which joins the Mockengrund, and forms the Seylewitz.

Hennersdorf, a town of Germany, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg. 2 miles SE. Teltow.

Hennersdorf, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse. 8 miles NNE. Neisse.

Hennersdorf, a town of Lusatia, remarkable for a convention held here, in 1748, relating to the Moravians. In 1757, a battle was fought here between the Austrians and the Prussians; the latter had the worst, but their chief loss was General Winterfeld, who was killed. 2 miles NNE. Gorlitz.

Henneveux, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. 9 miles E. Boulogne.

Hennin Lietard, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. 11 miles NNE. Arras, 6 NW. Douay.

Henrichau, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Munsterberg. 4 miles N. Munsterberg.

Henrichemont, a town of France, in the department of the Cher, built by the Duke of Sully, in the reign of Henry IV. 12 miles S. Aubigny, 14 NNE. Bourges. *Long.* 2. 36. E. *Lat.* 47. 18. N.

Henrichs, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 6 m. E. Meinungen.

Henrichsdorf, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland. 5 miles WNW. Soldaw.

Henrichsdorf, or *Przezerke*, a town of Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm. 9 miles N. Culm.

Henrickswald, a town of Prussian Lithuania. 6 miles WSW. Tilsit.

Henrico, a county of the state of Virginia.

Henry, a county of the state of Virginia.

Hensdale, a town of the state of New Hampshire. 70 miles WNW. Boston.

Henshaw's Town, a town of Africa, in Calbari. *Long.* 7. 52. E. *Lat.* 5. 27. N.

Henfin, or *Hensingen*, a town of France, in the department of the Forests. 12 miles ENE. Bastogne.

Henskem, a town of Prussian Lithuania. 7 miles NNE. Gumbinnen.

Heppach, a village of Wurtemberg, celebrated for its wine. 8 miles SE. Stuttgart.

Heppenheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine. 16 miles NNW. Heidelberg, 10 E. Worms.

Heppenheim, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnere, late in the palatinate of the Rhine, on the Wies. 4 miles SE. Worms, 14 NNE. Manheim.

Heppy, a river of Wales, which runs into the Neath, in the county of Brecknock.

Heptonstall, a township of England, in the west riding of Yorkshire, with 2983 inhabitants. 6 miles W. Halifax.

Her, (*El*), a town of the desert of Syria. 18 miles E. Taibeh.

Hera, a mountain of Arabia, whither Maho-

met often retired before he appeared to the world as a prophet. 3 miles from Mecca.

Heraclias, an island in the Grecian Archipelago, about eight miles in circumference. 5 miles S. Naxia. *Long.* 25. 29. *E. Lat.* 36. 49. N.

Herakli, anciently *Heraclea*, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, in which are the ruins of an amphitheatre, built by the Emperor Severus; situated on the north coast of the sea of Marmora; the see of a Greek archbishop. 45 miles WSW. Constantinople. *Long.* 27. 54. *E. Lat.* 40. 53. N.

Herakra, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland. 30 miles NW. Calmar, 15 E. Wexio.

Herapour, a town of Hindoostan, in Baglana. 35 miles NE. Chandore.

Herat, a city of Persia, and capital of the province of Chorasan, situated on a river of the same name, surrounded with walls and ditches, and defended by an old castle. The neighbouring country produces excellent fruit; and roses are in such plenty, that it obtained the name of *Sargultzar*, or *City of Roses*. This city was destroyed by Jenghis Kan; and afterwards became subject to the Tartar princes. In 1351, Malek Hussein, prince of Herat, attempted to throw off the yoke; but he was defeated, and the city taken after a short siege by Mir Cazagan the Tartar general. *Long.* 60. 50. *E. Lat.* 34. 30. N.

Heray, a town of Africa, in the country of the Foulahs. 40 miles ENE. Tor.

Herat, a river of Persia, which runs into the Caspian sea near Zaweh.

Herault, a river of France, which rises in the Sevennes Mountain, and runs into the Mediterranean a little below Agde. *Long.* 3. 40. *E. Lat.* 43. 18. N.

Herault, a department of France, bounded on the north by the departments of the Tarn and the Aveyron, on the north-east by the department of the Gard, on the south-east by the Mediterranean, on the south-west by the department of the Aude, and on the west by the department of the Tarn. It takes its name from the river so called, which crosses it from north to south nearly in the centre. Montpellier is the capital.

Herba, a town of Africa, in the desert of Sahara. 50 miles SE. Gardeia.

Herba, a town of Algiers. 40 m. SSW. Algiers.

Herba, El, a town of the western province of Algiers, near the Shellif. Here are several ancient ruins, particularly some marble pillars: with the capitals defaced, and several coffins. 62 miles SW. Algiers.

Herbalmara, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hadramaut. 148 miles S. Amantudin.

Herbault, a town of France, in the department of the Loir and Cher. 8 miles W. Blois.

Herbe, a town of Italy, in the Veronese. 15 miles S. Verona.

Herbede, a town of Germany, in the county of Mark. 2 m. ENE. Blackenstein.

Herbemont, a town of France, in the department of the Forests, situated on a mountain near the Semoy. 20 miles W. Arlon.

Herbergen, a town of Semigallia. 30 m. SW. Seelburg.

Herberstein, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 5 miles W. Hardeburg.

Herbiers, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Vendée. 7 miles SSW. Montagne, 13 SE. Montaigue.

Herbignac, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire. 9 miles NE. Guerande.

Herbolzheim, a town of Germany, in the Brisgau, near the Rhine. 14 miles NNW. Friburg.

Herborn, a town of Germany, in the principality of Nassau Dillenburg, with a castle; on the Dille. In the year 1584, a celebrated protestant academy was founded here. In 1762, it was taken by the French. The chief trade is forging and manufacturing iron. 3 miles SSE. Dillenburg. *Long.* 26. *E. Lat.* 50. 34. N.

Herbram, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Paderborn. 4 miles SW. Dringenberg.

Herbshausen, a town of Germany, in the county of Hohenlohe. Here the French were defeated by the Bavarians in 1645. 5 miles S. Weickersheim.

Herbsleben, a town of Germany, in the principality of Gotha. 9 miles NE. Gotha.

Herbstein, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Fulda. 13 miles W. Fulda, 26 ESE. Marburg.

Hercajada, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. 30 miles W. Avila.

Herculaneum, an ancient city of Naples, totally overwhelmed by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, in the beginning of the reign of the Emperor Titus. In the years 1689 and 1711, upon digging in these parts, something of this city was discovered. In the year 1738, fresh attempts began to be made, and since that time a prodigious number of ancient monuments of every kind have been discovered, such as paintings, statues, busts, furniture, utensils, &c. The situation was near where Portici now stands.

Herdal, a town of Sweden, in the province of Harjedalen. 38 miles SE. Langschants.

Hardeggen, a town of Germany, in the principality of Calenberg. 10 miles NW. Göttingen.

Herdicke, or *Marien Herdicke*, a town of

Germany, in the county of Mark, situated on the Ruhr, containing three churches for the different religions, and a noble secular abbey for ladies, both Roman Catholic and Protestants. 4 miles SW. Schwerte.

Herdin, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Koniggratz. 6 miles SE. Trautcnau.

Herdsela, a town of Sweden, in the province of Tavastland. 30 miles ESE. Jamio.

Hereford, a city of England, situated on the river Wye, near the centre of the county to which it gives name. The name is said to be Saxon, and signifying the Ford of the Army; being a long time a military station of the Saxons, before the Norman conquest. Besides the cathedral, before the civil wars of the last century, there were five churches; two were then demolished. Hereford was formerly surrounded with walls and a ditch, and defended by a castle, said to have been as large as the castle at Windsor. The castle, great part of the wall, and three of the gates, are destroyed. The city is large, but neither populous nor well built, though considerably improved within a few years. Hereford is said to have been erected into a bishop's see in the year 680; it is governed by a mayor and aldermen, &c. and has three markets weekly; Wednesday and Saturday for provisions, poultry, butter, &c.; and on Friday for live stock. The assizes for the county, quarter-sessions, and country courts, are held here. In the reign of Edward the Confessor, the city was taken and sacked by Griffin, prince of Wales, who destroyed the cathedral, and carried the bishop away prisoner. In the civil wars of the 17th century, Hereford was garrisoned for the king, but surrendered to Waller, through the cowardice of Price the governor. Hereford sends two members to parliament. 28 miles WSW. Worcester, 30 NW. Gloucester, 130 W. London. *Long*. 2. 36. W. *Lat*. 52. 6. N.

Herefordshire, a county of England, bounded on the north by Shropshire, on the east by Worcesterhire and Gloucesterhire, on the south by Monmouthshire, and on the west by the Welsh counties of Brecon and Radnor. The form is nearly circular, the mean length about 37 miles, and the breadth 33. It is divided into eleven hundreds, which contain one city, Hereford, six market-towns, 176 parishes. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 89,191; of whom 8,588 were employed in trade and manufactures, and 31,261 in agriculture. The market-towns are Leominster, Weobley, Ledbury, Kington, Ross, and Bromyard; the two first, the city of Hereford, and the county, each return two members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Wye and the Munnow, or Mynnow. The climate is mild, and the land generally fertile; the face of the country is rich, beautiful, and picturesque. The soil is

very different, from a strong clay to sand, yet all are productive. The principal part of the land is employed in tillage, producing wheat, barley, oats, clover, turnips, &c. The county is in general well wooded, both in timber and coppice wood, the value of which is much increased by the cultivation of hops. Herefordshire cider, has been long a liquor highly esteemed; of course orchards and the culture of apple-trees are a matter of considerable consequence. The sheep of this county were formerly in much estimation, and the wool valuable on account of its staple and fineness; but the superior quality of the wool not being thought adequate to atone for the smallness of the carcass, the farmers are in general desirous of obtaining a breed larger and more profitable.

Herem Medaie il Hebgad, El, a town of Egypt. 30 miles W. Fayoum.

Herem, anciently *Harar* and *Charran*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir, about 70 miles from the Euphrates. This city is known in scripture as the country of Laban, the father of Leah and Rachel, wives of the patriarch Jacob. It is there called *Harari*, but at present the Arabs name it *Charan*, and the Europeans *Herem*. This city was formerly famous because Crassus retired hither after his defeat by the Parthians, and it was not far from it that he was killed. 20 miles E. Ouria. *Long*. 38. 48. E. *Lat*. 36. 42. N.

Herencia, a town of Spain, in New Castile. 40 miles SE. Toledo.

Herenditz, a town of Croatia. 6 miles SW. Carlsstadt.

Herenscarpel, a village of Holland. In the year 1799, this place was taken by the French and occupied as a fort for some time. 7 miles N. Alcmær.

Herentals, a town of France, in the department of the Two Nethes, built by Henry IV. duke of Brabant, in 1209, and surrounded with walls in 1400. 16 miles NE. Malines, 16 E. Antwerp.

Herford, or *Hervorden*, a town of Germany, in the county of Ravensberg, situated on the Werra and Aa, which divide it into three parts: it contains about 800 houses, between which are large spaces and gardens, four Lutheran, one Calvinist church, two chapels, and a convent. This town was formerly Imperial, but the troops of Brandenburg compelled the inhabitants to pay homage to the elector, in the year 1652. On a mountain near the town stands the abbey of Herford, a free and secular foundation, erected in the year 789 or 790. Since the reformation, it has become Lutheran. The abbess is a princess, the canonesses princesses or noble. The assessment in the Imperial matricula was eight florins monthly, and the tax to the chamber of

Wetzlar 81 rix-dollars 14 kruitzers. In 1804, this abbey was given to the King of Prussia. 10 miles ENE. Ravensberg. *Long.* 8. 25. E. *Lat.* 52. 8. N.

Hergest's Islands, some islands in the Pacific Ocean discovered by Lieutenant Hergest, commander of the *Dædalus*, sent out with stores to Captain Vancouver, in the year 1792. They are Sir Henry Martin's Island, Berri's Island, Trevenen's Island, Roberts's Island, and Hergest's Rocks.

Hergest's Rocks, two rocky islets in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Lieutenant Hergest, commander of the *Dædalus* store-ship, in the year 1792. *Long.* 219. 42. E. *Lat.* 7. 38. S.

Hergolshausen, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Wurzburg. 7 miles S. Schweinfurt.

Hergolzheimer, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Wurzburg. 3 miles SSW. Schweinfurt.

Heri, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea. 3 miles NW. Ternate. *Long.* 127. 8. E. *Lat.* 0. 54. N.

Heri-rud, a river of Persia, which rises near Herat, and loses itself in the earth near Seraks.

Hericour, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône. 12 miles SE. Lure, 23 E. Vesoul. *Long.* 6. 49. E. *Lat.* 47. 34. N.

Hericy, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne, on the Seine. 5 miles NE. Fontainebleau.

Herisau, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Appenzell, said to have been known to the Romans, and the first place in Switzerland which embraced Christianity. The inhabitants are industrious, and manufacture linen and muslins, remarkable for their fineness. 7 miles SW. St. Gall, 10 NW. Appenzell.

Herisson, a town of France, in the department of the Allier. 6 miles SW. Cerilly, 15 NW. Montmarault.

Heristal, see *Herfsta*.

Herk, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Meuse. 20 miles NW. Liège. *Long.* 5. 10. E. *Lat.* 50. 55. N.

Herk, a river of France, which runs into the Demer near Halen.

Herkemer, a county of New-York, bounded on the north by the county of Laurence, on the east by the county of Montgomery, on the south by Otsego county, and on the west by that of Oneida. 75 miles long from north to south, and 15 broad.

Herkenrede, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Meuse. 2 miles W. Illaffelt.

Herkla, or *Heraclea*, a seaport town of Africa, situated on the east coast of the kingdom of Tunis; called *Heraclea*, in the

Lower Empire, in honour of Heraclius: Justiniana, in honour of Justinian: and before that, *Adrymetum*. It was built on a promontory, two leagues south-east from a morass: about a mile in circumference, and from the appearance of its ruins, seems to have been important rather than large or beautiful. That part of the promontory which stretched to the northward and formed the port, seems to have been walled in quite to the sea shore, but on the rest about a furlong in extent are no traces of ruins. 45 m. S. Tunis. *Long.* 10. 24. E. *Lat.* 36. N.

Herle, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Meuse. 6 miles ENE. Fauquemont.

Herlingen, a town of Bavaria, late belonging to the commandery of Alschauen. 4 miles NW. Ulm.

Herlisheim, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine. 5 miles S. Colmar.

Herlit, a town of Nubia. 30 miles S. Moscho.

Herm, (*L'*) a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne. 6 miles SW. Muret.

Hermal, a town of France, in the department of the Ourthe, situated near the Meuse. 3 miles SSW. Vifet.

Herman Miestiz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim, near which are quarries of different coloured marble. 3 miles W. Chrudim.

Hermance, a town of France, in the department of the Leman, situated on the coast of the lake of Geneva. 7 m. NNE. Geneva.

Hermance, a river of France, which runs into the lake of Geneva, at the town of the same name.

Hermanzburg, a town of Germany; in the principality of Luneberg Zelle. 15 m. N. Zelle.

Herman's Station, a town of Kentucky, on a branch of the Sandy River. 15 miles S. Balclutha.

Hermansfeld, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 5 m. SW. Meinungen.

Hermans, two small islands among the Philippines, about 30 m. E. Mindoro. *Long.* 121. 42. E. *Lat.* 13. 6. N.

Hermanişt, a town of European Turkey, in Romania. 34 miles WNW. Adrianople.

Hermas, or *Attuati*, a river of Asiatic Turkey, which rises near Nisibin, and runs into the Khabur at Al Nahrarain.

Hermata, a kingdom of the island of Borneo, with a town of the same name, situated near the sea coast.

Hermbach, a town of France, in the department of the Roer. 17 miles S. Juliers. *Long.* 6. 26. E. *Lat.* 50. 42. N.

Hermbsdorf, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse. 2 m. NW. Weydenau.

Hermenaw, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland. 9 m. N. Bischofswerder.

Hermeneault, (L'), a town of France, in the department of the Vendée. 4 miles NW. Fontenay-le-Comte, 10 ENE. Luçon.

Hermenstein, see *Ehrenbreitstein*.

Hermensdorf, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland. 10 miles E. Holland.

Hermenstadt, or *Szebeny*, a city of Transylvania, and the capital: fortified with a double wall, and a deep moat; it is situated on the side of the Szeben, which soon after runs into the Aluta. 147 miles NE. Belgrade, 300 SE. Vienna. *Long.* 23. 50. E. *Lat.* 46. 0. N.

Hermert, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme. 21 miles W. Clermont, 8 WSW. Riom.

Hernetra, one of the smaller western islands of Scotland, a little to the north-east of North Uist. *Long.* 7. 3. W. *Lat.* 57. 38. N.

Hermeville, a town of France, in the department of the Meuse. 7 miles ENE. Verdun, 2 SW. Estain.

Hermitage, a town of West-Florida, on the south-west side of the river Mississippi. 7 miles SW. New Orleans.

Hermitage, (L'), a hill of France, on the side of the Rhône, celebrated for the wine made from its vineyards, opposite Tournon.

Hermit's Bay, a bay on the island of St. Christopher, on the north coast, a little to the south of Madan's Point.

Hermite's Islands, a group of islands of unequal extent, situated before Nassau Bay, at the southern extremity of Terra del Fuogo; so called from Mynheer Hermite, admiral of the Dutch fleet, in the year 1624.

Hermo, or *Beram*, a town of Istria. 28 miles S. Trieste.

Hermenville, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, with a medicinal spring. 7 miles from Reims.

Hermesello, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, at the conflux of the Duero, and the Tormes. 9 miles below Miranda de Duero.

Hern Island, a small island on the west coast of Africa, at the mouth of the Rio del Oro. *Lat.* 23. 35. N.

Herndorf, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Bamberg. 3 miles SW. Burg Eberach.

Herngrund, a town of Hungary, situated among mountains, in the midst of extensive mines of copper, in which the inhabitants are chiefly employed. 4 m. NNW. Neufol.

Hernofand, or *Hernofund*, a seaport town of Sweden, in the province of Angermania, built by John III. in 1584, on an island in the gulf of Bothnia, divided from the continent by a narrow channel, over which a bridge is thrown. On the north side of the

harbour the water is deep enough for the largest vessels to come up and unload at the warehouses. Hernofand was formerly a staple town, and has still a considerable trade, especially in linen. In the years 1710, 1714, and 1721, this town was burned by the Russians; but is pretty well recovered since. *Long.* 17. 43. E. *Lat.* 62. 38. N.

Hernsbach, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Bamberg. 3 miles N. Burg Eberach.

Heroldsberg, a town of Germany, in the territory of Nuremberg. 7 miles NNE. Nuremberg, 8 SSE. Erlang.

Heron Creek, a creek of the state of Massachusetts, west of Cape Malabar.

Heron Island, a small island in the gulf of Mexico, near the coast of Florida. *Long.* 88. 8. W. *Lat.* 30. 17. N.

Herowra, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 17 miles S. Kairabad.

Herpet, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 20 miles N. Bomrauzepollam.

Herpff, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 4 miles W. Meiningen.

Herpff, a river of Germany, which rises in the county of Henneberg, and runs into the Werra, 2 miles N. Meiningen.

Herqui, or *Erqui*, a village of France, in the department of the North Coasts, with a small harbour in the English Channel, near a cape called *The Point of Herqui*, which forms a bay. On the 17th of March 1796, Sir Sidney Smith sailed into this bay, and destroyed several French vessels. 18 miles W. St. Malo, 14 ENE. St. Brieuc.

Herradura, a seaport of Spain, where a fleet of galleys was lost in 1562, under the command of General Don John de Mendosa, who had sailed from Malaga with 24 galleys, having 3500 soldiers on board, and finding the wind contrary, put into Herradura, where he came to an anchor, but it blew so hard that 20 of the galleys were driven ashore and lost, and all the crews drowned. Between Motril and Velez Malaga.

Herradura, a town of South-America, in the province of Chili. 5 m. SW. Coquimbo.

Herradura, a river of Mexico, which runs into the Pacific Ocean. *Lat.* 9. 30. N.

Herregovina, see *Herzogovina*.

Herrenberg, a town of Wurtemberg. In 1466, this town was in great part destroyed by fire. In 1548, it was much injured by the Spaniards; in 1634, it was plundered by the Imperialists; in 1635, again consumed by fire; and in 1688, greatly damaged by the French. 14 miles SSE. Stuttgart, 24 NE. Freudenstadt.

Herrenbreitungen, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg, situated on the Werra. 20 miles W. Schmalkalden.

Herrera, a town of Spain, in Old Castile. 34 miles NNW. Burgos.

Herricks, a town of New-York, in Long Island. 8 miles E. Flushing.

Herrieden, or *Hafenried*, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Aichstatt, situated on the Altmühl. 5 m. SW. Anspach, 12 NNE. Dinklebühl. *Long.* 10. 30. E. *Lat.* 49. 17. N.

Herriot, a town of Scotland, in the county of Edinburgh. 10 miles S. Dalkeith.

Hernheim, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Wurzburg. 6 m. S. Kitzingen.

Herrn Dierbach, a town of Germany, in the county of Hohenlohe. 7 miles S. Weickertheim.

Herrn Zimmern, a town of Germany, in the county of Hohenlohe. 2 miles S. Weickertheim.

Herrnhuth, or *Hernhutt*, a town or village of Lusatia, and principality of Gorlitz; founded in the year 1722, by some Moravian brethren, who settled there in lands belonging to Count Zinzendorf; it afterwards became the metropolis and chief nursery of the religious of that persuasion, who considered Count Michael Lewis of Zinzendorf as their father. 6 miles N. Zittau.

Herrnhutt, (*New*), a Moravian town or settlement in Greenland.

Herrnwerth, or *Herrn Chiemsee*, a town of Bavaria; it is the see of a bishop, founded in 1215, by Everhard II. archbishop of Salzburg. In 1218, the emperor granted him the privileges of the empire. 27 miles W. Salzburg, 10 W. Traunkstein.

Herrnstadt, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Wolau. 14 miles N. Wolau, 25 E. Glogau. *Long.* 16. 43. E. *Lat.* 51. 33. N.

Herrbruck, a town of Germany, in the territory of Nuremberg, situated on the Pregnitz, and containing about 226 houses. In the year 1060, it had a right to coin money. 15 miles E. Nuremberg, 8 SSW. Velden. *Long.* 11. 24. E. *Lat.* 49. 28. N.

Herslein, a town of France, in the department of the Rhine and Moselle. 22 miles W. Creutznach.

Herschede, a town of Germany, in the county of Mark. 6 miles SE. Lunschede.

Herschfeld, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wurzburg. 6 miles N. Geroltszhausen.

Hersfeld, or *Hirschfeld*, a town of Germany, and capital of a principality of the same name, belonging to the house of Hesse Cassel, which was assessed in the matricula of the empire at sixty florins, and taxed to the Imperial chamber 81 rix-dollars, 14 kruiters. The town is surrounded with walls, flanked with towers, and contains about 500 houses, a château, a public seminary, a rich hospital, and a spring of medicinal water. 32 miles SSE. Cassel, 50 W. Erfurt. *Long.* 9. 40. E. *Lat.* 50. 53. N.

Hersfeld, a town of Germany, in the

principality of Wurzburg. 3 miles NNE. Neustadt.

Herfin, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. 6 miles S. Bethune.

Hersou touka, a town of Chinese Tartary. *Long.* 124. 29. E. *Lat.* 43. 26. N.

Hershal, or *Herisfal*, a town of France, in the department of the Ourthe, on the Meuse, with a castle, which belonged to Pepin, father to Charles Martel. It was sold to the King of Prussia in the year 1741. 4 miles N. Liege.

Hersstelle, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Paderborn. 11 m. ENE. Warburg.

Hersthal, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 3 m. N. Smalkalden.

Hertford, a county of United America, in the state of North-Carolina.

Hertford, a town of England, and capital of the county to which it gives name, situated on the river Lea, which is navigable from the Thames; said to be a town in the time of the ancient Britons. Some of the Saxon kings resided here, and, on the first division of the kingdom into counties, it was made the county town; the magistracy is vested in a mayor and aldermen, burgesses, &c. There were formerly five churches, but now only two, with places of worship for Dissenters and Quakers. A castle was built here in the reign of King Alfred, to stop the incursions of the Danes, who had sailed up the river Lea, as far as Ware, where they had erected a fort, to which they retired after plundering the country round about. The castle is now the seat of the Marquis of Downshire. In the reign of King John the castle was taken by the barons, but recovered by King Henry III. Here is a large school for the younger children belonging to Christ's hospital in London. Members were returned to parliament in the reign of Edward I. but in the reign of Henry V. the burgesses desired to be excused, on account of their poverty; however, two members have been returned ever since the reign of James I. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 3360, of which 437 were employed in trade and manufactures. Here are two markets weekly, on Thursday and Saturday; the chief commodities are wheat, malt, and wool. Some authors write the name of the town *Hartford*; the arms of the town being a hart couchant in the water. The assizes for the county are held here, as likewise the quarter-sessions and county courts. 21 miles N. London. *Long.* 0. 4. W. *Lat.* 51. 48. N.

Hertfordshire, a county of England, bounded on the north by Bedfordshire, and Cambridgeshire, on the east by Essex, on the south by Middlesex, and on the west by Buckinghamshire and Bedfordshire. The shape is very irregular, on account of the projections

and interfections of other counties, and measures about 27 miles from north to south, and 33 from east to west. It is divided into eight hundreds, which contain 18 market-towns, and 135 parishes. In 1801, the population was 97,577; of which 12,861 were employed in trade and manufactures, and 20,611 in agriculture. The air is temperate, and the land, though not naturally fertile, by proper culture produces great quantities of corn, especially wheat and barley. The towns are Hertford, St. Alban's, Ware, Royston, part of which is in Cambridgeshire, Barnet, part of which is in Middlesex, Hitchin, Bishop's Stortford, Hemelhemsted, Standon, Berkamstead, Baldock, Hatfield, Buntingford, Stevenage, Rickmansworth, Tring, Watford, and Hoddeston. Six members are returned to parliament, viz. for the county and towns of Hertford and St. Alban's, two each. The principal rivers are the Lea, Coln, Gade, Bean, Rib, and New River.

Hertges, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 5 miles NNW. Smalkalden.

Hertil, a town of Nubia, on the left bank of the Nile. 12 miles S. Moscho.

Hertwigswald, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse. 4 miles NNW. Patzchkau.

Hertzberg, or *Hirzberg*, a town of Saxony. 24 miles SE. Wittenberg, 46 S. Potsdam. *Long.* 13. 15. E. *Lat.* 51. 42. N.

Hertzberg, a town of Pomerelia. 11 miles SE. Dantzie.

Hertzfeld, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Munster. 5 m. SSW. Stromberg.

Hertzholm, see *Hertzholmen*.

Hertzborn, a town in the dutchy of Holstein. 4 miles E. Gluckstadt.

Hertzogenaurach, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Bamberg. 5 miles SW. Erlang, 22 S. Bamberg.

Hertzogenburg, a town of Austria. 9 m. SE. Mauttern, 4 N. St. Polten.

Hertzogs Graben, a river of Silesia, which rises near Obisch, and runs into the river Schwartzwasser, in the principality of Glogau.

Schwarzstorf, a town of Austria. 6 miles NNW. Ottenheim, 13 SSE. Aigen.

Hertzogwalde, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse. 3 miles N. Grotkau.

Hertzowalt, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland. 9 m. NE. Bischofswerder.

Herve, a town of France, in the department of the Ourthe, lately belonging to the dutchy of Limburg; it is a rich and flourishing town. 8 m. NW. Limburg, 11 SE. Liege.

Hervey's Bay, a large bay on the north-east coast of New Holland, so called by Captain Cook, in respect to Captain Hervey, between Sandy Cape and South Hard. *Long.* 152. 35. W. *Lat.* 24. 40. S.

Hervey's Point, a cape on the north coast of the island of Egmont, or New Guernsey. *Long.* 164. 5. E. *Lat.* 10. 42. S.

Hervey's Island, see *Harvey's Island*.

Hervorden, see *Herford*.

Hery, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne. 8 miles N. Auxerre.

Herzberg, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Grubenhagen, situated near the Hartz mountain, with manufactures of arms and iron tools. 14 miles S. Goslar.

Herzenheim, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine. 5 miles E. Landau.

Herzgovina, or *St. Saba*, a town of Dalmatia, which gives name to a dutchy; it is fortified, and the residence of a Turkish governor; great part of the dutchy belongs to Italy. 80 miles SSW. Belgrade. *Long.* 18. 20. E. *Lat.* 43. 30. N.

Hesautta, a town of Bengal. 24 miles N. Toree.

Hesbon, a town of Palestine, anciently called *Heshbon*. 35 miles E. Jerusalem.

Hesdin, a town of France, and seat of a tribunal, in the department of the Straits of Calais, situated on the Canche, built in the form of a regular hexagon, strongly fortified, and almost surrounded with marshes. This town was built by Philibert Emanuel duke of Savoy, general to the emperor Charles V. in the year 1554, after destroying Old Hesdin. In 1639, it was taken by Louis XIV. who kept it after the peace of the Pyrenées. 12 miles SE. Montreuil, 27 W. Arras. *Long.* 2. 7. E. *Lat.* 50. 22. N.

Hesdin, (*Old*), a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, destroyed by the troops of Charles V. in the year 1554. 3 miles SE. Hesdin.

Hesdr-asp, a town of Charasim. 150 miles SSE. Urkonje.

Hesfelich, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland. 12 m. N. Soldau.

Hesfon, a town of Egypt. 22 miles SSW. Cairo.

Hesfn, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir. 40 miles W. Tecrit.

Hesfn Daghi, a fort of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 26 miles SSW. Kaisarieh.

Hesfn Dharie, a town of Arabia, in the province of Nedsjed. 140 m. ENE. Mecca.

Hesfn Keifa, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir. 30 miles ESE. Diarbekir.

Hesfn Mohdi, a town of Persia, in the province of Chufistan, at the mouth of the Euphrates. 55 miles E. Bassora.

Hesfn Ratrik, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Marasch. 25 miles N. Malatia.

Hesfn Tchelebi, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Sivas. 40 m. S. Sivas.

Hesfnal-mai, a small island and village of

Egypt, in the lake of Tennis. 25 miles NW. Tineh.

Hefne, a river of France, which runs into the Scheldt, near Condé.

Hespres, a river of France, which runs into the Sambre, 5 miles below Landrecy.

Hessyn, a river of Wales, which runs into the Clwyd, 2 miles S. Ruthyn, in the county of Denbigh.

Hesi, El, a town of Nubia. 60 miles S. Sennar.

Hessa, an island in the Nile. 10 miles S. Syene.

Hesse, a principality of Germany, in the boundaries of which have been different at times; lately it was bounded by the bishopric of Fulda, the principalities of Hersfeld, Thuringia, Eichsfeld, Calenberg, and Waldeck, bishopric of Paderborn, dutchy of Westphalia, and counties of Witgenstein, Solms, Nassau Dillenburg, and Upper Hsenburg. In these limits the county of Catzenelnbogen and some other territories are not included. The landgrave of Hesse, considered in itself, is rather more than 80 miles in length; the breadth is very unequal. The air is wholesome; the soil is mountainous, and woody, interspersed with pleasant vallies and plains, fertile in corn and pastures, which feed multitudes of cattle; the sides of the hills are covered with vines; game and fish are plentiful, so likewise are fruit and honey. Near Frankenberg is a gold mine, and some gold sand is found in the Eder. Silver, copper, lead, and iron, are found in considerable quantities, as likewise alum, vitriol, sulphur, coal, bole, pipe-maker's clay, marble, and alabaster, with several salt springs, mineral waters, and medicinal baths. The principal rivers, besides the Rhine and the Maine, are the Lahn, Schwalm, Fulda, Werra, and Diemel, which five rivers give name to five districts or divisions. Other rivers are the Lumb, Ohm, Eder, Ems, &c. The Hessians are descended from the Catti. In the year 902, there were counts of Hesse; one of them became king of Germany. In the year 1292, Hesse became a principality of the empire, though it insensibly afterwards came to be commonly termed a landgrave. The territories were all united under Philip the Generous, from whom all the modern landgraves are descended. In his will he divided his dominions among four sons: the eldest had half; from him descended the house of Hesse Cassel: the youngest received half one quarter part, and was the founder of the house of Hesse Darmstadt. The two other brothers dying without heirs, their territories were divided between the two surviving branches, but this division occasioned long disputes, and many parts are yet undivided. The rank between the two landgraves is alternate. Thus in

Hesse are two sovereign families, namely Cassel and Darmstadt, between whom all the Hessian territories are divided, but several articles of sovereignty have continued in common. The right of primogeniture has been introduced, and confirmed by the emperors. In both houses are princes appenaged; those of Hesse Cassel are Hesse Philippthal, and Rothenburg, or Rhinfels. Hesse Homburg is the only appenage of Hesse Darmstadt. The annual revenue of Hesse Cassel was estimated at about 1,200,000 rix-dollars: those of Darmstadt at 600,000. The Roman month for Cassel was 1096 florins, 45 kruitzers, and its tax to the Imperial chamber 472 rix-dollars 55 kruitzers, besides 25 rix-dollars 79 kruitzers for the county of Catzenelnbogen. The assessment for Hesse Darmstadt was 663 florins, and 313 rix-dollars to the chamber of Wetzlar. The military establishment for Cassel consists of three regiments of foot-guards, ten regiments of infantry, a regiment of life-guards, a regiment of gens-d'armes, three regiments of cavalry, two of dragoons, a corps of husars, a corps of chasseurs, another of artillery, and seven regiments in garrison. That of Darmstadt is composed of life-guards, a regiment of foot-guards, two squadrons of dragoons, two regiments of infantry, and four battalions of militia. Hesse is divided into Upper and Lower, and subdivided into five districts, which take their names from rivers, as before observed. The principal town of Lower Hesse is Cassel, and Marburg is the capital of Upper Hesse. Since the peace of Tilfit, Hesse Cassel has been annexed to the kingdom of Westphalia.

Hessel, a town of Holland, in the department of Guelders. 5 miles E. Bommel.

Hessel, a river of Germany, which rises near Ravensberg, and runs into the Embs, 3 miles W. Sassenberg.

Hesselberg, a mountain of Germany, in the marggrave of Anspach. 3 miles NW. Wassertrudingen.

Hesserah, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 10 miles E. Carmullah.

Hessigheim, a town of Wurtemberg. 3 miles E. Bcsigheim.

Hester, a town of Sweden, in East Gothland. 25 miles SW. Linkioping.

Hestra, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland. 55 miles W. Wexio.

Hesoe, one of the small Faroer islands. 6 miles N. Sandoe.

Hestrum, a river of France, which runs into the Sambre, 7 miles below Maubeuge.

Hetsin, or *Etsin*, a town of Corea, in the province of Tchu-sin. 95 miles S. King-kiao. Long. 126. 54. E. Lat. 36. 47. N.

Hettange, a town of France, in the department of the Moselle. 6 miles SW. Rodemack, 3 NW. Thionville.

Hettelsdorf, a town of Germany. 2 miles N. Nieuwied.

Hettstadt, or *Heckstadt*, a town of Germany, in the county of Mansfield, belonging to the Elector of Saxony, on the Wipper. The magistrates are possessed of considerable privileges. The castle or palace is converted into a brewery. 5 miles N. Mansfield. *Long.* 11. 42. E. *Lat.* 51. 41. N.

Hetzardara, a mountain of Persia, SSW. of Ispahan, between the provinces of Irak and Farfistan.

Heubach, see *Heybach*.

Heubach, a town of Wurtemberg. 22 m. N. Ulm, 34 E. Stuttgart.

Heuchin, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. 8 m. NNW. St. Pol.

Heudicourt, a town of France, in the department of the Meuse. 6 miles NE. St. Mihiel, 14 W. Pont-a-Mousson.

Heudicourt, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 9 miles NNE. Péronne.

Heverlé, a town of France, in the department of the Dyle. 2 miles S. Louvain.

Heugh Head, a cape of Scotland, in the Frith of Forth, on the coast of Fife. 3 miles W. Elie Ness.

Heukelam, a town of Holland, on the Linge. 4 miles NNE. Gorcum.

Heuilly-le-Grand, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne. 6 m. SSE. Langres.

Hevilkaferai, a town of Hindoostan, in Candesh. 18 miles SSE. Barawnay.

Hevoskari, a cluster of small islands in the gulf of Bothnia, near the coast of Finland. *Long.* 23. 32. E. *Lat.* 64. 12. N.

Heure, a river of France, which runs into the Sambre, 2 miles above Charleroy.

Heusden, a town situated on the borders of Holland and Brabant, without being accurately defined to which it belongs. It is built in the midst of morasses, and nearly surrounded by a branch of the Meuse; it is well fortified with a castle, bastions, and hornworks. The jurisdiction of the magistrates extends over several villages, almost to Bois le Duc. On the 25th of July 1680, the lightning set fire to the powder magazine, which killed many people, and did considerable damage to the town. The quantity of powder blown up was 70,000 lbs. besides some thousands of grenades. 15 m. NE. Breda, 7 SE. Gorcum. *Long.* 5. E. *Lat.* 51. 45. N.

Heusdorf, a town of Germany, in the principality of Weimar. 8 miles NE. Weimar.

Heust, a town of Prussia, on the Frisch Nering. 17 miles E. Dantzic.

He worth, a town of England, in the

county of Durham. In 1801, the population was 2887. 3 miles E. Gateshead.

Hexham, a town of England, in the county of Northumberland, situated near a small stream called *Hexhold*, or *Hextold*, near the Tyne, supposed to have been a Roman station. It was formerly a city, and erected into a bishopric in the year 675, by king Egfrid; but the country being continually invaded and plundered by the Danes, in the year 854, the see was united to Lindisfarne, at Chester-le-street, and continued with Durham till the reign of Henry I. when it was united to York. The cathedral church was built by workmen brought from Italy; the present church bears considerable marks of grandeur, in the Saxon style. A monastery was founded here the beginning of the 12th century, and endowed with great privileges and liberties, so extensive as to be erected into a county palatine, in the reign of Henry VIII. The church had the privilege of a sanctuary till the Reformation, and the fridstol, or stool of peace, is still remaining. The extent of the privileges was marked by a cross, at a mile distance each way. Here are two markets weekly, on Tuesday and Saturday. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 3427. The chief manufactures are tanning leather, shoes, and gloves. In the 9th century this town suffered frequently from the Danes. In the year 1296 and 1346, it was pillaged and destroyed by the Scots. In 1463, a battle was fought here between the armies of the house of Lancaster and York; the former commanded by the Duke of Somerset, the latter by Lord Montague. The Yorkists obtained a complete victory, the Duke of Somerset and many other noblemen were taken, and almost immediately beheaded. King Henry, with his queen and son, who were with the army, escaped to Scotland. 22 m. W. Carlisle, 284 N. London. *Long.* 1. 56. W. *Lat.* 53. 2. N.

Hexamilia, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, on the coast of the Hellespont, anciently called *Lyfimachia*. 12 miles S. Gallipoli.

Heybach, or *Heubach*, or *Heidbach*, a town of Germany, in the county of Wertheim, on the Mayne. 5 miles W. Freudenberg.

Heyd, a town of the bishopric of Bamberg. 5 miles NW. Bamberg.

Heyda, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 4 miles NNE. Ilmenau.

Heydan, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse. 3 miles SE. Neisse.

Heyde, a town of Holstein, about 8 miles from the coast. 25 miles N. Gluckstadt, 50 SSW. Sleswick.

Heydeck, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Neuburg. 23 miles S. Nuremberg, 22 N. Neuburg,

Heyden, a small town of Germany, in the county of Lippe. 4 miles N. Detmold.

Heydenfeld, a town of the dutchy of Wurzburg. 12 miles S. Gemunden.

Heydenheim, a town of Germany, in the marggravate of Anspach. 7 miles E. Wassertrudingen.

Heydenheim, see *Haydenheim*.

Heydenkrug, a town of Prussia, in the province of Samland. 4 miles NE. Rufs.

Heydingsfeld, a town of the dutchy of Wurzburg, on the Main. 2 m. S. Wurzburg.

Heyden, see *Headen*.

Heyduken-Schantz, a fortress of Hungary. 5 miles WSW. Arad.

Heyl, a river of Cornwall, which rises about six miles N. Helstone, and runs into St. George's Channel at St. Ives, forming a large bay at the mouth, called *St. Ives' Bay*.

Heymertsen, a town of France, in the department of the Rhine and Moselle, on the Erft. 5 miles W. Bonn, 30 E. Aix la Chapelle. *Long.* 6. 50. E. *Lat.* 50. 43. N.

Heyn, a town of France, in the department of the Scheldt. 3 m. N. Oudenarde.

Heynerkow, a town of Prussia. 17 miles WNW. Heilsberg.

Heyar, or *Hajar*, a town of Arabia. 56 miles S. Jumama.

Heyperg, a mountain of Germany, in the archbishopric of Salzburg. 10 miles N. Kuffstein.

Heyrieux, a town of France, in the department of the Isere. 11 miles NE. Vienne, 12 SE. Lyons.

Hey-san, or *Black Islands*, a cluster of islands near the coast of China, which are little better than naked rocks. *Long.* 124. E. *Lat.* 28. 53. N.

Heytesbury, a town of England, in the county of Wilts. It was at one time the residence of the empress Matilda. There is no market, but a large woollen manufacture, and it returns two members to parliament. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1072, of whom 611 were employed in trade and manufactures. 17 miles W. Salisbury, 94 W. London. *Long.* 2. 7. W. *Lat.* 51. 10. N.

Hia-lui, a city of China, of the second rank, in Quang-li. 1167 m. SSW. Peking. *Long.* 106. 19. E. *Lat.* 22. 54. N.

Hiamen, see *Emoug*.

Hiam-ko, a town of China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li. 26 m. ESE. Peking.

Hiang-ning, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chan-li. 37 m. W. Pin-yang.

Hiang-ou, a city of China, of the second rank, in Quang-li. 1150 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 106. 26. E. *Lat.* 23. 10. N.

Hiao-fong, a town of China, of the third rank, in Tche-kiang. 10 m. SSW. Ngan-ki.

Hiao-y, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chan-li. 10 m. S. Fuen-tcheou.

Hiao-kang, a town of China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang. 25 miles SSW. Te-ngan.

Hia petie, a town of Chinese Tartary. *Long.* 117. 38. E. *Lat.* 40. 48. N.

Hia-qui, a province of New Mexico, between Mayo and Sonora, considered by some as a district of New Navarre; it receives its name from a river which waters it. Riochico is the chief town.

Hia-qui, a river of New Mexico, which runs into the gulf of California, *Lat.* 28. 15. N.

Hiarnoe, a small island of Denmark, near the east coast of Jutland, at the mouth of the gulf of Horsens. *Long.* 10. 5. E. *Lat.* 55. 50. N.

Hiat's Town, a town of New Jersey. 14 miles SSW. New Brunswick.

Hiat, a county of Africa, situated to the south of Fezzan.

Hia-tche, a city of China, of the second rank, in Quang-si. 1200 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 106. 20. E. *Lat.* 22. 10. N.

Hia-tcin, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chang-tong. 11 miles WNW. Cao-tang.

Hia-rien, a town of China, in Pe-tche-li, said to contain near 80,000 inhabitants. 25 miles E. Peking.

Hia-y, a town of China, of the third rank, in Ho-nan. 25 miles ESE. Koué-te.

Hibar, see *Ibar*.

Hibe, a town of Hungary. 16 miles NE. Rosenburg.

Hibernia Nova, see *New Ireland*.

Hibisi, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Carmania. 80 miles W. Satalia.

Hibrakin, or *St. Mary*, an island in the Indian Ocean, near the island of Madagascar; 50 miles long, and 14 wide. *Long.* 51. 56. E. *Lat.* 16. 56. S.

Hibetpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore. 27 miles N. Firozepour.

Hichutas, a town of West Florida, near the Apalachicola. *Long.* 85. W. *Lat.* 31. 43. N.

Hickery, a town of the state of Pennsylvania, on the Allegany. 20 miles NE. Fort Franklin.

Hickes's Bay, a bay on the north-east coast of New Zealand, discovered by Capt. Cook, in 1769, so called from Mr. Hickes, lieutenant of the Endeavour. 14 miles WNW. Cape Runaway.

Hickes's Keys, a cluster of islets and rocks in the bay of Honduras, near the coast of Mexico. *Long.* 88. 54. W. *Lat.* 17. 10. N.

Hickman's Creek, a river of Kentucky, which runs into the river Kentucky, *Long.* 84. 48. W. *Lat.* 37. 37. N.

Hidde, a town of Arabia. 10 m. E. Jidda.

Hiddenfon, an island in the Baltic, near the west coast of Usedom, about 10 miles

long and two broad. *Long.* 13. 10. *E. Lat.* 54. 35. N.

Hide, a river of America, which runs into the Mississippi, *Long.* 92. 2. *W. Lat.* 43. 24. N.

Hidra, a town of Africa. 110 miles WSW. Tunis.

Hidro, a mountain of Naples. 15 miles WSW. Otranto.

Hielmar, a lake of Sweden, in the province of Sudermanland, about 70 miles in circumference. 60 miles W. Stockholm.

Hielm, a small island of Denmark, in the Cattegat, near the coast of Jutland. *Long.* 10. 49. *E. Lat.* 56. 8. N.

Hienes, see *Exmes*.

Hien, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li. 12 miles S. Ho-kien.

Hien-yan, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chen-li. 12 miles WSW. Si-ngan.

Hieou-ki, a town of China, of the third rank, in Fo-kien. 26 miles S. Yen-ping.

Hieou-ning, a town of China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang. 40 miles S. Outchang.

Hieracurra, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda. 35 miles SE. Hydrabad.

Hierapellam, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 30 miles NW. Ongole.

Hierapunnal, a town of Meckley. 60 m. S. Munnipour.

Hierisor, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, near the coast. 50 miles SE. Saloniki.

Hieres, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Var, formerly a seaport town, where pilgrims bound for the holy land used to embark; but the sea is now retired to a considerable distance from the town. It is situated at the side of a hill, in a delightful country, where is a perpetual spring; it is surrounded by the most beautiful gardens, in which is found the best fruit of France; oranges, citrons, and pomegranates grow in the open air. Near the town are large salt works, made partly from the waters of the sea, and partly from a salt lake, near the town. The exhalations from the lake render the air frequently malignant, but this evil has been remedied by a canal cut from the lake to the sea. The gulf of Hieres, between the town and the island so called, is a famous road for vessels, with good anchoring ground, and sufficient depth of water. 9 miles E. Toulon, 6 S. Brignolle. *Long.* 6. 12. *E. Lat.* 43. 7. N.

Hieres Islands, a cluster of small islands in the Mediterranean, near the coast of France, which take their name from the town of Hieres. They are particularly celebrated for the great variety of medicinal plants on them. *Long.* 6. 10. *E. Lat.* 43. 2. N.

Hierken, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Drontheim. 40 miles SE. Romsdal.

Hiero, see *Ferro*.

Hierling, or *Jetting*, a seaport of Denmark, situated at the mouth of the Warde, with one of the best harbours in North Jutland. 22 miles NW. Ripen. *Long.* 8. 22. *E. Lat.* 55. 29. N.

Hiertlanda, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland. 30 miles N. Wexio.

Hietaniemi, a town of Sweden, in West Bothnia. 24 miles N. Tornea.

Higanquet, a town on the east coast of the island of Mindanao. *Long.* 125. 51. *E. Lat.* 9. 26. N.

High Point, a cape on the north coast of the island of Barbadoes. *Long.* 58. 30. *W. Lat.* 13. 22. N.

High Town, a town of the state of Georgia. 112 miles W. Tugeloo.

High Town Creek, see *Abascochee*.

Higham Ferrers, or *Ferris*, a town of England, in the county of Northampton, with a weekly market on Saturday, and 726 inhabitants. Near it are the remains of a castle. 15 miles N. Bedford, 65 N. London. *Long.* 0. 35. *W. Lat.* 52. 20. N.

Highgate, a village of England, in the county of Middlesex. 4 miles N. London.

Highland Creek, a river of Kentucky, which runs into the Ohio, *Long.* 88. 22. *W. Lat.* 37. 32. N.

Highland Point, a cape on the north-east coast of New Zealand, at the entrance of Lowland Bay. *Long.* 182. 16. *W. Lat.* 37. 48. S.

Highlands, a division applied to the mountainous part of Scotland, in contradistinction to the Lowlands, comprehending the north and north-west counties with the Western Islands, from the shire of Dumbarton to Caithness: The whole of this district is wild, rugged, and mountainous in the highest degree; many of the mountains are elevated to a great height, while the vales at their base for many months never have the light of the sun. These vales are generally occupied by lakes or the precipitous rivers which pour in torrents from them. The great rivers of the country have their rise amongst these wilds, descending to the ocean with great rapidity. The Tay, the Spey, and the Forth, the three great rivers, are formed from the junction of the numerous streams from the hills. Until the beginning of the last century, no regular roads and bridges had been made in the Highlands; and the entries from the Lowlands were often impassable for the greater part of the year; hence the inhabitants, being prevented from commerce and acquaintance with the more cultivated part of the country, were likely to continue for ever attached to the ancient customs and manners, unless some expedients were found

to introduce trade and industry amongst them. To produce this desirable effect, General Wade in 1724, being ordered by a commission from George I. travelled over the most difficult and dangerous passes of the mountains, and in his progress projected the bold undertaking of making smooth and spacious roads in that confused and rugged district. In 1726, he began the work, which he completed in 1737, employing therein only 500 soldiers in the summer season, under proper officers. These roads, as constructed by General Wade, were 250 miles in length, and from 20 to 25 yards in breadth, fit for wheel carriages or a train of artillery; along each side are aqueducts and side drains, that preserve them from the injuries of violent rains, so frequent among the mountains. Wherever the hills permit they run in straight lines, notwithstanding the rocks and bogs, which are often interspersed. The huge stones which were raised out of the ground by means of engines, are set up by the road side to serve as guides in deep snows; and at every five measured miles are pillars to inform the traveller how far he has proceeded. The roads enter the mountains at three different parts of the low country; one at Crieff, 24 miles north of Stirling; another at Dunkeld, 12 miles north of Perth; and the last goes along the side of Loch Lomond in Dunbartonshire by Luss. The general met with almost insurmountable difficulties in the prosecution of the work, but at length had the satisfaction to see it completed. Since that period the military roads have been farther extended, opening a ready communication with every part of the country. In this district the feudal system long continued, and until the year 1748, when heritable jurisdictions were finally abolished, every baron might be said to have the power of life and death over his vassals. The inhabitants of the Highlands as well as of the Western Isles are a branch of the ancient Celts, and are undoubtedly the descendants of the first inhabitants of Britain, as appears from the remains of the language still retained in the ancient names of places in every part of the island. The Highlanders, or as they are generally termed by their ancient authors the Caledonians, were always a brave, warlike, and hardy race of people, and in the remotest times seem to have possessed a degree of refinement of sentiments and manners then unknown to the surrounding nations. This appears not only from their own traditions and poems, but also from the testimony of many ancient authors. This civilization was probably owing to the religious order of the Bards or Druids, of the temples of which order there are remains in every part of the district. Before the reign of Fingal,

one of their kings, who lived about the middle of the second century, the inhabitants seem to have lived chiefly in a hunting state, and in a state of warfare with the surrounding powers, particularly with the kings of Lochlin (supposed Denmark) and Inisstore, (supposed Orkney,) the petty kings of Ireland, and the Roman invaders, especially under Caracalla, styled by Ossian the son of the King of the World. After the reign of Fingal, they turned their attention to the pastoral life as affording a less precarious subsistence; but till of late, neither in the practice of husbandry nor the management of cattle had they made great progress towards improvement. About this period also they were named Picts, either from the habit of painting their bodies, or as a term of reproach applied to them by the Romans. "Pictich," in the Gaelic language, signifying pilferers or plunderers, a name which, from their frequent incursions into the Roman provinces, they perhaps deserved. This nation always had a king, and the seat of the government was successively at Breconium, Abernethy, Dunkeld, Fortevot, and Inverness. In 845, however, Kenneth II. having subdued the Pictish kingdom, deprived it of its independence and of its government. This event proved unfortunate for the virtues of the Highlanders, which from this period began to decline. The country, no longer awed by the presence of the sovereign, fell into anarchy; the chieftains extended their authority, began to form factions, and to foment divisions and hostile feuds between contending clans; the laws were either too feeble to bind them, or they were too remote from the seat of government to be restrained from their excesses without a strong military power. Hence sprung those evils which long disgraced the country and disturbed the peace of its inhabitants. Robbery or plunder, provided it was practised on another clan, was countenanced, and the robber protected; the reprisals of the other clan increased the feud, and the quarrel was often handed from one generation to another through many ages. Thus the genius of the people was greatly altered, and instead of the heroes of Ossian, celebrated for their exalted virtues, a lawless banditti made their appearance, divested of honour, of every characteristic of their ancestors, except the feudal attachment and clanship, which gave too much scope and power to their predatory incursions. But since the abolition of the feudal system, and the regular establishment of the laws, by which safety and property is secured to the vassal, the genius of the people begins to shine forth in its genuine colours, decorated with the lustre of their ancient virtues. Justice, hospitality, generosity, honesty, bene-

violence, and friendship are no where more cultivated than in the Highlands of Scotland. The Caledonians have always been addicted to poetry and music: the poems of Ossian, so generally known, and so highly esteemed by every Highlander, are a strong proof of their early proficiency in the poetical art. Even at this day, notwithstanding the many disadvantages they labour under, the most illiterate of either sex discover frequently a genius for poetry, which often breaks forth in the most natural and simple strains when love, grief, joy, or any other subject of song demands it. When their work is over, and when the weather does not permit the usual labours of the field, especially in the long winter nights, they devote a portion of their time to the tale and the song; the former of these compositions is of the novel kind, composed by the bards of ancient ages, and handed down by tradition. It was the office of the bards of ancient times to sing the tales of their own composition, and every chieftain had one of these to amuse his leisure hours. Since the extinction of that order, the Gaelic poems and tales are in a great measure lost or adulterated. The genius and character of the Gaelic poetry is well known; tender, beautiful, sublime, and wild as the scenes which it celebrated. The language of the Highlands is still the Gaelic, which has been secured to them by their mountains and almost impenetrable fastnesses, amidst the many revolutions which have agitated the rest of the island, and produced the mixed and varied language of the low country. The Gaelic was formerly highly attended to, and the cultivation of it in a particular manner belonged to the bards. To a stranger the Gaelic is harsh and disagreeable, from its numerous quiescent consonants and the guttural pronunciation; but when thoroughly understood, it is found to be highly expressive, containing a variety of inflexions; to be harmonious, and its genius strong and masculine, yet well suited to tender expressions. In the times of Ossian the harp was the chief instrument of music; its simplicity suited the mildness of their manners, and its wild notes were well adapted to the poetical effusions of the bards. In a later period, when the quarrels of the chieftains embroiled them in a state of almost constant warfare, the harp yielded to the bagpipe, an instrument of the most warlike kind, which still continues to be the favourite instrument. The greater part of the Highland music, especially the oldest, as suited to the harp, is of the soft, tender, and elegiac cast; chiefly expressive of the passions of love or grief; many of the latter pieces are sprightly and cheerful, adapted to the regions of fancy and of festivity: other pieces are of a martial nature, every note of

which is expressive of rage or fury: there is also a mixed species of music intended to commemorate some great battle or contest, where the elegiac, the martial, the mournful, and the joyful are united: but of all of these the favourite of the Highlanders is that species called Strathspey reels, used in their dances. The dress of the Highlanders differs from that of the other parts of the country, bearing a great resemblance to that of the ancient Romans; it consists of a short jacket, or coat of tartan or woollen cloth woven in squares of various colours, in which red, green, blue, and black are the chief. The feil-beg, or kilt, is a short petticoat of the same stuff reaching to the knee; and the hose or short stockings are woven in diamonds of red and white, tied under the knee with garters, which are often beautifully ornamented: they have generally a pouch made of the skin of a badger, fox, or other animal, hanging before to keep their tobacco and money; and this part of their dress is generally adorned with silver buttons and tassels; their plaid is also of tartan, consisting of 12 or 13 yards of cloth wrapped round them in the most graceful manner, fastened round the middle by a belt falling to the knees behind, and confined by a brooch or silver pin to the top of the left shoulder; this is often their only cover both within doors, and when obliged to repose in the fields. The truis or trews, which are a sort of tartan pantaloons only worn by the gentry instead of the kilt. Sir John Sinclair has endeavoured to prove, that the trews was the most ancient dress of the Highlanders, and that the kilt was of comparatively modern introduction, but his arguments are not altogether satisfactory. They generally affected to have their dress of the colour of the heath on which they reposed, probably from a principle of security in time of war, or that they might not be discovered while they lie in the heaths waiting for their game. Their ancient arms were the broad sword and target, Lochaber axes, (now only used by the town guard of Edinburgh,) and a dirk (short dagger,) to which, before the Act of Parliament for disarming the Highlanders in 1748, the pistol stuck into the girdle had been added. The amusements of the Highlanders are of a manly nature, every game being gained by a feat of dexterity or strength. They have many superstitions, which however are fast wearing away with their ancient manners; of these the belief of fairies is most general. In many places the funeral dances are kept up, and certain festivals are generally observed. The cottages are generally miserable habitations; they are built of round stones, cemented with alternate layers of turf, thatched with fods and sometimes heath; these are generally,

but not always divided by a wicker partition, into two apartments, in the smallest of which the cattle and poultry lodge, and the other serves as the sitting and sleeping room of the whole family; in the middle of this room is a fire, over which is suspended a hook to sustain the pot for cooking their victuals. There is frequently a hole in the roof to let out the smoke, but as this is not directly over the fire on account of the rain, very little of the smoke finds its way to that aperture, but spreads through the whole hut to the door. "At home," says Buchannan, "they lie on the ground, having under them fern or heath, (covered with a sheet or blanket,) the latter laid with the roots undermost, so that it is almost equal to feathers for softness, but far more healthful: they affect this hard way of sleeping; and if at any time they come into other places of the country where there is better accommodation, they pull the coverings off their beds, and lie down upon them wrapped in their plaids, lest they should be spoiled by this barbarous effeminacy as they call it." Their food is as simple as their manners, being chiefly oatmeal, milk, &c. with a sheep or share of a mart at Christmas, which the poorest cottager always endeavours to procure. The general character of the Highlanders is excellent; they are quick and penetrating, anxious after knowledge, and exceedingly docile; they are active, persevering, industrious, and economical; they are remarkably bold and adventurous, and are esteemed the best soldiers and sailors in the British army and navy. They are generally of the middle size, muscular, well made, and their joints are well knit; their countenance is open, and if we can ever trust the science of physiognomy, the virtues of their life are well delineated in their countenance. To this general character no doubt there are numerous exceptions, and many are to be found in the Highlands without a single lineament of the picture we have drawn.

Highworth, a town of England, in the county of Wilts, with a weekly market on Wednesday, and 1493 inhabitants. 17 miles N. Marlborough, 77 W. London. *Long*. 1. 42. W. *Lat*. 51. 38. N.

Higuera, a town of Spain, in Estremadura. 12 miles N. Xeres de los Caballeros.

Higuera, a town of Mexico, in the province of Cinaloa. 28 miles E. Cinaloa.

Higueron, a river of Mexico, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Lat*. 8. 50. N.

Higuey, see *Yguey*.

Hila, a town of Abyssinia. 40 m. E. Axum.

Hijar, or *Isar*, a town of Spain, in Aragon. 25 miles SE. Saragossa.

Hilary Point, a promontory of North-Wales, in the island of Anglesea. 9 miles NW. Beaumaris.

Hilaui, or *Uabe*, a town of Peru, in the diocese of La Paz. 25 miles S. Chicuito.

Hilay, a small island in the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Peru. *Lat*. 16. 50. S.

Hilberg, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Drontheim. 44 miles W. Romfald.

Hilburghausen, a town of Germany, and capital of a principality belonging to a branch of the house of Saxony, called Saxe-Hilburghausen, separated from Coburg in the year 1672. The town is situated on the Werra, and is the usual residence of the duke. 32 miles S. Erfurt, 28 N. Bamberg. *Long*. 10. 55. E. *Lat*. 50. 19. N.

Hilchenbach, a town of Germany, in the principality of Nassau Siegen. 6 miles NE. Siegen.

Hilconaur, a town of Hindooستان, in Bednore. 10 miles NNE. Simogu.

Hildenbach, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 3 miles WSW. Wunfiedel.

Hildesheim, a late princely bishopric of Germany, bounded on the north by the dutchy of Luneburg, on the east by the dutchy of Wolfenbuttel and the principality of Halberstadt, on the south by the principality of Calenberg, and on the west by Calenberg; its greatest extent from east to west is about 40 miles, and 32 from north to south. The greatest part of the diocese consists of good land, proper for tillage, producing large quantities of corn, flax, hops, and legumes; but the breed of cattle, horses, sheep, and swine, is only sufficient for the consumption of the inhabitants. The south part is hilly, but for the most part covered with timber, oak, beech, ash, and birch; and such of the mountains as are bare of wood, contain mines of iron ore. In this part, also, are some salt works, but not sufficient to supply all the demands of the diocese. The principal rivers are the Leine, Innersee, and Ocker: the diocese contains 12 towns and 248 villages. The bishopric of Hildesheim was founded in the year 822, by the emperor Charlemagne. In the year 1519, Bishop John, with an armed force, attacked the Dukes of Brunswick and Luneburg; but in the year 1521, being put under the bann of the empire, the dukes took the best part of his territories from him, leaving him only the cathedral, with a few bailiwicks, under the title of the lesser bishopric. In the year 1643, most of these possessions were restored to Ferdinand, the then bishop. The inhabitants are partly Lutherans and partly Roman Catholics. The matricular assessment for the bishopric was 536 florins; to the chamber of Wetzlar, the fee paid 72 rix-dollars 38½ kruitzers. The principal towns are Hildesheim and Peina. In 1803, this bishopric was secularised and given among the indemnities to the King of Prussia; but

in 1807, after the peace of Tilsit, was transferred to the new kingdom of Westphalia.

Hildeſheim, a city of Westphalia, late capital of a bishopric of the same name, situated near the Innerſsee; it is pretty large, old-fashioned, and irregular, and consists of the Old and New Town, which were united in the year 1583. The magistrates, as well as the greater part of the citizens, are Lutherans; the rest are Roman Catholics. The old town acknowledged the bishop for its sovereign, but did no homage to him, but the new town did homage to the provost of the cathedral. The Roman Catholics are in possession of the cathedral; the Protestants have 8 churches. Hildeſheim was the capital of the dominions of Henry the Lion, and the electoral house of Brunswick Luneburg had the hereditary protection of it, and kept a company of foot here, which were maintained by the city, till it was given to Westphalia in 1807. It was formerly one of the Hanſe towns. 72 miles W. Magdeburg, 26 WSW. Brunswick. *Long.* 10. 0. E. *Lat.* 52. 12. N.

Hildſchin, see *Hulſſchin*.

Hilela, or *Heleſ*, a town of Africa, in the country of Sugulmeſſa.

Hill, a town of Virginia, on the Rappahannock. 17 miles NNW. Urbanna.

Hill's Bay, a bay in Cheſapeake Bay. *Long.* 76. 20. W. *Lat.* 37. 32. N.

Hill Creek, a river of America, which runs into the Ohio, *Long.* 84. 45. W. *Lat.* 38. 57. N.

Hill Creek, a river of Maryland, which runs into the Potomack, *Long.* 78. 23. W. *Lat.* 39. 40. N.

Hillary, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland. 42 miles SW. Wexio.

Hille, a town of Sweden, in the province of Geſtricia. 3 miles N. Geſſle.

Hillebeck, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Aggerhuus. 13 m. SW. Chriſtiania.

Hillebrun, a town of Sweden, in the province of Geſtricia. 8 miles N. Geſſle.

Hillegurry, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bednore. 40 miles SE. Simogu.

Hillerod, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand. This town was burned down in the year 1733, but rebuilt the following year. 14 miles NNW. Copenhagen.

Hilleſheim, or *Hildeſheim*, a town of France, in the department of the Sarre. 36 miles W. Coblenz, 31 N. Treves.

Hillevenſide, a town of the dutchy of Holſtein. 3 miles W. Itzehoe.

Hiligenkaven, a town of the dutchy of Holſtein, ſituated on the Baltic. 37 miles N. Lubeck, 50 E. Rendsburg.

Hilling, a town of Auſtria. 7 miles SW. Grein.

Hillborough, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down, which before the union ſent two members to the Irifh parliament.

20 miles SW. Belfast, 16 NW. Down-Patrick. *Long.* 6. W. *Lat.* 54. 26. N.

Hillyborough, a ſmall island near the eaſt coaſt of Labrador. *Long.* 61. 20. W. *Lat.* 57. 20. N.

Hillſborough, a town of the ſtate of North-Carolina. In the year 1781, this town was taken by a party of royaliſts, who made about 200 priſoners, and amongſt the reſt Mr. Burk the governor of North-Carolina, his council, two colonels, and ſome other officers. 195 miles NW. Newbern. *Long.* 79. 12. W. *Lat.* 36. 6. N.

Hillſborough Bay, a bay on the north coaſt of the island of Dominica, formed at the mouth of a river of the ſame name. *Long.* 61. 22. W. *Lat.* 15. 42. N.

Hillſborough Bay, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of the island of St. John, in the gulf of St. Laurence. *Long.* 62. 40. W. *Lat.* 46. 10. N.

Hillſborough, a river of Eaſt Florida, which runs into the gulf of Florida, *Long.* 81. 30. W. *Lat.* 27. 36. N.

Hillſborough, a river of Eaſt Florida, which runs into the gulf of Mexico, *Long.* 82. 30. W. *Lat.* 28. 10. N.

Hilo, a river of Chineſe Tartary, which runs into the ſea of Japan, *Long.* 134. 31. E. *Lat.* 42. 54. N.

Hilongos, a town on the weſt coaſt of the island of Leyta. *Long.* 124. 40. E. *Lat.* 10. 25. N.

Hilpoltſtein, or *Hiltſpolſtein*, a town of Germany, in the territory of Nuremberg. 17 miles NNE. Nuremberg, 22 SE. Bamberg.

Hilpoltſtein, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Neuburg. 27 miles N. Neuburg, 19 S. Nuremberg.

Hilſab, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bahar. 17 miles W. Bahar. *Long.* 85. 28. E. *Lat.* 25. 18. N.

Hilſbach, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. 20 miles E. Spire, 14 SSE. Heidelberg.

Hilters, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Fulda. 14 miles E. Fulda.

Hilters Klingen, a town of Germany, in the principality of Erbach. 4 miles SW. Erbach.

Hilton, a county of South-Carolina.

Hilton Head, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Trench's Island, at going into Portland Entrance. *Long.* 80. 46. W. *Lat.* 32. 16. N.

Himango, a town of Sweden, in the government of Waſa. 25 miles NE. Gamla Karleby.

Himberg, a town of Auſtria. 6 miles S. Vienna.

Himmelftadt, a town of the dutchy of Wurzburg. 3 miles SSE. Carltadt.

Himelpford, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland. 3 miles S. Mohrunge.

Himiela, (*La*), a town of Spain, in the province of Jaen. 12 miles E. Ubeda.

Himmaleh, mountains of Asia, which separate the countries of Cachimere and Cashgar from Tibet. These mountains were known to the ancients under the name of *Imaus*, or *Himaüs*.

Himmelkron, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach, with a palace, on the Weisse. 7 miles E. Culmbach, 8 N. Bayreuth.

Himmelwitzer Wasser, a river of Silesia, in the principality of Oppeln, which runs into the Malpana near its junction with the Oder.

Himmunnagur, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore. 17 miles SE. Sealcot.

Hinnautnagur, a town of Bengal. 25 miles NE. Purneah.

Hims, a town of Arabia, in the province of Lachsa, near the Persian Gulf. 50 miles N. Lachsa.

Hims, see *Hems*.

Himtabads, a town of Bengal. 25 miles W. Dinagepour.

Hin-tchan, a town of China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li. 50 miles SW. Pao-ting.

Hin, a city of China, of the second rank, in Chen-si. 220 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 112. 22. E. *Lat.* 38. 27. N.

Hin, a city of China, of the second rank, in Kiang-nan. 480 miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 117. 52. E. *Lat.* 32. 15. N.

Hina, a town of Mexico, in the province of Yucatan. 12 miles N. Campeachy.

Hinagie Islands, three or four islands in the Indian Sea, near the coast of Africa. *Lat.* 6. 50. S.

Hinatoan, a town on the east coast of the island of Mindanao. *Long.* 126. 18. E. *Lat.* 8. 12. N.

Hincha, or *St. Jean de Goava*, a town on the island of Hispaniola. *Long.* 72. 42. W. *Lat.* 19. 14. N.

Hin-chang, a town of China, of the third rank, in Kiang-nan. 25 m. WNW. Cheou.

Hinchinbrook Island, one of the New Hebrides, in the Southern Pacific Ocean, a little to the north of Sandwich Island; about 6 miles in circumference.

Hinchinbrook Island, an island in the south-east part of Prince William's Sound, near the west coast of North-America. The form is something triangular, with a large bay on its north coast, above 48 miles in circumference. *Long.* 213. 50. to 214. 24. E. *Lat.* 66. 24. N.

Hinckley, a town of England, in the county of Leicester, with a good weekly market on Monday. The assizes for the county were formerly held here. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 5070, of whom 2624 were employed in trade and manufactures. 13 miles SW. Leicester, 99 NW. London. *Long.* 1. 22. W. *Lat.* 52. 33. N.

Hindak, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Naticolia. 25 miles SW. Boli.

Hindan, a river of Hindoostan, which runs into the Junnah, 20 miles S. Delhi.

Hindeck, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Berne. 15 miles SE. Interlacken.

Hindeeah, a town of Bengal. 10 miles SW. Koonda.

Hindelbanck, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Berne. 9 miles NNE. Berne.

Hindeloopen, a seaport town of Holland, in the department of Friesland, situated on the Zuyder See. It is governed by five burgomasters and six eschevins. The inhabitants are principally employed in fishing and building small vessels. The harbour is small, and the town not walled. 21 miles SSW. Leuwarden. *Long.* 5. 23. E. *Lat.* 51. 58. N.

Hindenny, a river of Hindoostan, which runs into the Tungebadra, 10 m. N. Adoni.

Hinderaa, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Christiansand. 20 m. N. Stavanger.

Hinderabi, or *Andarvia*, an island in the Persian Gulf, about three or four miles long, and one broad, separated from the coast of Persia by a channel half a league across, with depth of water from seven to fifteen fathom, and a muddy bottom. *Long.* 54. E. *Lat.* 26. 44. N.

Hindersee, a small island in the north part of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 22. 24. E. *Lat.* 65. 38. N.

Hindia, a circar of Hindoostan, in Candesh, bounded on the north by Bopal, on the east by Kerleh, on the south by the Taptee river, and on the west by Bejapour. The chief towns are Hindia, Hurdah, Hufingabad, and Barawnay.

Hindia, a town of Hindoostan, and capital of a circar of the same name, in Candesh, situated on the Nerbudda. 6 miles ESE. Indore, 90 NNE. Burhanpour. *Long.* 77. 10. E. *Lat.* 22. 35. N.

Hindmund, see *Heermund*.

Hindfeld, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 3 miles SE. Romhild.

Hindse, an island in the North Sea, near the coast of Norway, about 150 miles in circumference. *Lat.* 68. 36. N.

Hindon, a town of England, in the county of Wilts, with a weekly market on Thursday, and 793 inhabitants. It sends two members to parliament. 15 miles W. Salisbury, 97 WSW. London. *Long.* 2. 7. W. *Lat.* 51. 5. N.

Hindoo Kbo, or *Indian Caucasus*, part of a long ridge of mountains in Asia, which separates Cabul from Balk.

Hindoostan, a country of Asia, bounded on the north by the mountains of Tartary and Tibet; on the east by the countries of Assam, Meckley, and Aracan; on the south by the sea; and on the west by the river Indus, or Sinde. But, strictly speaking, the name Hindoostan should only be applied to the part which lies to the north of the 21st

and 22nd degrees of latitude; the Nerbudda river being the southern boundary, as far as it goes, while Bengal and Bahar bound the south elsewhere. The country in the south side of this line is called by the general name of *Deccan*; but this division is not generally followed, and the term *Hindooftan* is applied to the whole region, as well as to Hindooftan Proper. Hindooftan Proper, in the opinion of Major Rennel, is in extent about equal to France, Germany, Bohemia, Hungary, Swisserland, Italy, and the Netherlands, collectively, while the Deccan and the peninsula are about equal to the British Islands, Spain, and European Turkey. The words Hindooftan and India are originally Persian. This country was but little known to the ancients; it was invaded, but not conquered, by Alexander the Great. The Arabians penetrated into India under the Calif Valid, and the Arabian princes founded an empire, which extended to the Ganges. In 1155, this empire was usurped by the Ghaurs, who were dispossessed in their turn by a dynasty of Turkish princes. In the year 1398, a sultan, named Mahmoud, reigned here, under the protection of two of his generals, who had placed him on his throne. At this time Hindooftan was invaded by Timur Bec, or Tamerlane, who passed the Indus with his army, conquered the provinces which he passed through, and arrived at Dehli through rivers of blood. Mahmoud was vanquished, Dehli was destroyed, and all Hindooftan submitted; but of all this vast and rich conquest, the descendants of Timur Bec enjoyed only the northern part. Babr, one of his descendants, invaded Hindooftan in the year 1498, at that time divided into several independent kingdoms and states; his first attempt was unsuccessful, but afterwards he subdued the greater part, except the Deccan, Guzerat, and Bengal. His son Hemayun subdued Bengal: at his death, which happened at Dehli, his son Akbar was proclaimed emperor in 1556, who increased his empire by conquest, and enriched it by commerce. Aurengzebe conquered Bengal, Viliapour, the Carnatic, and Colconda. In the year 1739, in the reign of Mohammed Shah, Hindooftan was invaded by Tahmasp Kuli Khan, otherwise called Nadir Shah, king of Persia, which put an end to the great splendour of the Mogul empire. Besides the great riches, which are said to have amounted to upwards of 230 millions sterling, which he seized on during his residence at Dehli, all the provinces west of the Sinde were surrendered to the conqueror. Mohammed was reinstated indeed in his dominions, but without power to enforce obedience to his commands. Several of the provinces revolted; Achmet Abdallah, treasurer to Nadir Shah, who was assassinated

in 1747, found means to secrete vast sums of money, and erected an independent kingdom, of which Candahar is the capital. At present, the empire of Hindooftan is confined to the city of Dehli and a small country round it, and perhaps the protection of the English is the greatest support of the descendant of Timur Bec. Before the invasion of Nadir Shah, the government was despotic; there were no permanent councils; three or four ministers, raised or deposed according to the caprice of their master, were the depositaries of his power. Hindooftan is inhabited by people of different kinds, as the Hindoos, the Patans or Afghans, the Baluchis, the Parfis, and the Monguls or Tartars, besides foreigners, particularly Jews and Christians. All, excepting the Hindoos, who are the ancient inhabitants, have settled there by conquest or accident, having been induced by commerce, or compelled by war and persecution, to abandon their native countries. The Hindoos, though subject to the Mongols, still preserve the superiority in number. The Parfis are the descendants of the ancient Persians, who worshipped fire. These, to avoid the persecutions of the Mohammedans, on their first conquest of Persia, fled in great numbers by the sea to India; where they settled on the western peninsula, chiefly about Surat, and there they still remain. The Patans were those from whom the Mongols conquered Hindooftan, and are most likely the descendants of those Mahommedans, Turks, Persians, and Arabs, who, about the year 1000, first became masters of Delhi and Moulton, under Sultan Mahmud Gazni. These people are still very numerous throughout Hindooftan, and especially in the north-west parts beyond the Sinde towards Cabul, Ghizni, and Candahar; from whence, in all probability, they originally came. They still inhabit the same provinces of the Persian empire, where they are chiefly known by the name of Afghans; they have a great aversion to the Mongols, for having dispossessed them of their territories; and being high-spirited, still entertain hopes of recovering from them what they seized. The meanest of them frequently use this expression, "let me never be king of Delhi, if it be not so." These people are fierce and warlike. They now possess many of the mountainous parts; where some have erected petty sovereignties, like the rajahs. They have from time to time given great uneasinesses to the Moguls, and had no small share in the revolution brought about in that empire by Nadir Shah. The Baluchis are another nation, who possess several parts of Hindooftan to the west of the Sinde, or Indus; they are spread over all the large province of Meezan and the neighbouring parts. They are a barbarous people, ad-

dicted to rapine, and pay little obedience to the monarchs to whom they are subject. The Moguls, or Jagatays, are the descendants of the army of Timur Bec, who have held chief rule in India from that time. Among the Christians, the Portuguese were the first to establish themselves on the continent and in the islands, chiefly by force, but were afterwards almost every where dispossessed by the Dutch. The settlements obtained by the English, French, and Danes, have chiefly been formed by treaty with the inhabitants, or grants from the princes. Of the several nations above mentioned, the Hindoos and Parsis are Pagans; but excel all the rest in modest deportment and the practice of virtue. The Patans, Baluchins, and Moguls, are Mahomedans. The two first are given to arms, and of a restless disposition, subject, on slight occasions, to revolt, and plunder their neighbours, without distinction. However, the Patans and Moguls are pretty strict observers of their law and the rules of justice, at least among themselves. In the time of Aurengzebe, the provinces which composed the Mogul empire, were Dehli, Agra, Agimere, Moultan, Sindh, Lahore or Punjab, Oude, Allahabad, Bengal, Bahar, Orissa, Cabul, Cachemire, Malwa, Guzerat, Berar, Candeish, Dowlatabad or Amednagar, Beder, Hyderabad or Golconda, and Vissapour, all which produced an annual revenue of thirty-two millions sterling. At this time, Bengal, the greater part of Bahar, with part of Allahabad, and Orissa, belong to the English; who are also in possession of the northern circars, a jaghire in the Carnatic, Baramahal, Dindigul, and some considerable countries to the north and south of Calicut, on the coast of Malabar, with the island and territory of Bombay. Oude is governed by a nabob, in alliance with Great-Britain, as likewise the eastern part of Dehli. Allahabad, Malwa, Dowlatabad, part of Guzerat, Orissa, Berar, Agra, Agimere, and Vissapour, are governed by Mahratta princes, in smaller states, chiefly under the name of rajahs: Golconda, Aurungabad, Beder, part of Berar, &c. are subject to the soubah of the Deccan. Lahore, Moultan, and the western parts of Dehli, are subject to the Sikhs. The southern parts of the peninsula are the Myfore, the Carnatic, Tanjore, Cochin, Travancore, Madura, Tinnevely, Coimbatore, Canara, and a few smaller states, lately subject to the king of Myfore, and are now for the most part under the dominion of Great-Britain. The Carnatic, including Tanjore, Madura, Tinnevely, and Marawars, are British allies, so likewise are Cochin and Travancore.

Hindown, a town of Hindoostan, in the soubah of Agra. 25 miles N. Kerowly.

Hindjan, see *Angan*.

Hing, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chen-si. 30 miles SW. Kolan.

Hing, a city of China, of the second rank, in Kiang-nan. 435 miles S. Peking. *Long*. 115. 26. E. *Lat*. 32. 35. N.

Hing-chan, a town of China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang. 17 miles NNE. Koue.

Hingeon, a town of France, in the department of the Sambre and Meuse. 8 miles NW. Namur.

Hing-fou, a town of China, of the third rank, in Se-tchuen. 20 m. SW. Soui-tcheou.

Hingham, a town of England, in the county of Norfolk, with a weekly market on Saturday, and 1200 inhabitants. 14 miles W. Norwich, 98 NNE. London. *Long*. c. 59. E. *Lat*. 52. 4. N.

Hingham, a town of the state of Massachusetts. 10 miles SE. Boston.

Hing-hoa, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Fo-kien, near the sea-coast. The walls are of great thickness, the streets are well paved, and adorned with several triumphal arches and majestic public buildings. The country furnishes abundance of rice, li-chi, and silk. 900 miles S. Peking. *Long*. 118. 56. E. *Lat*. 25. 28. N.

Hing-koue, a town of China, of the third rank, in Kiang-si. 50 miles SSW. Ki-ngan.

Hing-ngan, a town of China, of the third rank, in Kiang-si. 20 m. W. Kouang-sin.

Hing-ngan, a city of China, of the second rank, in Chen-si, on the river Han. 587 miles SW. Peking. *Long*. 108. 54. E. *Lat*. 32. 34. N.

Hing-ning, a town of China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang. 22 m. ENE. Tching.

Hing-nie, a town of China, of the third rank, in Quang-si. 5 miles W. Ouei-ling.

Hing-ning, a town of China, of the third rank, in Quang-long. 62 miles NW. Tchao-tcheou.

Hing-tchin, a town of China, of the third rank, in Quang-si. 25 miles S. King-yuen.

Hing-ven, a town of China, of the third rank, in Se-tchuen. 32 m. SSE. Soui-tcheou.

Hinguette, a rock near the south coast of the island of Jersey. 2 miles S. St. Helier.

Hinigan, a town of the Arabian Irak. 100 miles W. Bassora.

Hinka, a lake of Chinese Tartary, about 108 miles in circumference. *Long*. 132. 29. E. *Lat*. 44. 35. N.

Hinkan, a chain of mountains of Chinese Tartary, which reach from *Long*. 134. to 137. E. *Lat*. 55. to 53. N.

Hinkson's Fork, a river of Kentucky, which runs into the Licking, *Long*. 84. 30. W. *Lat*. 38. 30. N.

Hinlopen Straits, a channel of the North Sea, between North-East Land and Spitzbergen.

Hinnerjeki, a town of Sweden, in the government of Abo. 30 miles S. Biorneborg.

Hin-ngan, a town of China, of the third rank, in Quang-li. 30 m. NE. Kouei-ling.

Hinojares, a town of Spain, in the province of Jaen. 15 miles SE. Ubeda.

Hinojosa, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. 25 miles NNW. Ciudad Rodrigo.

Hinojosa, a town of Spain, in the province of Estremadura. 16 miles N. Llerena.

Hinojosa, a town of Spain, in New Castile. 10 miles N. Molina.

Hinojosa, (*Las*), a town of Spain, in New Castile. 36 miles S. Hueta.

Hin-pin, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chen-li. 23 miles W. Si-ngan.

Hinrama, see *Ninrana*.

Hinskerfeld, a town of the dutchy of Holstein. 5 miles NE. Hamburg.

Hintergersdorf, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Erzgebürg. 8 miles E. Freyberg.

Hintersee, a lake of Bavaria, in the provostship of Berchtholigaden. 6 miles W. Berchtholigaden.

Hinzuan, see *Joanna*.

Hio, a town of Sweden, in West Gothland, situated on the Wetter lake, with a good salmon fishery. 75 miles E. Uddevalla, 80 NE. Gotheborg. *Long.* 13. 58. E. *Lat.* 58. 20. N.

Hio, a river of South-Wales, which runs into the Doulgedy, 10 m. N. Haverfordwest.

Hiong, a town of China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li. 30 miles ENE. Pao-ting.

Hiong-tchuen, a town of Corea. 57 miles SE. Kang-tcheou.

Hiorring, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland, and diocese of Aalborg, once a large place, and the see of a bishop, with three churches; but in the year 1693, it was almost destroyed by fire: the bishopric was removed to Aalborg by Frederick II. 27 miles NNW. Aalborg. *Long.* 10. E. *Lat.* 57. 27. N.

Hiorted, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland. 60 miles N. Calmar.

Hiortoe, a small island of Denmark, near the west coast of Taasinge. *Long.* 10. 30. E. *Lat.* 54. 53. N.

Hipperholm, a township of Yorkshire, in the neighbourhood of Halifax, containing 2879 inhabitants, including 689 employed in trade and manufactures.

Hippisburg, see *Hamondsburg*.

Hir, a town of Persia, in the province of Kerman. 18 miles S. Sirgian.

Hirabad, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 180 miles E. Ispahan, 240 NE. Shiras. *Long.* 55. 50. E. *Lat.* 32. 16. N.

Hiralt, a town of Hindoostan, in Bednore. 17 miles NNE. Simogu.

Hirschstein, or *Hirstein*, a town of Westphalia. 5 miles SSE. Hanau.

Hirgun, a river of Wales, which runs into the Avon, four miles below Dolgelly.

Hirlaw, or *Harlew*, a town of Moldavia,

on the Bachelui. 30 miles NW. Jassy. *Long.* 27. 6. E. *Lat.* 47. 24. N.

Hirmund, see *Heermund*.

Hirria, a town of Hindoostan, in Rohilcund. 28 miles S. Pillibeat.

Hirsac, a town of France, in the department of the Charente. 7 m. W. Angoulême.

Hirschaid, a town of the bishopric of Bamberg. 6 miles S. Bamberg.

Hirschau, a town of Bavaria. 6 miles NE. Amberg.

Hirschbach, a town of Austria. 5 miles ENE. Weitra.

Hirschbach, a town of the bishopric of Bamberg. 4 miles SSW. Forcheim.

Hirschberg, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslau. 12 m. NW. Jung Buntzel.

Hirschberg, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Jauer, and, next to Breslau, the most considerable trading town in Silesia, with considerable manufactures in the town and neighbouring villages. The churches in the town belong to the Roman Catholics, but the Lutherans, by paying 30,000 ducats as a gift to the emperor, and a loan of 100,000 florins, obtained a privilege of erecting a church and school without the walls. In the year 1549, it was burnt down; in 1633, it was pillaged by the Saxons, and in 1634, burned by the Imperial troops. 20 miles SW. Jauer, 30 W. Schweidnitz. *Long.* 15. 48. E. *Lat.* 50. 44. N.

Hirschberg, a town of Saxony, in the Vogtland. 14 miles SW. Plauen, 9 ESE. Lobenstein. *Long.* 11. 58. E. *Lat.* 50. 20. N.

Hirschfeld, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Erzgebürg. 7 miles S. Zwickau.

Hirschberg, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Aichstadt. 22 miles NE. Aichstadt.

Hirschfeld, a town of Lusatia, on the Neisse: this town was attacked in 1757, and taken by the Austrians; they carried off two pieces of cannon, but in their retreat were pursued and much harassed by the Prussians, who killed some, and took many prisoners. 4 miles N. Zittau, 40 E. Dresden. *Long.* 14. 59. E. *Lat.* 50. 56. N.

Hirschfeld, see *Hersfeld*.

Hirschfeld, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland. 5 miles SW. Holland.

Hirschhorn, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine. 7 miles E. Heidelberg, and 12 S. Erbach.

Hirschholm, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand, which owes its origin to an ancient castle, long since destroyed; and a new one erected on the spot; and in 1746, Christian VI. died here. 12 miles N. Copenhagen.

Hirson, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne. 6 miles NE. Vervins, 27 NNE. Laon.

Hirtzfelden, a town of France, in the de-

partment of the Upper Rhine. 10 miles N. Mulhausen.

Hirensalmi, a town of Sweden, in Tavastland. 75 miles E. Tavasthus.

Hirsholmen, or *Hertzholm*, three small islands of Denmark, lying in the Cattegat, chiefly inhabited by fishermen. 4 miles NE. Fladstrand. Long. 10. 24. E. Lat. 57. 31. N.

Hirzberg, see *Hertzberg*.

Hiscar Chaduman, or *Hisarec*, a town of Great Bukharia. 60 miles NNE. Balk.

Hischere, two small islands among the Hebrides. Long. 7. 40. W. Lat. 57. 37. N.

Hisholt, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland. 20 miles SE. Halmstadt.

Hisingen, a small island in the North sea, situated near the coast of Sweden, at the mouth of the Gotha, about sixteen miles long, and six broad, containing seven parishes. The town of Gotheborg was first built on this island. Long. 11. 48. E. Lat. 57. 45. N.

Hismo, a town of Albania, at the mouth of a river. 16 miles NNE. Durazzo.

Hispanbac, a town of France, in the department of the Lozcre. 9 miles S. Mende.

Hispaniola, or *St. Domingo*, an island of the West-Indies, about 150 miles in length from east to west, and 110 in breadth from north to south. This island was discovered by Columbus in the year 1491, who called it Hispaniola, but giving the name of St. Domingo to a city which he built in 1494, the whole island in process of time came to be so called as frequently as Hispaniola: the Indian name was Hayti. It is separated from Cuba by a strait, called the Windward Passage, about 36 miles in width. Next to Cuba, it is the largest island in the West Indies, the most fertile, and the most pleasant. When first discovered, it was divided into five kingdoms, and some other small independent states. The Spaniards were received at first hospitably by the natives, but their frequent quarrels from time to time ended nearly in their extermination. This being the first discovery by the Spaniards, it was the centre of their commerce, and was for some time a very flourishing colony, but after the discovery of Peru seems to have been neglected. In the middle of the last century, the French began to resort and settle on the island; the first that came were buccaners, but these were some time afterwards followed by others, who became regular planters. The court of France pretended to discourage these settlers, but took no effectual means to prevent them; and in 1697, by an article in the treaty of Rislewick, the Spaniards ceded the north-west part of the island to the French, containing one of the finest territories in the world. The climate, though hot, is healthy, except to new

comers. Some of the inhabitants upon it are said to live to the uncommon age of 120. It is continually refreshed by breezes and rains, and its salubrity is likewise in a great measure owing to the beautiful variety of its surface, exhibiting hills and vallies, woods and rivers. It contains forests of palms, elms, oaks, and pines, besides several other woods, not common and hardly known in Europe; and it is generally agreed, that the pine-apples, grapes, oranges, lemons, citrons, limes, dates, apricots, and other fruits have a particular taste and flavour in Hispaniola. As to its products, both animal and vegetable, they are pretty much the same with those of the other West-Indian islands; only it is said, that the French part of Hispaniola, breeds horses sufficient to supply all the West-Indies, besides innumerable quantities of black cattle. Crocodiles or alligators infest its coasts and rivers; but they abound at the same time with turtles. Besides the commodities already mentioned, Hispaniola produces great plenty of indigo, cotton, cocoa, coffee, ginger, tobacco, salt, wax, honey, and ambergrise, besides a variety of drugs and dyers' woods. It is thought that the soil is improper for corn; but we learn by the earliest accounts of the Spaniards, that the natives, with very little trouble, raised maize and other Indian grain, and it is imagined, that if the inhabitants would apply themselves to that culture, they would succeed. The truth is, the population of this island bears no proportion to its extent; so that the inhabitants cannot spare hands for the cultivation of corn grounds. By the peace concluded between Spain and the French republic, the whole of the island was ceded to the latter. Long. 68. 45. to 74. 30. W. Lat. 17. 30. to 20. N.

Hissar, a circar of Hindoostan, in the subah of Delhi, bounded on the north by Sirhind, on the east by Ballogistan, on the south by Nardeck, and on the west by Moultan; the Surfooty crosses it from north to south, and passes by Hissar, the capital.

Hissar Ferozeb, a town of Hindoostan, and capital of a circar, to which it gives name, in the country of Delhi, near the river Surfooty. 75 miles W. Delhi. Long. 76. 4. E. Lat. 28. 40. N.

Hisselung, a town of Bengal. 5 miles W. Ramgur.

Histo, a town of Spain, in New Castile. 2 miles SW. Cuenca.

Hit, a town of the Arabian Irak, situated on a river of the same name, which soon after runs into the Euphrates. In the neighbourhood is found a spring of naphtha and bitumen. 100 miles W. Bagdat, 190 S. Mosul.

Hita, a town of Spain, in New Castile. 13 miles N. Guadalajara.

Hitchen, a town of England, in the county of Hertford, with a large weekly market on Tuesday, and 3161 inhabitants. 16 miles SSE. Bedford, 34 N. London. *Long.* 0. 16. W. *Lat.* 51. 58. N.

Hitchendery, a town of Morung, 38 miles ESE. Amerpouur.

Hitero, a town of Spain, in Navarre. 10 miles W. Tudela.

Hithe, or *Hythe*, or *East Hithe*, a town of England, in the county of Kent, and one of the Cinque Ports: it was formerly a seaport, but the harbour is now choaked up. In the reign of Henry IV. most of the inhabitants were carried off by a pestilence, which was succeeded by a fire that consumed 200 houses; soon after which, five of the ships which this town was obliged to fit out, were sunk at sea, and 400 men drowned. The surviving inhabitants, dispirited by these calamities, resolved to leave the place; but the king encouraged them to stay, by giving them a temporary release from the service due as a Cinque Port. There is a remarkable pile of dry bones in the town 28 feet long, six broad, and eight high, some very gigantic, and which appear by an inscription to be the remains of the Danes and Britons killed in a battle near this place, before the Norman conquest. Hithe has a fort, which is under the care of a master-gunner, and two assistants. It sends two members to Parliament; and in 1801, contained 1446 inhabitants. It has a market on Saturday. 7 miles SW. Dover, 68 SE. London. *Long.* 1. 6. E. *Lat.* 51. 4. N.

Hitsacker, a town of the principality of Luneburg Zelle, situated on an island in the Jetze. 29 miles E. Luneburg, 56 NE. Zelle. *Long.* 12. 12. E. *Lat.* 53. 17. N.

Hittendorf, a town of Austria. 13 miles W. Zisterdorf.

Hittero, or *Hitteren*, an island in the Northern Ocean, near the coast of Norway. *Long.* 8. 20. E. *Lat.* 63. 32. N.

Hiu, a city of China, of the second rank, in Ho-nan. 377 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 113. 35. E. *Lat.* 34. 5. N.

Hui-chi, a town of China, of the third rank, in Ho-nan. 22 miles SSW. Kai-fong.

Hiwasee, a town of Tennessee. 22 miles SW. Tellico.

Hiwasee, a river of America, which runs into the Tennessee, *Long.* 85. 3. W. *Lat.* 35. 38. N.

Hlawitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleflau. 4 miles SW. Aycha.

Hlinka, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim. 12 miles S. Chrudim.

Hliwino, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minsk. 44 miles E. Minsk.

Hluboka, see *Frauenberg*.

Hluboki, a town of Russian Lithuania. 40 miles SE. Braflaw.

Hlubost, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Beraun. 5 miles NNE. Przibram.

Hlumcza, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia. 60 miles NNW. Zytomiers.

Hlujsk Paharyale, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minsk. 48 miles W. Rohaczow.

Huariz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleflau. 4 miles SE. Turnau.

Ho, a town of China, in Se-tchuen. 796 m. SW. Peking. *Long.* 105. E. *Lat.* 30. 8. N.

Ho, a city of China, of the second rank, in Chen-si. 600 miles WSW. Peking. *Long.* 102. 34. E. *Lat.* 35. 48. N.

Ho, a town of China, of the third rank, in Quang-si. 47 miles ESE. Pin-lo.

Ho, a city of China, of the second rank, in Kiang-nan. 515 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 117. 54. E. *Lat.* 31. 42. N.

Ho, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chen-si. 465 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 109. 26. E. *Lat.* 34. 28. N.

Ho, a city of China, of the second rank, in Quang-tong. 175 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 109. 49. E. *Lat.* 21. 38. N.

Ho, a town of China, of the third rank, in Quang-tong. 20 m. N. Quang-tcheou.

Ho, a town of China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li. 25 miles WSW. Cay.

Hoai, a river of China, in Chang-tong, which runs into the sea, 18 miles W. Lai-tcheou.

Hoai, a river of China, which rises in Ho-nan, and empties itself into lake Hong-tse, 45 miles E. Fong-yang.

Hoai-gin, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chan-si. 12 miles S. Tai-tong.

Hoai-in, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chen-si. 15 miles S. Tong.

Hoai-king, a city of China, of the first rank, in Ho-nan. 315 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 112. 34. E. *Lat.* 35. 6. N.

Hoai-ngan, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiang-nan. This city is situated in a marshy soil, and enclosed with a triple wall; near a canal, which is above the level of the town, and consequently in danger of being inundated, if great care be not constantly taken to secure the dikes. 415 miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 118. 47. E. *Lat.* 53. 30. N.

Ho-jo, a town of China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li. 27 m. NNE. Peking.

Hoai-tci, a town of China, of the third rank, in Quang-si. 60 m. NE. Ou-tcheou.

Hoai-yuen, a town of China, of the third rank, in Kiang-nan. 17 miles NW. Fong-yang.

Hoai-yu-keou, a town of Chinese Tartary, *Long.* 117. 22. E. *Lat.* 40. 54. N.

Hoai-yunen, a town of China, of the third rank, in Quang-si. 17 miles NW. Yong-ngan.

Hoan, a town of China, of the third-rank, in Chen-si. 40 miles NW. Kiang-yang.

Hoang, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chang-tong. 15 m. SW. Teng-tcheou.

Hoang, a city of China, of the second rank, in Hou-quang. 86½ miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 108. 32. E. *Lat.* 27. 18. N.

Hoang, or *Yellow River*, a river of China, which rises in the mountains situated on the north-west part of China, and after a course of 1500 miles, through Tartary and China, empties itself into the Eastern Sea, *Long.* 110. 44. E. *Lat.* 34. 5. N. It is broad and rapid, but so shallow that it is hardly navigable; it often overflows its banks, so that it has been found necessary, to raise dykes in many places, on the sides of the river, and even round many towns in Ho-nan. The name is derived from the colour of the clay or sand at the bottom and sides.

Hoang, a town of China, of the third rank, in Tchc-kiang. 15 m. SE. Tai-tcheou.

Hoang-mei, a town of China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang. 70 miles SE. Hoang-tcheou.

Hoang-ngan, a town of China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang. 50 miles N. Ou-tchang.

Hoang-pi, a town of China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang. 40 m. SE. Te-ngan.

Hoang-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in Hou-quang, on the Yang-tse. 58½ miles S. Peking. *Long.* 114. 26. E. *Lat.* 38. 28. N.

Hoang-tcheou, a town of Corca, in Hoan-hai. 85 miles NNW. King-ki-tao. *Long.* 125. 52. E. *Lat.* 38. 42. N.

Hoang-tsi, a town of China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang. 50 miles ESE. Hoang-tcheou.

Hoan-kou, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chan-si, on the river Hoang. 42 miles E. Kiai.

Hoainpou, a small island in the Chinese sea, belonging to the group called Licou-Kicou. *Long.* 123. 34. E. *Lat.* 25. 44. N.

Hoatchit, a country of Chinese Tartary, governed by a Mongul prince, tributary to the empire, formed into two standards; situated to the north of Peking. *Lat.* 44. N.

Hoath (*Hill of*), a promontory of Ireland, on the west coast, and north of the entrance into Dublin Bay.

Hoa-ting, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chan-si. 15 miles S. Pin-leang.

Hoa-tsiang, a town of Thibet. 30 miles ESE. Hami. *Long.* 99. 19. E. *Lat.* 40. 55. N.

Hoay-lay, a town of China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li. 12 m. SW. Yen-king.

Hoay-ngan, a town of China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li. 37 miles N. Yu.

Hoa-yang, a town of China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang. 25 miles W. Y-tcheou.

He-basch, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen. 44 miles E. Zebid. *Long.* 44. E. *Lat.* 4. 18. N.

Hobb's Hole, see *Tappabannock*.

Hobbies, see *Carrantasca Shoal*.

Hobbies Keys, a cluster of islets and rocks in the Spanish Main, near the Mosquito shore. *Long.* 82. 50. W. *Lat.* 12. 18. N.

Hebeira, a fortress of the Arabian Irak. 70 miles S. Bagdad.

Hobibgunge a town of Bengal. 34 miles SSW. Dacca.

Hobitnagar, a town of Bengal. 47 miles NE. Dacca.

Hobroe, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland, and diocese of Wiborg. 16 miles NE. Wiborg. *Long.* 9. 49. E. *Lat.* 56. 38. N.

Holyskirk Hill, an eminence near Camden, in South-Carolina, where, in August 1781, a battle was fought between the British under Lord Rawdon, and the Americans under General Green, in which the latter were defeated: of Lord Rawdon's troops, 38 were killed, and in the whole wounded and missing 238. General Green states his loss at 18 killed, 138 wounded, 136 missing. Lord Rawdon considered the loss of the Americans equal to 500 men.

Hoby, a town of Sweden, in Sudermanland. 15 miles NW. Nikioping.

Hochaus, a town of Austria. 9 miles SSW. Aigen.

Hochberg, a marquisate of Germany, annexed to the marggravate of Baden, which takes its name from an ancient castle, situated two miles NE. from Emendingen, which is the principal town.

Hochenau, a town of Austria. 9 miles ENE. Zisterdorf.

Hocheneg, a town of the duchy of Stiria. 6 miles SW. Pettau.

Hoch-Erlitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz. 8 m. N. Geyersberg.

Hochfelden, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine. 12 miles NW. Strasburg, 9 WSW. Haguenau.

Hochheim, a town of the duchy of Wurzburg, on the Mayne. 7 miles SE. Carlstadt.

Heckkirchen, a town of Lusatia. In the year 1758, the King of Prussia was defeated near this place. 6 miles SE. Budißen.

Hochland, or *Higland*, or *Hegland*, an island or rock in the Baltic, of an oblong form, about 8 miles in circumference. There are two lighthouses on it. The inhabitants, about 30 families, are Finns. *Long.* 27. E. *Lat.* 60. 3. N.

Hochlede, or *Hogleden*, a village of France, in the department of the Lys; where a battle was fought in June 1794, between the Allies and the French, in which the latter were victorious. 2 miles NW. Rousselaer.

Hechlewe, see *Peterfjagen*.

Ho-choui, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chan-si. 12 miles E. Kiang-yang.

Hochscheid, a town of France, in the department of the Sarre. 7 m. SE. Traarbach.

Hochst, a town of Germany, in the county of Wertheim. 11 miles N. Erbach.

Hochst, a town of Germany, situated on the Maine. 6 m. W. Francfort, 14 E. Mentz.

Hochstadt, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleflau. 11 miles Turnau.

Hochstadt, a town of Germany, in the county of Hanau Munzenberg. 3 miles NW. Hanau.

Hochstatt, or *Hochflett*, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Neuburg, on the Danube. Near this place was fought the celebrated battle of Blenheim, see *Blenheim*. In 1800, the Austrians were here defeated by the French, with the loss of 400 prisoners, besides killed and wounded. 19 miles NW. Augsburg, 29 W. Neuburg.

Hochstatt, a town of the bishopric of Bamberg, on the Aisch. 11 miles NW. Erlang, 13 S. Bamberg. *Long.* 10. 47. E. *Lat.* 49. 46. N.

Hochster, see *Hoxter*.

Ho-chun, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chan-si. 32 miles S. Ping-ting.

Hochweiss, a town of Hungary. 20 m. WSW. Kremnitz.

Hockerland, or *Oberland*, see *Oberland*.

Hockheim, a town of Germany, situated near the conflux of the Rhine and the Maine, celebrated for its excellent wine. 16 miles N. Francfort on the Maine, 4 ENE. Mentz.

Hockhocking, a river of United America, in the Western Territory, which runs into the Ohio. 18 miles SW. Marietta.

Hockenberg, a town of Prussia, in Pomerelia. 30 miles W. Dantzic.

Hockstadt, a town of the dutchy of Wurzburg. 2 miles WSW. Ochsenfurt.

Hockstadt, a town of the dutchy of Wurzburg. 3 miles N. Neustatt.

Hockflett, a town of the bishopric of Bamberg. 12 m. S. Bamberg.

Hodal, a seaport town of Sweden, in West-Gothland, on the coast of the North sea. 45 miles NNW. Uddevalla.

Hodam, a town of Scotland, in the county of Dumfries. 10 miles E. Dumfries.

Hodder, a river of England, which runs into the Ribble. 6 m. N. Blackburn in Lancashire.

Hoddesdon, a town of England, in the county of Hertford, near the river Lea, with a small market, and 1227 inhabitants. 4 miles S. Hertford, 17 N. London. *Lat.* 51. 46. N.

Hodeida, a seaport town of Arabia, on the Red sea, with an harbour only fit for small vessels. 96 miles SW. Sana, 90 NNW. Mocha. *Long.* 42. 40. E. *Lat.* 14. 39. N.

Hodemunden, see *Hedemunden*.

Hoden, a town of Africa, in the country of Sahara. *Long.* 12. W. *Lat.* 19. 25. N.

Hodoning, see *Goding*.

Hoduciskis, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna. 36 miles S. Breslau.

Hoedic, a small French island, in the English Channel, near the coast of the department of Morbihan: about 9 miles E. Bell-Isle, 12 SE. from the peninsula of Quiberon. It has a town or village of the same name, and a fort. In 1746, Hoedic was taken by the British. *Long.* 2. 46. E. *Lat.* 47. 41. N.

Hoai, a city of China, of the second rank, in Se-tchuen. 827 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 103. 19. E. *Lat.* 31. 28. N.

Hoai-fan, *Hotun*, a town of Chinese Tartary. 500 miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 125. 49. E. *Lat.* 42. 46. N.

Hoai-hoa, a town of China, of the third rank, in Yun-nan. 12 miles NE. Tching-kiang.

Hoai-li, a town of China, of the third rank, in Se-tchuen. 1060 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 102. 33. E. *Lat.* 26. 34. N.

Hoai-nan, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chen-si. 32 miles NE. Si-ngan.

Hoai-ngan, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chen-si. 37 miles S. Ling.

Hoai-ngan, a town of China, of the third rank, in Fo-kien. 12 m. NE. Siuen-tcheou.

Hoai-tchang, a town of China, of the third rank, in Kiang-si. 52 miles ESE. Kan-tcheou.

Hoai-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in Kiang-nan. This is one of the richest, and most commercial cities in the province, the air is mild and healthy: there are some mines of gold, silver, and copper, in the neighbouring mountains; the best tea grows in the environs, and the japanned work of this town is reckoned equal or superior to any other. 625 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 118. 14. E. *Lat.* 29. 57. N.

Hoai-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in Quang-tong. 1010 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 114. E. *Lat.* 23. 1. N.

Hoai-tong, a town of China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang. 15 miles N. Tin.

Hoai-tong, a town of China, of the third rank, in the island of Hai-nan. 45 miles SSE. Kiong-tcheou.

Hoai-yuen, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chen-si. 22 miles WNW. Kong-tchang.

Hoe-kia, a town of China, of the third rank, in Ho-nan. 25 miles SW. Oue-kiun.

Hoimah, a town on the south coast of the island of Bourro. *Long.* 127. 22. E. *Lat.* 3. 50. S.

Hoan, a town of China, of the third rank, in Ho-nan, on the river Ho-ang. 12 miles SE. Hoai-king.

Hoenfurst, a town of Prussia, in the circle of Natangen. 23 miles NNW. Heilsberg, 26 S. Brandenburg.

Hoensee, a town of Prussia, in the circle of Samland. 12 miles ESE. Goldap.

Hoerden, or *Härde*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and comte of Mark, on the Emser. 4 m. SE. Dortmund.

Horea, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea. 27 miles NW. Militra.

Hoermsk, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Aggerhuus. 16 m. SSW. Christiania.

Hoersing, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Luneburg Zelle, situated on the Hardan. 22 miles NE. Zelle.

Hoeynim Hotun, a town of Corea. *Long.* 129. 18. E. *Lat.* 42. 38. N.

Hof, or *Hoff*, or *Die Stadt zum Hoff*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach, on the Saale, which divides it into Old and New Town. It has three faubourgs, four churches, an academy, and a woollen manufacture. The Old Town was founded in the year 1080: the New Town in the 13th century, by the Dukes of Meran. In the environs are found quarries of marble, red, black, and grey, in the latter, are sometimes found red spots like drops of blood. *Hoff* was formerly imperial. In 1759, Prince Henry defeated here a party of Austrians, under Count Pulf. 22 miles NNE. Bareuth, 46 NE. Bamberg. *Long.* 12. 30. E. *Lat.* 50. 18. N.

Hof, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Aggerhuus. 36 miles N. Berga.

Hofern, a town of Austria. 15 miles NNW. Windisgarten.

Hoff, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz. 18 miles NE. Olmutz, 14 SW. Troppau. *Long.* 17. 27. E. *Lat.* 49. 46. N.

Hoff, a town of the duchy of Wurzburg, 4 miles S. Geroltshofen.

Hoff, a river of the duchy of Westphalia, which runs into the Roer opposite Arensburg.

Hoff, a town of Prussia, in the province of Natangen. In January 1807, the Prussians were defeated near this place by the French. 4 miles S. Landsberg,

Hoffelien, a town of Austria. 3 miles SW. Hardeck.

Hoffheim, a town of the duchy of Wurzburg. 8 miles SSE. Konigshofen, 36 NE. Wurzburg.

Hoffkirchen, a town of Austria. 10 miles S. Aigen.

Hoffnitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz. 5 miles SE. Tetschen.

Hoffmarck, a town of Austria, situated on the river March. 20 miles SSE. Zistersdorf, 26 ENE. Vienna.

Hoffmarkt, *Furth*, a town of Germany, in the margravate of Anspach, on the Rednitz, peopled with mechanics and artisans,

especially such as cannot obtain the freedom of Nuremberg. The Jews are numerous, and have a school and printing-house. 5 miles NW. Nuremberg.

Hoffstaden, a town of Germany, in the principality of Coburg. 5 miles E. Coburg.

Hoffstetten, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Aichstatt. 6 miles ESE. Aichstatt.

Hofsteden, a town of the duchy of Wurzburg. 2 miles S. Gemunden.

Hoffwa, a town of Sweden, in West Gothland; where, in the year 1276, king Waldemar was taken prisoner by his brother. Here is a post-office and a custom-house. 80 miles NE. Uddevalla.

Hofheim, a town of the principality of Hesse Darmstadt. 5 m. SW. Darmstadt.

Hoflein, a town of Austria. 3 miles NE. Bruck.

Hofmanstorp, a town of Sweden, in Smaland. 12 miles SE. Wexio.

Hofs Jokul, a mountain of Iceland. 50 miles S. Hola.

Hofstetten, a town of Austria. 8 miles S. St. Polten.

Hofstewitz, a town of Saxony, in the margravate of Meissen. 6 m. SE. Dresden.

Hog, a town of Sweden, in the province of Heligland. 5 m. NW. Hudwicksfall.

Hog Island, a small island in Pamlico Sound, near the coast of North Carolina. *Long.* 76. 36. W. *Lat.* 34. 56. N.

Hog Island, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Virginia. *Long.* 75. 42. W. *Lat.* 37. 30. N.

Hog Island, one of the smaller Shetland islands, near the east coast of Mainland. *Long.* 1. 12. W. *Lat.* 60. 30. N.

Hog Island, a small island in the Eastern Indian sea, near the east coast of Palawan. *Long.* 119. 36. E. *Lat.* 10. 18. N.

Hog Island, an island in the Eastern Indian sea, 40 miles long, and 6 broad. 60 m. W. Sumatra. *Long.* 95. 50. E. *Lat.* 2. 30. N.

Hog Island, an island in the Eastern Indian sea, about 20 miles in circumference. *Long.* 114. 55. E. *Lat.* 7. 5. S.

Hog Island, an island in the Eastern Indian sea, 15 miles long, and 6 broad, near the west coast of Saleyer. *Long.* 120. 45. E. *Lat.* 6. 12. S.

Hog Islands, a cluster of small islands near the south-west coast of Ireland, and county of Kerry, between Ballinasclling bay, and the mouth of Kenmare river. 4 miles S. Hog's Head.

Hog's Head, a cape on the south-west coast of Ireland, in the county of Kerry. *Long.* 10. 15. W. *Lat.* 51. 45. N.

Hogbo, a town of Sweden, in the province of Gestrícia. 9 miles W. Goffe.

Hogdal Ofser, a town of Sweden, in Harjedalen. 76 miles NW. Hudwicksfall.

Hogdal, Utter, a town of Sweden, in Helgöland. 70 miles NW. Hudwicksfall.

Hogden, a small island in the gulf of Finland. *Long.* 26. 40. E. *Lat.* 59. 33. N.

Hogenpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bednare. 15 miles N. Sacrapatani.

Hoggenberg, a town of Austria. 12 miles SW. Freystadt.

Hoghton, a township of Lancashire, with a population of 1301; 993 employed in manufactures. 5 miles W. Blackburn.

Hogkne, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Mosul. 32 miles W. Mosul.

Hogland, a small island in the gulf of Finland. *Long.* 26. 58. E. *Lat.* 60. N.

Hogland, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Aggerhuus. 32 miles N. Frederikstadt.

Hogolin, one of the Carolina islands, or New Philippines.

Hogrogala, a town of Samogitia. 15 m. S. Roshienne.

Hogsbj, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland. 33 miles N. Calmar.

Hogsfio, a town of Sweden, in the province of Angermanland. 14 m. NNW. Hernösand.

Hogsta, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland. 7 miles N. Upsal.

Hogstier, one of the small Bahama islands, surrounded with rocks. *Long.* 73. 50. W. *Lat.* 21. 40. N.

Hogsund, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus. 23 m. SW. Christiania.

Hogue, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Channel. In the year 1692, the English fleet, under the command of Admiral Ruffel, obtained a glorious victory over the French, in the English channel, opposite this town, and from thence called the battle of La Hogue, in which 15 French men of war were taken, burned, or destroyed. 8 miles ENE. Valognes, 5 S. Barfleur. *Long.* 1. 11. W. *Lat.* 49. 35. N.

Hogue, (*Belle*), a cape on the north coast of the island of Jersey. 5 miles N. St. Helier.

Hogwalta, a town of Sweden, in Warmeland. 30 miles NW. Carlstadt.

Hoke, a river which runs into the Aller near Hudemühlen, in the principality of Luneburg-Zelle.

Hohe-Ofen, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark. 6 miles N. New Ruppin.

Hohefath, a river of Silesia, which runs into the Billau, in the principality of Neisse.

Hohekirch, a village of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau, remarkable for an assembly of the States in 1480, for the purpose of compelling Duke John to a peace. 8 miles S. Gros Glogau.

Hoeh, or *Tom-tim*, a river of China, which runs into Lake Pay, in Pe-tche-li.

Hohen Asperg, a fortress of Wurtemberg; taken by the French in the year 1688. 6 miles N. Stuttgart.

Hohenburg, a town of Austria, on the river Trafen. 20 miles W. Ebenfurth.

Hoken-Elb, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Koniggratz. 16 miles NE. Gitschin, 23 N. Koniggratz. *Long.* 15. 30. E. *Lat.* 50. 30. N.

Hohen Fredeberg, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Schweidnitz. 5 m. NNW. Freyburg, 5 SW. Striegau.

Hoken Geroldseck, see *Geroldseck*.

Hoken Gurschdorf, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse. 4 miles W. Grotkau.

Hohen Limburg, a town of Germany, in the county of Mark. 9 miles S. Schwiert.

Hoken Ruperstorff, a town of Austria. 5 miles SW. Zistersdorf, 15 NE. Vienna.

Hoken Rhine, see *Horn*.

Hohenberg, a county and principality of Germany, situated between Wurtemberg and the Austrian Brisgaw, purchased by Leopold duke of Austria, in the year 1381, for 99,000 florins. It takes its name from a citadel, now in ruins. It is divided into Upper and Lower counties, which lie at some distance from each other. The principal towns are Rotenburg, Ehingen, Hord, and Schramberg.

Hohenberg, a town of Germany, in the principality of Bayreuth. 10 m. ENE. Wunsiedel.

Hohenberg, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Bamberg. 5 miles ENE. Kupferberg.

Hohenbruk, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Koniggratz. 5 m. E. Koniggratz.

Hohenbucka, a town of Saxony. 6 miles NE. Schlieben.

Hokeneck, a town and castle of Germany, in the principality of Bayreuth. 14 miles N. Anspach.

Hoeneck, a citadel of Germany, which gives name to a lordship, bordering on the county of Bregentz and Swabia. 20 miles ENE. Bregentz.

Hohenembs, a county and principality situated to the south of the lake of Constance. It takes its name from two strong castles, called *Old* and *New Hohenembs*. The assessment in the matricula was 20 florins, and the tax 60 rix-dollars. The family of Hohenembs became extinct in 1760, when it was united to the house of Austria; and has since been ceded to Bavaria.

Hoenefted, a town of the dutchy of Holstein. 10 miles SW. Nordtorp.

Hoensfeld, a town of the dutchy of Holstein. 6 miles NW. Lutkenburg.

Hoensfels, a town of Bavaria, in the lordship of Brieteneck. 13 m. NNE. Dietfurt, 17 NNW. Ratibon.

Hohen-Friedberg, see *Friedberg*.

Hohenfurt, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachatz, on the Molda. 4 miles SSW. Rosenburg.

Hohenleuben, a town of Saxony, in the Vogtland. 7 miles S. Gera.

Hohenlinden, a village of Bavaria. In November 1801, a bloody battle was fought here between the Austrians, under Klenau, and the French, under Moreau: the French remained masters of the field, with 80 pièces of cannon, 200 caissons, 10,000 prisoners, with three general officers. Preliminaries of peace were soon after signed at the same place. 20 miles E. Munich.

Hohenlohe, or *Holach*, a county and principality of Germany, situate to the west of the marggravate of Anspach, about 26 miles from north to south, and 23 from east to west. The country is composed of mountains, vallies, and plains. The southern parts abound in vineyards, the northern parts are cultivated with corn; in the vallies are excellent meadows and pasture land, which feed great numbers of an excellent kind of cattle; on the mountains are valuable woods of oak, fir, pine, beech, and birch, with plenty and variety of game. The inhabitants are chiefly Lutherans, with some Roman Catholics. The principality takes its name from an ancient chateau. The princes are descended from Conrad the Sage, duke of Franconia and Lorain. There are several branches: the two principal are those of Waldenburg and Neuenstein. The assessment for the Roman month was 144 florins, of which the branch of Neuenstein paid 88. The tax to the Imperial chamber was 156 rix-dollars 37 kruitzers, of which Neuenstein paid 89 rix-dollars 29 kruitzers.

Hohenmaut, or *Wilsky-meyto*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim, with a small territory annexed. 14 miles E. Chrudim, 22 SSE. Konigingratz. *Long.* 15. 56. *E. Lat.* 49. 54. N.

Hohenchau, a town and castle of Bavaria; near it are iron mines and forges. 30 miles W. Salzburg, 42 SE. Munich.

Hoben-Schwangau, a town of Bavaria. 1 mile SW. Fucsen, 20 SSW. Weilbaim.

Hoben-Solms, a town of Germany, which gives title of count to a branch of the house of Solms, situated in a valley near a high mountain, on which is built the chateau of the counts. The inhabitants are Calvinists, but those of the villages round about are chiefly Lutherans. 5 miles NNE. Wetzlar, 38 NNE. Mentz. *Long.* 8. 35. *E. Lat.* 50. 38. N.

Hohenstadt, or *Zabrech*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz. 24 m. NW. Olmutz. *Long.* 16. 41. *E. Lat.* 49. 49. N.

Hohenstadt, a town of Germany, in the county of Limburg. 24 miles NE. Schleibingen.

Hohenstain, a town of Austria. 8 miles W. W. Crons.

Hohenstein, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Catzenelnbogen; once a strong place, but now in ruins.

Hohenstein, a town of the dutchy of Holstein. 3 miles SW. Oldeburg.

Hohenstein, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland, with a castle. 66 miles SSW. Konigsberg. *Long.* 20. 15. *E. Lat.* 53. 27. N.

Hohenstein, a town of Saxony, in the marggravate of Meissen. 8 miles ENE. Pirna, 5 S. Stolpen. *Long.* 14. 10. *E. Lat.* 50. 56. N.

Hohenstein, a town of Saxony, in the lordship of Schonburg. 7 miles E. Glauchau, 7 W. Chemnitz.

Hohenstein, a town of Germany, in the territory of Nuremberg. 4 m. N. Herrsbruck.

Hohentrudingen, a town of Germany, in the marggravate of Anspach. 15 miles S. Anspach.

Hohentwiel, a fortress of Wurtemberg, insulated in Nellenburg. In the year 1800, this fortress was taken by the French, after an engagement under it, in which 800 Austrians were made prisoners. 8 miles NE. Schaffhausen. 6 miles NW. Radolfszell.

Hohenwart, a town of Bavaria. 9 miles S. Ingolstadt, 28 NNW. Munich.

Hohenwarth, a town of Austria. 5 miles SE. Meisla.

Hohenzollern, a principality of Germany, divided into branches, Hohenzollern, Hechingen, and Hohenzollern Sigmaringen. Each of these princes have a revenue of about 30,000 florins; they were assessed in the matricula of the empire at 290 florins, and taxed to the Imperial chamber 43 rix-dollars 25 kruitzers.

Hohimar, a town of Transylvania. 9 m. S. Weissemburg.

Hohn, a river of the county of Mark, which runs into the Lehn near Werdohl.

Hohkirch, a village of Lusatia. In the year 1758, the King of Prussia was surprised in his camp here by Count Daun: the action was very bloody, but not decisive; the Prussians lost 7000 men, killed, wounded, and prisoners, with several pieces of cannon. Marshal Keith was killed, and Prince Francis of Brunswick had his head shot off as he was mounting his horse. The Austrians had 5000 killed and wounded. It is situated near Budissen.

Hohnbard, a town of Germany, in the marggravate of Anspach. 4 m. SSE. Creilsheim.

Hohnstein, a county of Westphalia, situated in Thuringia, which takes its name from an ancient chateau. The ancient counts were descendants of Charles duke of Lorraine, of the family of Charlemagne. This family becoming extinct, the estates are divided between the counts of Stollberg and the duke of Brunswick Lunenburg.

Hoiet, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the coast of Queda. *Long.* 99. 47. E. *Lat.* 6. 36. N.

Hojilamsa, a town on the east coast of the island of Celbes. *Long.* 124. 59. E. *Lat.* 0. 51. N.

Hoin, a town of Persia, in the province of Adirbeizan. 42 miles SSE. Ardebil.

Hoke Norton, a village of England, in the county of Oxford, where the Danes were defeated by the Saxons, under Edward the Elder, about the year 914. Vestiges of the camps are yet visible. 5 miles NNE. Chip-ping-Norton.

Ho-kien, a city of China, of the first rank, in Pe-tche-li, situated between two rivers well supplied with fish. 87 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 115. 43. E. *Lat.* 38. 28. N.

Ho-kiu, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chan-li. 30 miles NW. Ko-lan.

Holabrun, a town of Austria. 2 miles N. Sonneberg.

Holabrun, a town of Austria. 7 miles N. Korn Neuburg.

Holaiva, or *Hoolaiva*, one of the Hapaëe islands, in the South Pacific Ocean, uncultivated and uninhabited, when visited by Capt. Cook, in the year 1777, except by one man employed in catching fish and turtle. The trees and plants are similar to those of Le-fooga, to which it is joined by a reef that is dry at low water. 30 miles NNE. Annamooka. *Long.* 185. 36. E. *Lat.* 19. 52. N.

Holamin, a small island of Scotland, near the south-west coast of Mull. *Long.* 61. 21. W. *Lat.* 59. 19. N.

Holands, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Christiansand. 8 miles S. Stavanger.

Holaten, a town of Poland, in Volhynia. 24 miles SW. Lucko.

Holbeach, or *Holdbeach*, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, with a weekly market on Thursday, and 2688 inhabitants. 8 miles ENE. Spalding, 108 N. London. *Long.* 0. 57. W. *Lat.* 52. 48. N.

Holbeck, a seaport town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand, situated in the gulf of Isefiord, with a good harbour, from which great quantities of corn are annually exported. In the year 1290, this town was destroyed by a fleet from Norway. 30 miles W. Copenhagen. *Long.* 11. 44. E. *Lat.* 55. 42. N.

Holbeck, a township of Yorkshire, in the liberty of Leeds, with 4196 inhabitants, including 1904 employed in manufactures.

Holbourn Island, a small island, near the north-east coast of New Holland. 20 miles NW. Cape Gloucester.

Holbourn Head, a cape of Scotland, on the north coast of the county of Caithness. *Long.* 3. 21. W. *Lat.* 58. 39. N.

Holdernesi, a district of England, in the

county of York, forming a promontory between the Humber and the German Ocean.

Holdsworthy, see *Holfsworthy*.

Hole, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Aggerhuus. 15 miles NW. Christiania.

Hole Town, a town of the island of Barbadoes, situated on the west coast. *Long.* 58. 31. W. *Lat.* 13. 12. N.

Holl Gass, a place in Switzerland, where William Tell shot the Austrian governor, who by his tyranny gave birth to the republic. In memory of this event a chapel is built on the spot, near Kusaack.

Holen, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Aggerhuus. 18 miles Tonsberg.

Holenberg, a town of the bishopric of Bamberg. 7 miles E. Grofswinstein.

Holeneck, a town of the duchy of Stiria. 10 miles S. Voitsberg.

Holenburg, or *Hollenburg*, a town of Austria, on the Danube. 5 m. SE. Mauttern.

Holenstein, a town of Germany, in the lordship of Breitenneck. 5 miles NW. Dietfurt.

Holeschau, or *Holeffow*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau. 8 miles SSE. Prerau, 20 SE. Olmutz. *Long.* 17. 32. E. *Lat.* 49. 18. N.

Holgate, a river of England, which runs into the Swale, 3 miles WSW. Richmond, in the county of York.

Holgleiten, a town of the county of Tyrol. 20 miles W. Innsbruck.

Holitz, a town of Hungary. 32 miles WNW. Topoltzen.

Holitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim. 10 miles NE. Chrudim.

Holkaberg, a town of Sweden, in East Gothland. 35 miles SW. Linkioping.

Holker, a township of Lancashire, with a population of 1039. 3 miles SW. Cartmel.

Holkham Bay, a bay on the west coast of North-America, in Stephens's passage, the entrance into Point Coke and Point Atley.

Holland, a peninsula, bounded on the north and west by the German Ocean, on the east by the Zuyder See and the state of Utrecht, and on the south by the river Meuse and Brabant. It is divided into North and South. North Holland includes all to the north of Amsterdam. South Holland extends from the state of Zealand and Brabant to the river Ye; the length of the whole, including the island of Texel and the islands in the Meuse, is about 90 miles; the breadth is various, from 15 to 48. It contains 29 walled towns, with many others that enjoy municipal privileges, and above 400 villages. Six large cities had seats in the States-General, viz. Dort, Haerlem, Delft, Leyden, Amsterdam, and Gouda. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 800,000. The soil of the country is so soft and marshy, that but for the constant care

in forming ditches and canals, it would be hardly capable of cultivation, some part of it lies even lower than the sea, from which it is secured by dykes or dams. The meadow grounds are rich, and great numbers of milch cows are kept by the farmers, and the making of butter and cheese is one of their principal occupations; these meadows are generally under water in the winter, and the water would continue there at all times, if the inhabitants of the country had not found means to discharge it, by mills invented for this purpose, into the ditches and canals. The Hollanders are affable, industrious, laborious, absorbed in trade, excellent sailors, good politicians, and lovers of liberty. A free exercise of religion is allowed to all persuasions, except the Roman Catholics; but Calvinism is the most prevailing. This country was anciently inhabited by the Batavians, who derived their origin from the Catti, a people of Germany. Having been obliged to abandon their country on account of civil wars, they came to establish themselves in an island, formed by the waters of the Rhine and the Wahal or Leck, and named their country *Batavia*, or *Betuwe*, from Batton, the son of their king. These people served in the Roman armies in quality of auxiliary troops; and historians inform us, that some of them were at the battle of Pharfalla. They formed the ordinary guard of the emperor Augustus. The services which they rendered Germanicus, in Germany, were so important, that the senate gave them the appellation of *brothers*. They had afterwards a considerable share in the conquest of Britain, under Plancius and Agricola. They strengthened the party of Galba, and afterwards that of Vitellius; and it was principally to their valour that Julian the apostate was indebted for the victory which he obtained over the Germans, near Strasburg. The name of Holland is by some said to be given to it on account of the vast and thick forests of wood with which it was at one time covered; *Hollant*, in German, signifying woodland. Others are inclined to think that the Normans, who made a descent here about the year 836, gave the country this name, founding their opinion on the resemblance of names found in this country to those in Denmark and Norway, the ancient residence of the Normans, as Zealand, Oland, Scagen, Bergen, &c. On the decline of the Roman empire, the Batavians, or Hollanders, having thrown off their yoke, came under the dominion of the Saxons, and then of the French, under Childeric I. king of France. The Normans and the Danes were the next masters, from the time of Charlemagne, and ravaged the country three times with fire and sword: when they were driven away, Charles the

Bald, emperor and king of France, erected Holland into a county, in the year 863, in favour of Thierry duke of Aquitaine, who, five years after, was also made count of Zealand by Louis king of Germany. In the year 1299, the county of Holland devolved to the counts of Hainaut; and in 1436, it fell to Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy, and afterwards to the emperor Maximilian, whose descendant Philip II. king of Spain, was the last count of Holland; the seven provinces revolting from him, and after a long struggle, forming an independent republic. The states of the province have the title of the states of Holland and West Friesland, and are formed of the nobility and towns. By West Friesland is to be understood North Holland, which is sometimes so called, and not the state or province of Friesland. The number of the nobility admitted into the assembly is not limited, and not always the same; they are elected by a majority of votes, and rarely exceed ten. The towns who have a right to send deputies were originally six, at present they are eighteen, of which seven are in North Holland, and eleven in South Holland. The number of deputies sent by each town is not fixed. In the year 1581, the Hague was appointed to be the place for the assembly of the states, when William of Nassau prince of Orange was acknowledged by the states-general of the United Provinces as the chief of their republic, and most certainly to him they were chiefly indebted for their establishment when they threw off their allegiance to Spain. He was assassinated at Delft, on the 10th July 1584. Maurice of Nassau, succeeded his father, and in consideration of his virtue and valour, was made governor and stadtholder of Holland, Zealand, and Utrecht. William Henry of Nassau, the grandson of Frederic Henry, brother of Maurice, obtained the three offices of stadtholder, captain, and admiral-general, with a grant of the same to his descendants for ever. In the year 1677, this prince espoused Mary, daughter of James II. king of England, and in 1689, was crowned king at Westminster. In the disputes on the French Revolution, Holland at first appeared hostile to the new republic, but never heartily to have co-operated with the allies. The stadtholder was most probably influenced by Prussia and England; but a party more powerful than his own were his enemies, and on the invasion of Holland by the French, in the beginning of the year 1795, the stadtholder, with his family, thought it prudent to take refuge in England; and in imitation of France, the country was declared the Batavian Republic one and indivisible, with a government, or regency of state, formed of twelve members. The whole

country was divided into eight departments, each of which was subdivided into seven circuits; to which were annexed a directory composed of five members, and two legislative counsellors. In 1801, the names of the departments, which had before been taken from rivers, were changed, and the following were adopted: Groningen, the capital city being fixed at Groningen; Friesland, at Leewarden; Overissel, at Zwol; Guelders, at Arnheim; Utrecht, at Utrecht; Holland, at the Hague; Brabant, at Bois-le-duc; Zealand at Middleburg. In 1806, Holland was erected into a kingdom, in favour of Louis, brother of Napoleon emperor of the French.

Holland, a district of England, in the county of Lincoln, situated in the south-east part, with the German Sea on the east, and the counties of Cambridge, Northampton and Norfolk on the south, divided into Upper and Lower, both of which consist of fens, bogs, and marshes, drained and intersected in various ways by ditches and canals. The air is unwholesome, but made much better in parts which are well drained; the water is brackish, so that in most places rain water is preserved in reservoirs for family use; and in the summer vast swarms of insects fill the air, and prove exceedingly offensive. The land, after being drained, forms good pasture and meadow land, and if cultivated, produces good crops of corn. Large flocks of geese are bred, and form a considerable article of commerce, as well for their quills and feathers, as for the birds themselves, great numbers of which are driven to the London markets; there are also many large decoys for wild ducks, widgeons, &c. The principal towns are Boston, Spalding, Crowland, and Holbeach.

Holland, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland, strongly fortified, situated near the river Weeske. This town was built by some gentlemen who fled from Holland in the year 1296, after the murder of Count Florent V. It suffered much in the wars between the Poles and the Swedes. 52 m. SW. Königsberg, 40 SE. Dantzic. *Long.* 19. 37. E. *Lat.* 54. 2. N.

Holland, (*New*), the largest island in the world, situated in the Indian Ocean, long supposed to be part of a vast southern continent; equal or nearly equal in size to the habitable part of Europe, first discovered in the beginning of the 17th century, and then called *Terra Australis Incognita*. In the year 1628, the western part was discovered by some vessels belonging to the Dutch East-India company, and called *De Witt's Land*, from the name of the commodore who commanded the squadron. In the year 1629, a Dutch ship, commanded by Captain Pellart, was wrecked on this coast. In the year

1642, Captain Tasman was sent by the Dutch East-India Company to survey the coast, who visited the southern part, which he called *Anthony Van Diemen's Land*, to distinguish it from *Diemen's Land* on the north coast, discovered in the year 1618. In the year 1688, Captain Dampier fell in with this island, and visited it again in 1699. He describes the inhabitants as the most miserable people in the world, without houses, and without clothes; black, tall, thin, strait-bodied, with small limbs, great heads, and heavy brows. Their eye-lids are always half closed, to keep the flies out of their eyes, which are here so troublesome, that no fanning will drive them away from the face, and without the assistance of both hands to keep them off, they will fill one's nostrils and mouth too, if the lips are not shut close; so that from their infancy being thus annoyed with those insects, they never open their eyes like other people, and consequently cannot see far, unless they hold up their heads as if they were looking at something over them. They have great bottle-noses, pretty full lips, and wide mouths. The two fore teeth of their upper jaws are wanting in all of them, men and women, old and young; neither have they any beards. They are long visaged, and of a very unpleasant aspect, having no one graceful feature in their faces. Some other navigators also visited this island, but none after the second voyage of Dampier, till the year 1776, when the east coast was visited and explored by Captain Cook, who spent four months in exploring a coast of 2000 miles in length. He took possession of this eastern coast in the name of the King of Great-Britain, and gave it the name of *New South Wales*. He describes the inhabitants on Endeavour River as of the common stature, but their limbs remarkable small; their skin of the colour of wood foot, or a dark chocolate; their hair was black, but not woolly; it was cropped short, in some lank, and in others curled: the defect of the two fore-teeth mentioned by Dampier was not seen. Some parts of their bodies had been painted red, and the upper lip and breast of one of them was painted with streaks of white, which he called *Carbanda*: their features were far from disagreeable; their eyes were lively, and their teeth even and white; their voices were soft and tuneable, and they repeated many words after us with great facility. One of their chiefs was distinguished by an ornament of a striking appearance: it was a bone of a bird, nearly as thick as a man's finger, and five or six inches long, which he had thrust into a hole, made in the gristle that divides the nostrils; of this Captain Cook had seen one instance, and only one, in New Zealand; but, upon

examination, he found that among all these people this part of the nose was perforated, to receive an ornament of the same kind: they had also holes in their ears, though nothing was then hanging to them, and had bracelets upon the upper part of their arms, made of plaited hair; so that, like the inhabitants of Terra del Fuego, they seem to be fond of ornament, though they are absolutely without apparel; and one of them, to whom the captain had given part of an old shirt, instead of throwing it over any part of his body, used it as a fillet round his head. The colour of their skin was not naturally so dark as it appeared; what had been taken for their complexion being the effects of dirt and smock, in which it was imagined they contrived to sleep, notwithstanding the heat of the climate, as the only means in their power to keep off the musquitos. Captain Vancouver, who explored the south-west coast in the year 1791, says, our survey comprehended an extent of 330 miles, in which space we saw no other haven or place of security for shipping, than King George the Third's Sound, notwithstanding the opinion of Dampier, who has considered the whole of the western part of New Holland as consisting of a cluster of islands. He was, undoubtedly, a judicious observer, of very superior talents; and it is most likely, formed his opinion from the many islands which he found composing the exterior coast of the north-west part of this extensive country. However just may be his conclusions as to that part of New Holland, they certainly do not apply to its south-western side, as no very material separation, either by rivers, or arms of the sea, was discovered in the neighbourhood of our survey. Had such breaks in the coast existed, and had they escaped our observation, it is highly probable we should have met in the sea, or seen driven on its shores, drift wood, and other productions of the interior country. The very deep colour also of the several streams of water may possibly be occasioned by the quality of the soil through which they flow; whence it may be inferred that, if any considerable inland waters had their source far in the country, or if any great body descended from its shores, the sea along the coast would in some measure have been discoloured; but neither of these evidences existed, for, on our approach to the land, there was no previous appearance to indicate its vicinity. This opinion was further corroborated on inspecting the habitations and places of the natives' resort; where not the least remains of canoes or other circumstance presented itself, which could convey the most distant idea of these people having ever trusted themselves on the water; a circumstance which it is reasonable

to suppose would sometimes have happened, had their country been insulated, or their travelling interrupted by large rivers or arms of the sea; especially as all appearances favoured the conjecture of their being, by no means, a stationary people. There was great reason, however, to conclude, that the country was well supplied with fresh water; as wherever we chanced to land, we easily procured that valuable article, not only where the soil was of considerable depth, but from streamlets issuing out of the solid rock. This seemed to be the case even on the most elevated land, which caused a very singular appearance when the sun shone in a certain direction on those mountains whose surfaces were destitute of soil; for on these, made humid by the continual oozing of the water, a bright glare was produced that gave them the resemblance of hills covered with snow. In the year 1773, Captain Furneaux discovered it to be an island. *Long.* 110. 30. to 153. 30. E. *Lat.* 11. to 43. S.

Hollanderoceller Isfecat, a small island in the North Sea, near the west coast of East Greenland. *Long.* 46. 25. W. *Lat.* 60. 38. N.

Holland's Point, a cape on the coast of Maryland, in the Chesapeake. 20 miles S. Annapolis. *Long.* 76. 40. W. *Lat.* 38. 42. N.

Hollatt, a town of Austria, on the Danube. 6 miles NNW. Budria.

Hollemoppo, a town on the north-west coast of the island of Timor. *Long.* 124. 50. E. *Lat.* 9. S.

Hollenbach, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hohenlohe. 17 miles NE. Ohringen.

Hollenberg, a town of the datchy of Carinthia, four miles S. Clagenfurt.

Holles, a town of the state of New Hampshire. 36 miles NW. Boston.

Holley, a town of North-Carolina. 28 m. NE. Fayetteville.

Holley's Creek, a river of North-Carolina, which runs into the Saluda, *Long.* 81. 29. W. *Lat.* 34. 4. N.

Holfeld, a town of Bavaria, in the bishopric of Bamberg, on the Wisent. 15 miles E. Bamberg, 16 W. Bayreuth.

Hollin, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Koniggratz. 2 m. NW. Gitschin.

Holliston, a town of the state of Massachusetts. 22 miles SW. Boston.

Hollendale, a river of Scotland, which runs into the North Sea between the counties of Sutherland and Caithness, 5 miles SE. Strathly Head.

Hollola, a town of Sweden, in the province of Tavastland. 30 miles E. Tavasthus.

Hollompour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 7 m. SW. Saferam.

Holls, a lake of Norway, in the diocese of Aggerhuus, 70 miles N. Christiania.

Holtzkirchen, a town of Germany, in the county of Wertheim. 9 miles E. Wertheim, 14 SW. Wurzburg.

Holm, one of the smaller Orkney islands. 1 mile E. Westra.

Holm, one of the smaller Orkney islands. 2 miles W. Eda.

Holm, a small island among the Orknies, between Pomona and Hoy.

Holm Abbey, or *Holm Cultram*, a town of England, in the county of Cumberland, with a weekly market on Saturday. 27 miles NW. Penrith, 310 N. London. *Long.* 3. 12. W. *Lat.* 54. 45. N.

Holm Island, a small island on the coast of Essex, in a large bay. *Long.* 1. 10. E. *Lat.* 51. 53. N.

Holm, a town of Sweden, in the province of Angermannland. 40 m. NNW. Hernofand.

Holm, see *Flat Holm*, and *Steep Holm*.

Holm, a general term for a small island fit for pasture.

Holm Kirk, a town of the island of Pomona. 9 miles SE. Kirkwall.

Holmby, or *Holdenby*, a village of England, in the county of Northampton, where Charles I. was confined after the Scots had fold him to the Parliament. 6 miles SW. Northampton.

Holmedon Hill, a hill of Northumberland, on the borders of Scotland, where in 1401, the Scots were defeated; 700 Scots were killed, the Earl of Douglas was wounded and taken prisoner, together with the Earls of Fife, Murray, Angus, and Orkney, the Lords Montgomery and Erskine, besides four-score knights and gentlemen of distinction.

Holmesstrand, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus. 30 miles S. Christiania. *Long.* 10. 30. E. *Lat.* 59. 30. N.

Holmon, a small island on the west side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 20. 37. E. *Lat.* 63. 48. N.

Holnstein, or *Hollenstein*, a town of Bavaria. 5 miles N. Dietfurt.

Holo, a town of Sweden, in Sudermanland. 24 miles SW. Stockholm.

Holoczwyska, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia. 52 miles E. Lemberg.

Holoklub, a small island, on the west side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 17. 7. E. *Lat.* 60. 51. N.

Holomin, a small island of Scotland, near the west coast of the island of Mull.

Holon, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li. 12 miles WSW. Tching-ting.

Holosc, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia. 40 miles WNW. Lemberg.

Holowne, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Chelm. 28 miles NE. Chelm.

Holpolchi Kiamen, a post of Chinese Tartary, in the country of the Eluths. *Long.* 99. 47. E. *Lat.* 45. 28. N.

Holras, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Christianfand. 12 miles SW. Christianfand.

Holru, a town of Abyssinia. 65 miles S. Miné.

Holfenoe, a small island in the North sea, near the coast of Norway. *Lat.* 60. 32. N.

Holfnuunden, or *Holtzmuunden*, a town of the principality of Wolfenbuttel, on the Weser. 21 miles W. Eimbeck, 28 NW. Göttingen.

Holstebro, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland, situated on a river not deep enough to be navigable, which runs into the North Sea. The principal trade of the inhabitants consists in corn, oxen, and horses. 68 miles N. Ripen, 24 W. Wiborg. *Long.* 9. 38. E. *Lat.* 56. 22. N.

Holstein, (*Dutchy of*,) a country of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony. Including the lordship of Pinneburg, it is bounded on the north by the dutchy of Sleswick and the Baltic, on the east by the Baltic, on the south by the dutchy of Lauenberg, the territories of Lubeck and Hamburg, and the Elbe; and on the west by the Elbe and the German Sea; about 70 miles in length from east to west, and 48 in breadth from north to south. Its situation between the Baltic and the German Ocean exposes it to frequent storms, which occasions heavy expence to the land-owners, in raising dykes to prevent inundations, especially in the districts bordering on the German sea and the Elbe. These districts consist of excellent marsh land, producing wheat, barley, oats, beans, peas, and rape-seed, in great plenty. The meadows and pastures feed great numbers of cattle, both milch kine and to be fatted for the butcher. The other parts of the country are still more fertile. Holstein is divided into four provinces, namely, Holstein Proper, Stormar, Ditmarsen, and Wagria. The three first of these were formerly called *Nordalbingia*, or *Saxony beyond the Elbe*. The Saxons of this country were a free people, till they were subdued by Charlemagne, who transported 10,000 families into Brabant, Flanders, and Holland. A treaty was made between this prince and the King of Denmark, which fixed the river Eider as the common boundary of their two empires. The country on the south of the river was called the Marche, and a marggrave appointed to defend it. Lothario duke of Saxony, who afterwards became emperor, erected Holstein Proper and Stormar into a county, in favour of the Count of Scauenburg, in the year 1106; whose son Adolphus II. incorporated Wagria with Holstein, and peopled his estates with strangers from Holland and Westphalia. The territories were afterwards divided into separate principalities. One of the princes who reigned

here obtained from the King of Denmark the investiture of Sleswick. This branch became extinct, and the people elected Christian I. king of Denmark, who became duke of Sleswick, and count of Holstein; which was soon after erected into a dutchy. His posterity reigned here in the same manner as over Denmark. The branch of Holstein Gottorpf, founded by the second son of King Frederick I. was often disturbed by that which reigned in Denmark, and in the year 1720, the reigning prince was entirely dispossessed of his dominions. This prince had espoused Ann the eldest daughter of Peter I. emperor of Russia. In the year 1743, his son Charles Ulric was by his mother's sister, Elizabeth empress of Russia, declared grand duke of Russia, and took the name of Peter Feodorowitsh. The King of Denmark, as duke of Holstein Gluckstadt, has a seat and voice in the diet of the empire in the college of princes, so also has the Emperor or Empress of Russia for Holstein Gottorpf. The assentment of the whole dutchy, in the matricula of the empire, was 800 florins. Holstein Gluckstadt paid to the Imperial chamber 189 rix-dollars 31 kruiters, and Holstein Gottorpf the same. The King of Denmark appoints a governor over his part of Holstein, who generally resides at Gluckstadt. The regency court for Russian Holstein is held at Kiel. The principal trading towns are Altona, Gluckstadt, and Kiel. The exports of Holstein are wheat, barley, malt, starch, buck-wheat, peas, beans, rape-seed, horned cattle, sheep, rams, swine, horses, poultry, butter, cheese, venison, fish.

Holflein, a castle of Silesia, in the principality of Jauer, and formerly a fortress of consequence. 3 miles N. Loewenberg.

Holston, a river of United America, in the Tennessee government, which joins the Tennessee, 20 miles W. Knoxville.

Holfsworthy, or *Holdsworthy*, a town of England, in the county of Devon, with a weekly market on Saturday, and 1045 inhabitants. 41 miles W. Exeter, 214 W. London. *Long.* 2. 41. W. *Lat.* 50. 51. N.

Holt, a town of England, in the county of Norfolk, with a weekly market on Saturday, and 1000 inhabitants. 22 miles NW. Norwich, 122 NNE. London. *Long.* 1. 5. E. *Lat.* 52. 54. N.

Holt, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Christianland. 32 m. NNE. Christianland.

Holt, a town of North-Wales, in the county of Denbigh; it is a corporation, and governed by a mayor. It had anciently a castle, called *Leon's Castle*, probably from the Roman *Castra Legionis*, or *Lion Castle*, as it was styled when it came into the possession of Earl Warren and his successors, by grant of Edward I. in 1281. Richard II. on his departure from Ireland, deposited here

his valuable jewels, which were surrendered to Bolingbroke before his depofal. Henry VIII. gave it to his natural son, Henry Fitzroy duke of Richmond, in 1534. Thomas Seymour, the lord admiral, brother to the Protector had it in the next reign, and formed here a magazine of warlike stores, but forfeited it at his execution. The parliament seized it in 1643, but the royalists recovered it; and in the year 1645, it was surrendered and demolished. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 804. 3 miles N. Wrexham, 196 NW. London.

Holt, a village of England, in the county of Wilts, with a medicinal spring. 7 miles E Bath.

Holt, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Cleves. 27 miles SE. Cleves. *Long.* 6. 26. E. *Lat.* 51. 39. N.

Holt, see *Nevil's Holt*.

Holt's Creek, a river of the state of Kentucky, which runs into the river Kentucky, *Long.* 84. 18. W. *Lat.* 38. 37. N.

Holtalen, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Dronheim. 54 miles S. Dronheim.

Holtén, a town of Norway, in the government of Aggerhuus, remarkable for its church, which is cut out of a rock. It is very ancient, and supposed by Olaus Wormius to have been an heathen temple. 15 miles NW. Tongberg.

Holtengklingen, a town of the dutchy of Holstein. 9 miles S. Segeborg, 3 WSW. Oldeflohe.

Holthausen, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Paderborn. 2 miles W. Buren.

Holtkirchen, a town of Germany, in the county of Wertheim. 8 miles E. Wertheim.

Holtzhausen, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Munster. 8 miles NW. Munster.

Holtzkirchen, a town of Bavaria. 25 miles E. Weilheim, 18 SSE. Munich.

Holtzheim, a town of the dutchy of Wurzburg. 4 miles E. Carlstadt.

Holtzmuhl, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 4 miles NNE. Wunsiedel.

Holtzkirchenhausen, a town of Germany, in the county of Wertheim. 8 miles SE. Wertheim.

Holtzshof, a village of the dutchy of Baden, between Mannheim and Neckerau, fortified by the French, and taken by the Austrians in the month of September 1799.

Holwan, or *Hokwan*, or *Hukwan*, a town of the Arabian Irak. 110 miles NNE. Bagdad. *Long.* 44. 54. E. *Lat.* 34. 50. N.

Holuan, a town of Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile. 12 miles S. Cairo.

Holyn, or *Hochum*, or *Hola*, a town of Iceland, at the mouth of a small river, the see of a bishop, founded about the year 1106, and since improved by Christiern III. Here

is a cathedral, a school, and a printing-office. *Long.* 15. W. *Lat.* 65. 42. N.

Holyhead, a seaport town of North-Wales, situated on the north-west extremity of the island of Anglesea, near the Irish sea, with a convenient harbour, from whence the packets with the mail to Dublin sail regularly every day, except Tuesday, wind and weather permitting; the passage is generally performed in about twelve hours. Here is a weekly market on Saturday. The town takes its name from a cape or promontory, which is joined to the rest of the island of Anglesea by a narrow slip, from which circumstance it is called Holyhead Island. Conveniences for bathing, and an assembly-room have been established. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 2132. 25 miles NW. Caernarvon, 276 NW. London. *Long.* 4. 45. W. *Lat.* 53. 23. N.

Holy Island, an island in the German Sea, near the east coast of England, and about eight miles south-east, from Berwick upon Tweed; eight miles in circumference. It is otherwise called *Lindisfarne*, and was once the see of a bishop; the ruins of the cathedral are yet visible. On the south coast is a convenient bay, which frequently proves a shelter to vessels from Greenland and the Baltic. On one side of the bay is a small town, defended by a fort, and on the opposite side is a castle. The diocese was afterwards removed to Durham. *Long.* 1. 52. W. *Lat.* 55. 34. N.

Holy Spirit, see *Tumbelau*.

Holywell, a town of North-Wales, in the county of Flint, chiefly celebrated for a spring, called *Saint Winifred's Well*, from whence it takes its name, and concerning which many fables have been told. It issues from the foot of a hill with great impetuosity, and turns several mills erected for working copper, making brass wire, paper, and snuff, and winding cotton, &c. At the back of the town is a hill, in which lead ore is found. Holywell has a weekly market on Friday. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 5567, of whom 2643 were employed in trade and manufactures. 52 miles NNW. Shrewsbury, 212 NW. London. *Long.* 3. 22. W. *Lat.* 54. 14. N.

Holzappel, a town of Germany, and capital of a county of the same name, situated on the borders of the Lahn, erected into a principality of the empire by Ferdinand III. It gave a seat in the diets, and was taxed to the Imperial chamber 13 rix-dollars 86 kruitzers. The town is situated on the Lahn, at the foot of a mountain, on which is the tower of an ancient castle, the original seat of the princes of Nassau. 4 miles NE. Nassau. *Long.* 7. 52. E. *Lat.* 50. 20. N.

Holzhausen, a town of Austria. 3 miles N. Wells.

Holzing, a town of Germany, in the marggravate of Anspach. 3 miles WNW. Weissenburg.

Holzkirchen, a town of Germany, in the county of Oettingen Wallerstein Wernitz. 5 miles S. Oettingen, 11 N. Donauwert.

Holzkirchen, a town of Germany, in the county of Wertheim. 9 m. E. Wertheim.

Homa, a town of South-America, in the government of Buenos Ayres. 15 miles S. Corrientes.

Homan, or *Oman*, a town of Fez, in the province of Habat, between Alcaçar-quibcr and Arzilla.

Homburg, a town of the dutchy of Wurzburg. 3 miles N. Carolstadt, 16 NNW. Wurzburg.

Homberg, or *Homburg*, a town of Germany, belonging to the county of Wittenstein, in the dutchy of Berg. 24 miles SSE. Cologne.

Homberg, or *Homburg*, a town of the principality of Hesse Cassel, situated on the Efze. The old and new town, of which it consists, were united by the landgrave Philip the Magnanimous, in 1536. It has several times suffered from fire. The castle, which stood on a hill, was in 1636 taken by the Imperialists, and when recovered in 1648, was destroyed. This town is called Homberg in Hesse: it contains an iron forge and a glass manufacture. 20 miles S. Cassel, 11 SSE. Fritzlar. *Long.* 9. 20. E. *Lat.* 51. 2. N.

Homburg vor der Höhe, or *Homburg in the Mountains*, a town of Germany, which gives title to a branch of the house of Hesse, called Hesse Homburg; granted with its territory, in the year 1622, by Lewis V. landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt, in lieu of a pension of 20,000 dollars. 7 miles N. Francfort on the Maine, 17 S. Wetzlar. *Long.* 8. 32. E. *Lat.* 50. 15. N.

Homburg au der Ohm, a town of the principality of Upper Hesse, on the Ohm, with a castle situated on an eminence. 11 miles SE. Marburg, 15 NE. Gießen. *Long.* 9. 1. E. *Lat.* 50. 43. N.

Homburg, or *Homrig*, a town of Wurzburg. 14 miles W. Wertheim.

Homburg, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnere, late the principal place of a lordship of the same name, belonging to the house of Nassau, insulated in the dutchy of Deux Ponts, founded in the year 1682. It had formerly a castle, and some fortifications, but they are now destroyed. 5 miles NNW. Deux Ponts, 36 WNW. Landau. *Long.* 7. 21. E. *Lat.* 49. 11. N.

Homburg, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine. 10 miles N. Huningue.

Homburg, or *Hochenburg*, a town of the

dutchy of Wurzburg, situated on the Maine. 15 miles WSW. Wurzburg.

Hombly, a town of Virginia. 20 miles SSE. Leeds.

Homelen, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Meuse. 4 miles W. Maastricht.

Homerton, a village of England, in the county of Middlesex: a hamlet of Hackney.

Homfeld, a town of Germany, in the county of Lippe. 9 miles E. Lemgow.

Homi, a city of China, of the second rank, in the province of Yun-nan. 1200 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 103. E. *Lat.* 23. 44. N.

Homme, a river of the dutchy of Luxembourg, which runs into a lake near Rochefort.

Hommelal, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Christianland. 19 miles NNE. Christianland.

Homnosa, a town of Hungary. 14 miles NE. Matusfalva.

Homorod, a town of Transilvania. 15 miles N. Fogaras.

Hömorän, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen, between Sana and Beit-el-Fakih.

Homs, see *Hems*.

Ho-nan, a province of China, bounded on the north by Chan-fi and Pe-tche-li, on the east by Kiang-nan and Chan-tong, on the south by Hou-quang, and on the west by Chen-fi. The Chinese call it Tong-hoa, which signifies the flower of the middle; it contains eight cities of the first rank. The whole province is a plain, except towards the west, where it is mountainous; it is well watered with rivers, great and small; the air is temperate and healthy; it produces corn, rice, and fruit in great abundance and variety. The Hoang crosses it from west to east. We are told by Sir George Staunton, that the population of this province amounts to 27,000,000.

Ho-nan, a city of China, of the first rank, and capital of the province of Ho-nan, supposed formerly by the Chinese to have been the centre of the world, because it is in the centre of their empire. 360 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 112. 9. E. *Lat.* 34. 44. N.

Honanella, a town of Hindoostan, in Sanore, on the Tungbadra. 15 m. E. Sanore.

Hond, a town of Hungary. 10 miles NW. Tokay.

Honda, or *Onda*, a town of Spain, in Valencia. 7 miles ENE. Segorbe.

Honda Bay, a bay on the north coast of the island of Cuba. 70 miles W. Havannah. *Long.* 83. 25. W. *Lat.* 22. 58. N.

Honda Bay, a bay on the east coast of the province of Honduras, northward of Cape Gracias a Dios.

Honda Bay, a bay on the coast of South-America, in the province of St. Martha. *Long.* 71. 6. W. *Lat.* 12. N.

Hondy, see *Honthy*.

Hondo, a kingdom of Africa, in the Sierra Leona country, bordering on Quoja, between the Grain Coast, and the river Scherbro.

Hondtschoote, a town of France, in the department of the North. On the 6th of September, 1793, a part of the army of the allies, under the command of General Freytag, was surprised and totally routed by the French. The general himself, and Prince Adolphus Frederic, son of the king of England, were taken prisoners, but soon after rescued. 10 miles SE. Dunkirk, 15 NW. Ypres.

Honduras, a province of Mexico, in North-America, bounded on the north by a gulf to which it gives name, on the east by the Caribbean sea, on the south by Nicaragua, and on the west by Guatemala and Vera Paz; 390 miles from east to west, and 150 from north to south. The country consists of mountains, vallies, and plains, watered by a great number of rivers. It was formerly one of the most populous countries of America; at present, though exceedingly fertile, almost a desert. The soil in many parts bears Indian corn three times a year; other productions are wheat, peas, cotton, wool, log-wood, with excellent pastures, honey, wax, and provisions of all kinds. Among other vegetables are large gourds, which the Indians call hibuera, and the first discoverer seeing many of them floating along the coast, called the bay *Golfo de Hibuera*, and the province itself *Hibuera*: yet afterwards finding very deep water at the great cape of this country, they called it *Cabo de Honduras*, that is, *The Promontory of Depth*, and the country itself *Honduras*. The vineyards bear thrice a year; for immediately after the vintage, the vines are cut again, and the second grapes are ripe before Christmas. The ancient inhabitants being extremely slothful, sowed sparingly, that they were often in want, and forced to feed on roots, and even on vermin and carrion. A great deal of log-wood is cut on the coast of the bay, chiefly by Englishmen: there are said to be 1500 log-wood cutters, masters, besides servants. The bay is situated west of the Caribbean sea, between Cape Catoche and Cape Honduras. There are several small islands, and formerly there was a considerable pearl fishery, now neglected. The principal towns are Valadoid the capital, Truxillo, Gracias a Dios, and St. Jago.

Honduros, a town of the island of Cuba. 63 miles NE. Bayamo. *Long.* 76. 4. W. *Lat.* 21. 21. N.

Hone Key, a small island in the Spanish Main, at the entrance of Bluefield's bay. *Long.* 83. 1. W. *Lat.* 11. 30. N.

Hone Sound, see *Bluefield's Bay*.

Honeburg, a town of Weistphalia, in the

bishopric of Osnabruck. 2 miles N. Osnabruck.

Honey Island, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Guinea. *Long.* 15. W. *Lat.* 10. 18. N.

Honfalise, see *Houfalise*.

Honfleur, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados. 15 miles N. Lisieux, 7 NNE. Pont l'Evêque. *Long.* 0. 19. E. *Lat.* 49. 25. N.

Hong, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan. 36 miles NNE. Fong-yang.

Hongie, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia. 30 miles WSW. Halicz.

Hongilux, a town of Sweden, in the government of Abo. 35 miles S. Björneborg.

Hong-tcheou, a town of the kingdom of Corea. 20 miles SSE. Haimen.

Hong-tong, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chan-si. 15 miles NNE. Pin-yang.

Hong-tse, a large lake of China, in Kiang-nan, whose waters empty themselves into the Hoang, 60 miles from the sea.

Hong-ya, a town of China, of the third rank, in Se-tchuen. 17 miles S. Pou-kiang.

Hong-yuen, a town of China, of the third rank, in Quang-tong. 32 miles SSW. Chao-tchou.

Honbay, a town of Bengal. 9 miles SSE. Ramgur.

Hon-hotou, a lake of Chinese Tartary, 24 miles in circumference. *Long.* 92. 46. E. *Lat.* 48. 29. N.

Honida, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 40 miles ENE. Gærden.

Honigfultz, a town of Prussia, in Pomerelia. 15 miles S. Marienburg.

Honilly, a mountain of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne. 23 miles ESE. Thurn.

Honimao, or *Uliasser*, one of the Molucca islands, about nine miles in length, and from three to five wide. The land is fertile: the chief productions for commerce are rice and cloves. *Long.* 129. 2. E. *Lat.* 3. 30. S.

Honingdael, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Drontheim. 80 miles SW. Romdal.

Honiton, a town of England, in the county of Devon, with a weekly market on Saturday. The principal manufacture was formerly the making of serges, but now lace. Above five tons of butter are said to be sent weekly to London from this neighbourhood. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 2377, of whom 1250 were employed in trade and manufactures; it sends two members to parliament. 16 miles E. Exeter, 156 WSW. London. *Long.* 3. 10. W. *Lat.* 50. 47. N.

Honley, a township of Yorkshire, in the west riding, with 2529 inhabitants, including 1682 employed in manufactures. 4 miles SSW. Huddersfield.

Honneck, a citadel of Germany, belonging to the Teutonic knights. 7 miles N. Neckars Ulm.

Honnecourt, a village of France, in the department of the North. In the year 1641, the French were attacked and defeated by the Spaniards near this place. 7 miles S. Cambray.

Honniki, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia. 24 miles S. Halicz.

Honnigen, a town of France, in the department of the Rhine and Moselle. 15 miles NNW. Coblenz.

Honnocketo Lake, a lake of West-Florida. *Long.* 91. 27. W. *Lat.* 31. 22. N.

Honopologan, a town of the island of Ceylon. 50 miles NNW. Paroah.

Honorat, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of France. *Long.* 7. 7. E. *Lat.* 43. 30. N.

Honrubia, a town of Spain, in New Castile. 10 miles NW. Alarcon.

Honfbrouck, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Meuse. 5 miles N. Fauquemont.

Honsdorf, a town of Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm. 27 miles NE. Culm.

Honst, a town of Prussia, in the province of Pomerelia.

Honstain, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland. 14 miles E. Osterrod.

Hontaus, a town of France, in the department of the Landes. 4 miles S. Villeneuve de Marfan.

Honthy, a river of South-Wales, which runs into the Ulk near Brecknock.

Hontiveros, see *Fontiveros*.

Hontoria de Valdecárcas, a town of Spain, in Old Castile. 22 miles W. Osma.

Hoobarree, a town of Africa, in the country of Sahara. 320 miles SW. Mourzouk.

Long. 9. 25. E. *Lat.* 27. 12. N.

Hood's Bay, a harbour on the west coast of Admiralty island, in Chatham Strait. *Long.* 225. 36. E. *Lat.* 57. 26. N.

Hood's Island, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, and the most northerly of those called *The Marquis of Mendoza's Islands*, discovered by Captain Cook in 1774; about 48 miles in circumference. The natives call it Tebooa. *Long.* 138. 52. W. *Lat.* 9. 26. S.

Hooge Waliwee, a town of Holland. 5 miles W. Gertrudenburg.

Hoogleden, see *Hochlede*.

Hoogly, a province or circar of Bengal, about 80 miles long from north to south, and 48 in its mean breadth, greatly intersected, and formed into a multitude of islands by branches of the Hoogly and sundry other rivers.

Hoogly, a city of Hindoostan, in Bengal, on the west side of a river of the same name. In the time of the Mahomedan government, it was placed where the duties and merchan-

dize, brought up the western branch of the Ganges, were collected. In 1757, it was taken by the British, and vast quantities of salt and provisions belonging to the Nabob of Bengal burned and destroyed. 20 miles N. Calcutta, 75 S. Moorshedabad. *Long.* 88. 29. E. *Lat.* 25. 54. N.

Hoogly, a river of Hindoostan, formed by the union of two branches of the Ganges, the Cossimbuzar and Jellinghy: the only branch of the Ganges usually navigated by ships. Several European nations have factories on this river, between Hoogly and Calcutta. It passes by Hoogly, Chinsura, Chandernagore, Calcutta, &c. and runs into the bay of Bengal, *Long.* 88. E. *Lat.* 21. 40. N.

Hoogstraten, a town of France, in the department of the Two Nethes, built in the year 1212, by Henry duke of Brabant. 15 miles N. Herentals, 24 SW. Bois le Duc.

Hoola, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Aggerhuus. 32 miles NW. Christiania.

Hoolaiva, see *Holaiva*.

Hooldeah, a town of Bengal. 21 miles S. Calcutta.

Hoolleadroog, or *Oliadurgam*, a fortress of Hindoostan, in Mysore, taken by the British troops on the 23d of June 1791: it surrendered on the first summons. 24 miles WSW. Bangalore, 22 NNE. Seringapatam.

Hoolfury, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 15 miles Balkee.

Hooly Onore, a town of Hindoostan, in the Mysore country, situated at the conflux of the Tooni and the Badra, where their united streams form the Tungebadra. On the 19th of December 1791, this town was taken by the British troops under Captain Little. 26 m. W. Periapatam, 56 NW. Seringapatam.

Hoonga-hapace, a small island among the Friendly Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean. 30 miles N. Tongataboo. *Lat.* 20. 32. S.

Hoonga-tonga, one of the smaller Friendly Islands. 26 miles N. Tongataboo.

Hoonfa, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cicacole. 11 miles W. Ganjam.

Hoop, a town of Norway, in the government of Wardhuys. 76 m. W. Wardhuys.

Hooper's Island, an island of the state of Maryland, in the Chesapeake. 43 miles SSE. Annapolis. *Long.* 76. 20. W. *Lat.* 38. 32. N.

Hoorell, a town of Hindoostan, in Mewat. 24 miles N. Dig.

Hooringottah, a river of Bengal, formed by the union of several rivers, which runs into the bay of Bengal, *Long.* 90. 6. E. *Lat.* 20. 50. N.

Hoorn, a seaport town of Holland, situated on the Zuyder See. Before the year 1390, it was only a hamlet; in 1426, it was surrounded with walls; in 1508, it was considerably enlarged, and the harbour which is

one of the best in the Zuyder See, was made in 1577. It now holds the second rank among the cities of North Holland after Alcmæer, and its deputies hold the seventh place among the small cities at the assembly of the states. The magistracy consists of a grand baili, four burgomasters, and seven echevins, chosen annually. In the year 1557, a very dreadful storm broke down the dams, and filled the town with water, so as to threaten its total destruction: however on the ceasing of the storm, the waters retreated, and they have since made the dams sufficient to resist so dangerous an enemy. The town is fortified, has five gates, and some handsome buildings, churches, and hospitals. The land about is exceedingly rich, and produces great quantities of cheese and butter, besides fattening great quantities of cattle, which are brought lean from the more northern parts of Europe. This town opened its gates to Sir Ralph Abercromby, on the 18th September 1799, but he left it the same evening. On the 4th of October it was entered again by a part of Prince William of Gloucester's brigade; the English lines extending from that town to the German Sea: on the 9th it was recovered by the republicans. 11 miles E. Alcmæer. *Long.* 4. 54. E. *Lat.* 52. 39. N.

Hoorn, or *Horn*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Meuse, which gave name to a small county in the bishopric of Liege. The male line of the counts became extinct in the year 1568. 3 miles W. Ruremond, 12 S. Venloo.

Hoorn, a small island in a bay on the north coast of New Guinea. *Long.* 135. 42. E. *Lat.* 3. 42. S.

Hoorn Islands, two islands in the South Pacific Ocean, discovered in the year 1616, by Le Maire and Schouten, who landed and staid here some days; their ship lying at anchor at the mouth of a river called after the name of the vessel the *Gulf of Concord*. Each island was governed by a king. The people are represented as large and tall in stature, strong and well made, good runners, and expert swimmers, of a yellowish brown complexion. They are singular and very various in the manner of dressing their hair; some had it tied in four, five, or six tails, and some had it dressed right an end, standing about a quarter of an ell long, like hog's bristles. The king had a long tail at the left side of his head, which hung down his side to his haunch, tied with a knot or two; his nobles had two such tails, one at each side of the head: they went all naked, as well men as women, having only a little covering about their middle. The women are very deformed, as well in face as body, and little; their hair cut short as the men's before; they have long breasts, which in some

hang down to their belly like leather sacks. They could not observe these people had any god, or divine service, great or small. *Long.* 171. 30. E. *Lat.* 15. S.

Hoorn's Island, a small island at the east entrance of the Straits of Sunda. *Long.* 106 24. E. *Lat.* 5. 44. S.

Hope, a river of the island of Jamaica, which runs into the sea, 5 miles S. Kingston.

Hope Bay, a bay at the north-east corner of Nootka Sound.

Hope Bay, a bay in the English Channel, on the coast of Kent, between Sandwich and Ramsgate.

Hope Bay, a harbour on the west coast of Quadra and Vancouver's Island, in the North Pacific Ocean.

Hope, a small island near the coast of Rhode Island, in America.

Hope Islands, two small islands near the north-east coast of New Holland, so called by Capt. Cook, immediately after the ship was cleared from its dangerous situation off Cape Tribulation. *Long.* 214. 36. W. *Lat.* 15. 41. S.

Hope's Advance Bay, a bay in Hudson's Strait. 100 miles W. Cape Chidley.

Hope's Nose, a cape in the English Channel, on the coast of Devonshire. *Long.* 3. 27. W. *Lat.* 50. 28. N.

Hopewell, a town of the state of New Jersey. 10 miles NNW. Trenton.

Hopewell Head, a cape in Hudson's Bay. *Long.* 78. W. *Lat.* 58. 10. N.

Hopfenbach, a town of the dutchy of Carinthia. 5 miles N. Rudolfswerth.

Hopferstadt, a town of the dutchy of Wurzburg. 4 miles S. Ochsenfurt.

Hopfgarten, a town of the archbishopric of Salzburg. 38 miles SW. Salzburg, 6 NE. Ratnburg.

Hop-ping, a town of China, of the third rank, in the Quang-tong. 37 miles ENE. Lien-ping.

Hopital, (L'), a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 17 miles S. Roanne.

Hopital, (L') a town of France, in the department of the Lot. 14 miles NW. Figeac. 24 NE. Cahors.

Hopke, a river of Germany, which rises about 7 miles S. Brilon, in the kingdom of Westphalia, and runs into the Dimel, 3 miles S. Stadtberg.

Hoppelsberg, a mountain of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 4 miles S. Salzungen.

Hopton Heath, a place of England, in the county of Stafford, where the royalists were defeated by the troops of the parliament, on the 19th of March, 1642, near Stafford.

Hopwood, a township of England, in Lancashire, with 1561 inhabitants. 8 miles N. Manchester.

Horac, a town of Arabia, otherwise called *Petra and Krac*.

Horadada, a river of South-America, which runs into the Caribbean Sea. 50 miles E. Cape Aguja.

Horadnic, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia. 60 miles NW. Zytomiers.

Horaidan, a town of Persia, in Faristan. 84 miles NW. Schiras.

Horawer, a town of Hindooftan, in Bahar. 42 miles SW. Arrah.

Horazdiowitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachatiz, situated on the river Otawa. 18 miles E. Pisek, 22 NW. Prachatiz.

Horh, a town of Germany, in the county of Hohenberg, situated on the Neckar, with a considerable trade in woollen goods. 10 miles SW. Rotenburg, 28 SW. Stuttgart.

Horburg, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine. 2 miles NE. Colmar, 60 NW. New Brisach.

Horbury, a township of England, in the west riding of Yorkshire. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 2100, of whom 716 were employed in trade and manufactures. 2 miles SW. Wakefield.

Horby, a town of Sweden, in the province of Skone. 24 miles SW. Christianstad.

Horca, a river of Sweden, which rises in the mountains bordering on Norway, and runs into the Regunda at Lit, in Jamtland.

Horcajada, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. 40 miles E. Ciudad Rodrigo.

Horcajo, a town of Spain, in New Castile. 27 miles SSW. Hueta.

Horcan, a mountain of Grand Bukharia, to the south of Balk.

Horcheim, a town of France, in department of Mont Tonnerre. 2 m. S. Worms.

Horcisberg, a town of the Old Mark of Brandenburg. 1 mile NE. Saltzwedel.

Horde, a town of Germany, in the county of Mark. 3 miles S. Dortmund.

Horditsche, a town of Lithuania. 12 miles SE. Minsk.

Hordy, a town of Hindooftan, in Dowlatabad. 21 miles N. Darore.

Horeb, a mountain of Arabia Petraea, westward of Mount Sinai, or rather another eminence belonging to the same mountain. Here God appeared to Moses in the burning bush. At the foot of this mountain Moses struck the rock, and drew water to assuage the people's thirst. There are two or three fine springs, and abundance of fruit-trees on the top of Horeb, but not on Sinai.

Horgen, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich. 10 miles SSE. Zurich.

Horja, a town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen. 22 miles N. Christianstad.

Horja, a town of Sweden, in West-Gothland. 20 miles NNW. Jonkioping.

Hornigen, a town of the principality of Hesse Cassel. 6 m. E. Friedewald, 38 SE. Cassel.

Horitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin. 8 miles SE. Crumau.

Horla, a river of Poland, which runs into the Oder, 8 miles ENE. Glogaw.

Hörle, a river of Silesia, which rises in the north part of the principality of Oels, and runs into the Barfch, near Hernstadt.

Horlefa, a town of Germany, in the county of Mansfeld. 4 miles SW. Wippra.

Horle, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Dröntheim. 48 miles WSW. Romsdal.

Horlefa, a town of Sweden, in the province of Skone. 11 miles E. Lund.

Hormans, a town of Austria. 6 miles NNE. Weitra.

Hormansdorff, a town of Austria. 4 miles N. Korn Neuburg.

Hornigos, *Los*, or *The Ants*, rocks, about 30 miles from the north-east coast of Jamaica. *Long.* 75. 40. *W. Lat.* 18. 25. N.

Hormillos, (*Los*), a small island in the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Peru. *Lat.* 16. 45. S.

Hormont, a town of Persia, in the province of Laristan. 33 miles ENE. Lar.

Horn, a town of Sweden, in East Gothland. 32 miles S. Linkioping.

Horn, see *Hoorn*.

Horn, or *Hooren*, a town of Austria, celebrated for its beer made of oats, sent by water to all the principal towns of Austria. 40 miles NW. Vienna. *Long.* 15. 32. E. *Lat.* 48. 37. N.

Horn, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Lippe, near which is a plain, called *Vinfeld*, or *the Field of Victory*, supposed to be the place where Varus perished. 6 m. SSE. Detmold. *Long.* 8. 52. E. *Lat.* 51. 50. N.

Horn, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz. 3 miles NE. Elnbogen.

Horn Town, a town of Virginia, on the borders of Maryland. 80 miles S. Dover. *Long.* 75. 34. W. *Lat.* 37. 57. N.

Horn's Island, a small island near the coast of South-Carolina. *Long.* 79. 17. W. *Lat.* 33. 7. N.

Horn, or *Hoben-Rhunc*, a town of France, in the department of the Rhine and Moselle. 3 miles N. Simmern.

Horn Mount, a mountain of North-America. *Long.* 119. 30. W. *Lat.* 62. N.

Hornaches, a town of Spain, in Estramadara. 20 miles S. Llerena.

Hornauhausen, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 3 miles S. Burg-Bernheim.

Hornbach, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre. 5 miles S. Deux Ponts, 35 W. Landau. *Long.* 7. 23. E. *Lat.* 49. 11. N.

Hornberg, or *Hornbergbach*, a town of Germany, in the county of Recklinghausen, 2 miles E. Recklinghausen, 43 N. Cologne.

Hornberg, a town of Wurttemberg, in the

Schwartzwaldé. 17 miles NE. Fryberg, 38 SW. Stuttgard.

Hornberg, a town of Germany, belonging to the Teutonic knights, near the Neckar. 10 m. NW. Meckmuhl, 18 E. Heidelberg.

Hornburg, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Halberstadt, on the Ilse. 18 miles WNW. Halberstadt, 10 NE. Goslar.

Hornby, a town of England, in the county of Lancaster, on the river Loyne, on the borders of Westmoreland, with only 414 inhabitants. 10 miles NNE. Lancaster, 245 NNW. London. *Long.* 2. 33. W. *Lat.* 54. 3. N.

Horncastle, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, situated on a navigable canal, with a weekly market on Saturday, and 2015 inhabitants. In 1643, the royalists were defeated near this town. 21 miles E. Lincoln, 142 N. London. *Long.* 1. 8. W. *Lat.* 53. 11. N.

Hornchurch, a town of England, in the county of Essex, with 1331 inhabitants. 14 miles E. London.

Hornhead, a cape on the north coast of Ireland, in the county of Donegal. *Long.* 7. 51. W. *Lat.* 55. 13. N.

Hornos, a town of Sweden, in West Bothnia. 15 miles SW. Umea.

Horney, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 15 m. WSW. Amiens, 17 S. Abbeville.

Hornsbach, a river of Saxony, which runs into the Elbe, near Schandau, in the marggravate of Meissen.

Hornsdorp, a town of the dutchy of Holstein. 7 miles NNE. Segeborg.

Hornsea, a town of England, in the county of York, with a weekly market on Monday, and 533 inhabitants. 15 miles N. Hull, 188 N. London. *Lat.* 53. 55. N.

Hornsey, a village of England, in Middlesex, with 2716 inhabitants. 5 miles N. London.

Hornslundet, a peninsula on the coast of Sweden, in the gulf of Bothnia, about 30 miles in circumference. *Long.* 17. 16. E. *Lat.* 61. 39. N.

Hornsgold's Keys, islets and rocks in the Spanish Main, near the Mosquito shore. *Long.* 82. 18. W. *Lat.* 15. 40. N.

Horocharu, a town of Poland, in Volhynia. 32 miles SW. Lucko.

Horodek, a town of Russian Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna. 68 miles SE. Wilna.

Horodek, a town of Russian Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzesc. 38 miles SE. Brzesc.

Horodisceze, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia. 60 miles E. Lemberg.

Horodlu, a town of Austrian Poland, in the palatinate of Belcz, on the Bug. 32 miles N. Belcz.

Horodisceze, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minsk. 8 miles SE. Minsk.

Horouce, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw. 52 miles SE. Braclaw.

Horp, (Le.) a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne. 8 miles NW. Vilaine.

Horrikalero, a town of Sweden, in West Bothnia. 36 miles N. Tornca.

Horrisongkra, a town of Bengal. 30 m. ESE. Moorhedabad.

Horfe, (The), a small island or rock in the North Sea. 3 miles E. the island of Pomona. *Long.* 2. 31. *W. Lat.* 58. 59. N.

Horfe Island, a small island near the south-west coast of Ireland. 3 m. N. Hog's Head.

Horfe Island, a small island of Scotland, in the Frith of Clyde, near the coast of Ayrshire. *Long.* 4. 52. *W. Lat.* 55. 41. N.

Horfe Island, a small island in Pool harbour.

Horfe Islands, a cluster of small islands near the east coast of Newfoundland. *Long.* 55. 30. *W. Lat.* 50. 25. N.

Horfe River, or *Rio de Cavallos*, a river of Mexico, which runs into the bay of Honduras, *Long.* 86. 45. *W. Lat.* 15. 48. N.

Horfel, a river which rises in the principality of Gotha, and runs into the Nefia near Eifenach.

Horsley, a village of Gloucestershire. In 1801, the population was 2971, of whom 579 were employed in trade and manufactures. 3 miles S. Stroud.

Horsfelgau, a town of Germany, in the principality of Gotha. 4 miles W. Gotha.

Horseneck, a town of the state of New Jersey. 8 miles NE. Morristown.

Horsens, a seaport town of Denmark, situated on the Baltic, in Jutland, in the diocese of Aarhus. The harbour is too shallow to admit vessels deeply laden, so that goods are brought to the town in lighters. It is a place of considerable trade, with manufactures of flannel and other woollen stuffs, and contains two churches. 19 miles SSW. Aarhus. *Long.* 9. 52. *E. Lat.* 55. 52. N.

Horsehoe, a rock in the Irish sea, near the east coast of Ireland. 1 mile S. Wicklow Head.

Horsehoe Point, the most southerly point of land, near the east end of the island of St. Christopher. *Long.* 63. 32. *W. Lat.* 17. 19. N.

Horsley Island, an island in a large bay on the coast of Essex, about 6 miles in circumference. *Long.* 1. 12. *E. Lat.* 51. 53. N.

Horsforth, a township of Yorkshire, in the West Riding, containing 2099 inhabitants, including 492 employed in manufactures. 3 m. NW. Leeds.

Horsham, a town of England, in the county of Sussex, with a weekly market on Saturday, and a monthly market, being the last

Tuesday, for cattle. The town has 1665 inhabitants, and sends two members to parliament. 20 miles NNW. Brighthelmstone, 36 S. London. *Long.* 0. 20. *W. Lat.* 51. N.

Horst, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Paderborn. 10 miles WSW. Paderborn, in the road to Lipstadt.

Horst, a town of Germany, in the county of Mark. 6 miles NNW. Hattingen.

Horst, a town of the duchy of Holstein. 4 miles E. Krempe.

Horstmar, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Munster. 15 m. NW. Munster. *Long.* 7. 17. *E. Lat.* 52. 9. N.

Horzaczsk, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia. 48 m. N. Zytomiers.

Horta, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 4 miles S. St. Joao da Pequeira, 21 SE. Lamego.

Hortes, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne. 9 m. E. Langres.

Hortobagy, a river of Hungary, which rises about 6 miles S. Debreczin, and runs into the Theysse.

Hertabagy, a town of Hungary, on a river of the same name. 17 m. SSW. Nanas.

Horton, a town of Nova Scotia. 35 m. W. Halifax.

Horton, a township of Yorkshire, in the west riding, with 3459 inhabitants, including 655 employed in manufactures. 2 miles SW. Bradford.

Hortskirk, a town of Austria. 4 miles SW. Putzeinstorf.

Horvatz, a town of Croatia. 18 miles SW. Varasdin.

Horvatzka, a town of Croatia. 26 miles SW. Varasdin.

Horvos, an island in the gulf of Mexico, 25 miles long and 3 wide, separated from the north coast of Yucatan, by a narrow channel. *Long.* 70. 5. *W. Lat.* 21. 10. N.

Horwal, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minsk. 28 miles S. Rohaczow.

Horwich, a township of Lancashire. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1565, of whom 822 were employed in trade and manufactures. 3 miles WNW. Bolton.

Horzepnik, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin. 5 miles NE. Pattschow.

Horzitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaflau. 20 miles SSW. Czaflau.

Horzitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz. 11 miles NNW. Konigingratz. *Long.* 15. 20. *E. Lat.* 50. 18. N.

Horzizka, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz. 6 m. S. Trautenau.

Hosancock Creek, a river of Pennsylvania, which runs into the Shuylkill, *Long.* 75. 30. *W. Lat.* 40. 8. N.

Hosanporah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 25 miles NNW. Chuprah. *Long.* 84. 30. *E. Lat.* 26. 4. N.

Hosepour, a town of Hindoostan, in Ba-

har. 30 miles NW. Chuprah. *Long.* 84. 18. E. *Lat.* 26. 25. N.

Hofeley Bay, a bay of the German Sea, on the coast of Norfolk. SSW. of Orford.

Hofbearporum, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore. 40 miles E. Jallindar.

Hof-fi, a town of China, of the third rank, in Yun-nan. 15 miles S. Sin-hing.

Hofick, a river of New-York, which runs into Hudson's river, near Schancook.

Hofinabad, a town of Bengal. 44 miles N. Dacca.

Hofkin, a town of North-Carolina. 4 m. N. Edenton.

Hofnitz, a river of Silesia, in the principality of Oppau, which rises about 2 miles S. Bennisch, and runs into the Mora, 2 miles S. Troppau.

Hospidaletto, a town of the bishopric of Trent. 14 m. SE. Bormia, 35 NW. Trent.

Hossainporum, a town of Bengal, and principal town of Cotwally. 50 miles N. Moorshedabad. *Long.* 88. 7. E. *Lat.* 24. 57.

Hossainpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 40 miles NNE. Manickpour.

Hossunally, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 25 miles S. Amedabad.

Hossaree, a town of Hindoostan, in Canara. 10 miles ENE. Barcelore.

Hossesin, or *Longrosson*, a town of Arabia, in the province of Oman, on the east coast. 30 miles NNW. Sohâr. *Lat.* 24. 40. N.

Hofstetric, a fortress of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, near Gerona.

Hofstana, a town of Istria. 6 miles N. Rovigno.

Hofstau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen. 9 miles NW. Teinitz.

Hofstere, a small island in the North Sea, near the coast of Norway. *Lat.* 60. N.

Hofstertitz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Znaym. 12 miles NE. Znaym.

Hofstiney, see *Arnaun*.

Hofstomitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Beraun. 6 m. SE. Beraun. *Long.* 14. 11. E. *Lat.* 49. 51. N.

Hofstorp, a town of Sweden, in the province of Skone. 10 miles NW. Lund.

Hofstun, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme. 6 miles E. Romans.

Hofstwitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Schlau. 5 miles W. Prague.

Hof-tchi, a city of China, of the second rank, in Quang-si. 1040 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 107. 24. E. *Lat.* 24. 16. N.

Hofthny, a river of Wales, which rises in Brecknockshire, and runs into the Munnaw in Monmouthshire.

Hofzaczawo, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek. 20 miles SSW. Slonim.

Hotom, or *Kotan*, a town of Little Bukharia. 230 miles SE. Cashgar, 345 NE. Latac. *Long.* 80. E. *Lat.* 37. 42. N.

Hotomnisolon, a river of Asia, which rises in the Karangutash mountains, and after a course of about 200 miles north-east loses itself in the sands of the desert of Cobi.

Hotore, a town of Bengal. 22 m. ESE. Doefa.

Hotowaczyn, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki. 16 miles E. Grodno.

Ho-tsin, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chan-si. 25 miles W. Kiang.

Hottenploz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau, insulated in Silesia. 12 miles NNE. Jagerndorf.

Hottentots, (*Country of*,) a large territory of Africa, and part of Caffraria, bounded on the north by countries unknown, on the south-east, south, and west, by the sea. The coast is mountainous, and abounds in bays and capes. There are no considerable kingdoms, the whole being inhabited by different nations or tribes of Hottentots, governed by different honquers, or chiefs, who have no fixed residence, living in huts or portable houses, and removing their kraals, or villages, whenever the pasture becomes too bare for their cattle, and upon the death of an inhabitant. The known nations are the Kochaquan, Suffaquan, Odiquan, Chirrigriquan, Greater and Lesser Namaquan, Attaquan, Hessaquan, Sonquan, Dunquan, Damaquan, Gauros or Gouriquan, Houteniquan, Chamtover, and Heikom. They no longer compose, as formerly, one nation, uniform in their manners, customs, and pursuits. The establishment of the Dutch disunited them all, and occasioned those differences by which they are at present distinguished. A few hordes have indeed established themselves, and live in different cantons of the colony; but their chief is chosen by the governor of the cape. The savage Hottentots, who, by way of derision, are called the Jacal-Hottentots, being far removed from the Dutch government, still preserve in the desert which they inhabit all their primitive manners. Among the different tribes of Hottentots, the women wear two or three coverings formed of a skin, and fastened about their bodies, like an apron; the outermost, which is the largest, measuring from seven inches to twelve. This is frequently adorned with glass beads in different forms. All these coverings are well smeared with grease. The garment usually worn for covering the bodies is sheep skin with the wool. This pellise, or karofs, is tied forwards over the breast. If the weather is not cold, they let it hang loose over their shoulders, in a careless manner, when it reaches down to the calves of their legs, leaving the lower part of their breast, stomach, and fore part of the legs and thighs bare; but in rainy and cold weather they wrap it round them; so that

the fore part of the body likewise is in some measure covered with it, as far as below the knees. That which is used by the women for the same purpose, does not differ from those used by the men in any other respect than that the women have a peak to their karosses, which they turn up, forming with it a hood or little pouch, with the hairy side inwards. In this they carry their little children. The men in general wear no peculiar covering on their heads. Those who live nearest to the colonists, wear European hats, slouched all round, or else with one side turned up. The women frequently go bareheaded; when they cover their heads, it is with a cap in the form of a short truncated cone, without any seam, made of some animal's stomach, and is as black as foot, mixed up with fat, can make it. Over this cap they sometimes wear another ornament, consisting of an oval wreath, made of buffaloe's hide, with the brown hair outwards. Both the rims of this wreath, as well the lower one on which it rests as the upper one, are always smooth and even; each of them set with a row of small shells, to the number of more than thirty, in such a manner, that being placed quite close to each other, their beautiful white enamel, together with their mouths is turned outwards. Neither the ears or noses of the Hottentots are adorned with any pendant or other ornaments. The necks of the men are bare, but those of the women are decorated with a strip of undressed leather, upon which are strung eight or ten shells. Another ornament in use with both sexes is rings on their arms and legs. Most of these rings are made of thick leather straps, generally cut in a circular shape, which by being beat and held over the fire are rendered tough enough to retain the curvature that is given them. It is these rings that, according to Sparman, have given rise to the almost universally received notion, that the Hottentots wrap guts about their legs, in order to eat them occasionally. The men wear from five to six of these rings on their arms, just above their wrists, but seldom any on their legs. The matrons of a higher rank, frequently have a considerable number of them both on their arms and legs, especially on the latter, so that they are covered with them from the feet up to their knees. These rings are of various thickness, viz. sometimes of that of a goose quill, and sometimes two or three times that size. Now and then they are made of pieces of leather, forming one entire ring, so that the arms and feet must be put through them, when the wearer wishes to put them on. Rings of iron and copper, but especially of brass, of the size of a goose quill, are considered as genteeler, and more valuable than those of leather.

They seldom wear any shoes. The Hottentots who live within the boundaries of the Dutch colonies, seldom make use of any weapons. Here and there, indeed, a man will furnish himself with a javelin, by way of defence against the wolves; this is called *kassagai*. Their habitations are mere huts, though sufficient for their wants and desires. Every hut is of a circular form, resembling a round beehive or vault, from 18 to 24 feet in diameter: the highest of them so low, that a middle-sized man can scarcely stand upright, with the fire-place in the centre. The door, which is low, is the only place that lets in light, and is the only outlet for the smoke. The frame of the roof is composed of slender rods or sprays of trees, bound with withies, and covered with mats made of cane or reeds. The order or distribution of these huts in a kraal, or clan, is most frequently in the form of a circle, with the doors inwards; by this means a kind of yard or court is formed, where the cattle are kept at night. The milk as soon as taken from the cow is put to other milk which is curdled, and is kept in a leathern sack; of this the hairy side being considered as the cleanest, is turned inwards; so that the milk is never drank while it is sweet. Many falsehoods have been related of this people, which seem to have originated in the prejudices and misrepresentations of the planters, to which Kolben, as well as other travellers since his time, seem to have given too easy faith. Vaillant, who certainly had the best opportunities of being acquainted with them, from learning their language and living among them, speaks of them with a degree of affection. Some authors have said that the families of the savages sleep all promiscuously together, in the same hut, and are neither acquainted with difference of age, nor that invincible horror which separates beings connected by blood. Vaillant says, he visited more than one horde of savages, and never found any where but modesty and reserve amongst the women, and among the men also. There is something peculiar in the features of the Hottentot, which, in a certain degree, separates him from the generality of mankind. His cheek bones are exceedingly prominent, so that his face, being very broad in that part, and the jaw bones, on the contrary, extremely narrow, his visage continues still decreasing even to the point of the chin. This configuration gives him an air of lankness, which makes his head appear very much disproportioned, and too small for his full and plump body. His flat nose rises scarcely half an inch at its highest elevation, and his nostrils, which are excessively wide, often exceed in height the ridge of his nose. His mouth is large, and furnished with small teeth, well

enameled, and perfectly white: his eyes, very beautiful and open, incline a little towards the nose, like those of the Chinese: and to the sight and touch his hair has the resemblance of wool; it is very short, curls naturally, and in colour is as black as ebony. He has very little hair, yet he employs no small care to pull out by the roots part of what he has; but the natural thinness of his eye-brows saves him from this trouble in that part. Though he has no beard but upon the upper-lip, below the nose, and at the extremity of the chin, he never fails to pluck it out as soon as it appears. This gives him an effeminate look, which, joined to the natural mildness of his character, destroys that commanding fierceness common to all men in a state of nature, and which has acquired them the proud title of kings. With regard to proportion of body, a Hottentot is as perfect as if cast in a mould. His gait is graceful and agile; and all his motions, which are easy, seem very different from those of the American savages, who appear only to have been sketched out by the hand of nature. The women, with more delicacy of features, exhibit the same characteristic marks in their figure: they are equally well made. Their breasts, admirably placed, have a most beautiful form, while in the bloom of youth; and their hands are small, and their feet exceedingly well shaped, though they never wear sandals. The sound of their voice is soft; and their idiom, passing through the throat, is not destitute of harmony. When they speak, they employ a great many gestures, which give power and gracefulness to their arms. The Hottentots, being naturally timid, are consequently not at all an enterprising people. Their phlegmatic coolness, and their serious looks, give them an air of reserve, which they never lay aside, even at the most joyful moments; while, on the contrary, all other black or tawney nations give themselves up to pleasure with the liveliest joy and without any restraint. A profound indifference to the affairs of life inclines them very much to inactivity and indolence: the keeping of their flocks, and the care of procuring subsistence, are the only objects that occupy their thoughts. They never follow hunting as sportsmen, but like people oppressed and tormented by hunger. In short, forgetting the past, and being under no uneasiness for the future, they are struck only with the present; and it is that alone engages their attention. They are, however, kind and hospitable. Whoever travels among them may be assured of finding food and lodging; and though they will receive presents, yet they never ask for any thing. If the traveller has a long journey to accomplish, and if they learn, from the information he requires, that there

are no hopes of his soon meeting with other hordes, that which he is going to quit will supply him with provisions, as far as their circumstances will allow, and every thing else necessary for his continuing his journey, and reaching the place of his destination. Before the arrival of the Europeans at the Cape, the Hottentots were not acquainted with commerce, and, perhaps, they had no idea even of barter; but, on the appearance of tobacco and toys, they were soon initiated into a part of the mercantile mysteries. These objects, which at first were only agreeable novelties, by length of time have become wants. When these articles grow scarce among them they are supplied by the Hottentots of the colonies; for it is proper to observe, that however eager they may be to get such trifles into their possession, they do not take the trouble to go one step in search of them themselves, and they choose rather to do without them. The Hottentots are represented as a miserable and poor nation, superstitious, ferocious, and indolent, and excessively dirty; in a word, they are vilified in every possible manner. That they besmear themselves with grease is a fact: but then it must be considered that all these savages, without exception, are excellent swimmers, and perhaps the best divers in the world, and the practice of bathing, which they use several times a day, can leave little power to ointments, or even to dust, to spoil and corrode the skin. The continual care and attention bestowed by the Gonaquais in particular on their dress sufficiently prove that they are fond of cleanliness: all therefore that can be said is, that it is ill understood; and even before we proceed so far, it might be necessary to enquire whether they are not obliged to grease themselves in this manner, either on account of the temperature of the climate, or from a want of those resources which nature has not pointed out to them. Their clothes, indeed, are only the spoils taken from savage animals; but they do not neglect, as some have pretended, to clean and prepare them before they employ them for making dresses. A Hottentot is neither poor nor miserable. He is not poor, because his desires never exceeding his knowledge which is very limited, he never feels the spur of necessity. The language, notwithstanding its singularity, and the difficulty of pronouncing it, is, however, to be acquired by an European: according to Mr. Vaillant, it is more difficult to a Frenchman than to a Dutchman or German. There is a species of Hottentots, who have got the name of Boshies-men, from dwelling in woody or mountainous places. These, particularly such as live towards the north-east, are sworn enemies to the pastoral life. They

subsist by hunting and plunder, and never keep any animal alive for the space of one night. By this means they render themselves odious to the planters, and are pursued and exterminated like wild beasts; or taken alive, and made slaves of. The animals of this country are nearly similar to those of the other parts of Africa. Among the quadrupeds are the lion, elephant, hippopotamus, buffalo, the double-horned rhinoceros, panther, giraffe, or camelopardalis, elk, antelope, springbok, and gazel. *Long.* 14 to 30. E. *Lat.* 24. to 35. S.

Hottewitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz. 5 miles W. Aufzig.

Hotton, a town of France, in the department of the Ourthe, on the Ourte. 20 m. SE. Huy.

Hottonville, a town of France, in the department of the Moselle. 3 miles NNE. Boulay.

Hottot, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados. 11 miles W. Caen.

Hoty, a town of Sweden, in the province of Blekingen. 21 miles W. Carlscrona.

Hotum, a town of Walachia. 32 miles N. Bucharest.

Hotzemptz, a town of Moravia, insulated in Silesia. 65 miles N. Prerau, 20 N. Troppau. *Long.* 17. 35. E. *Lat.* 50. 12. N.

Hotzemptz, a river of Silesia, which runs into the Oder, in the principality of Oppeln.

Hou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-si. 15 miles SW. Si-ngan.

Hou, or *How*, a town of Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile, situated on an eminence, which seems to be artificial, and is said to have been built by the patriarch Joseph. This is supposed to be the ancient Diospolis. 28 miles S. Girgé. *Long.* 31. 27. E. *Lat.* 26. 2. N.

Hova, a town of Sweden, in West-Gothland. 18 miles N. Maricstad.

Houac, or *Houat*, an island in the English Channel, near the coast of France, about eight miles in circumference, defended by a fort. In 1695, this island was plundered by the English, and again in 1746. 7 m. NE. Belle-Ile. *Long.* 2. 52. W. *Lat.* 47. 24. N.

Hoval, or *Oual*, a kingdom of Africa, situated on the banks of the river Senegal, and on the coast of the Atlantic, 90 miles from east to west, and 18 from north to south. The soil is rich and fertile, producing in the greatest abundance maize, rice, legumes, indigo, tobacco, and cotton; the meadows feed great numbers of large and small cattle, whose flesh is excellent; game is plentiful, and birds in the greatest number and variety; the forests abound with palm trees. The King of Hoval takes the title of *brak* or emperor; he was formerly very

powerful, but is now less so, and often in want of millet for his support; when he can shake off his indolence, he assembles his courtiers, travels with them through the villages of his kingdom, eats what provisions he finds, drives away the cattle, and exposes the owners to public sale.

Houang-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Tche-kiang. 580 miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 119. 14. E. *Lat.* 30. 52. N.

Hovarein, a town of the desert of Syria. 70 miles SW. Palmyra.

Houchong, a town of Meckley. 18 miles W. Munnypour.

Houdain, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. 6 miles S. Bethune.

Houdan, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oise. 9 miles W. Montfort, 10 S. Mantes.

Houden, a small island in the North Sea, near the coast of Norway. *Lat.* 61. 40. N.

Hove, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Drontheim. 25 miles NW. Drontheim.

Houelles, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. 7 miles S. Castel Jaloux.

Hovel, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Paderborn. 6 miles NW. Lippfring.

Hovestadt, a village and castle of Germany, in the duchy of Westphalia, situated on the Lippe. 8 miles W. Lippstadt.

Houfalise, or *Hoffalise*, or *Honfalise*, a town of France, in the department of the Forests, on a small river which runs into the Ourte, with an ancient castle. It was dismantled in 1688. 25 miles NNW. Luxemburg, 30 S. Liege.

Houga, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Gers. 7 miles WNW. Nogaro.

Hou-keou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-si. 12 miles ENE. Kieou-kiang.

Houille, a river of France, which runs into the Meuse near Givet.

Houna, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia. 21 m. SE. Kara-hisar.

Houn, a town of Africa, in Fezzan. 10 miles S. Wadan.

Houna, a cape and village of Scotland, on the north coast of the county of Caithness. 2 miles W. Duncanby Head. *Long.* 2. 57. W. *Lat.* 58. 33. N.

Hound Point, a cape of Scotland, in the Frith of Forth, and north coast of the county of Linlithgow. 7 miles WNW. Leith.

Houndsbosduynen, a sandy ridge on the coast of Holland, beginning about four miles from Alcmær, and extending about four or five miles parallel with the sea, at the distance of less than two miles.

Hour, a town of Egypt. 7 miles NNW. Ashmunein.

Hounslow, a town of England, in the county of Middlesex, situated on the great western road, on the east side of a heath to which it gives name. On the heath are vestiges of several ancient camps; among those known are that of the Earl of Gloucester, when at the head of the Londoners in the year 1267; that of Charles I. in the year 1642; soon after which the Earl of Essex mustered his army here. In the year 1647, there was a general rendezvous of the parliament forces under General Fairfax; and in the year 1686, James II. encamped here. In the year 1793, barracks for 400 men were erected on the north side of the heath, about a mile from Hounslow. About the middle of the heath are some powder-mills and copper-mills. Hounslow had once a market, but it is now discontinued. 10 miles W. London.

Hou-quang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-si. 10 miles S. Fuen-tcheou.

Hou-quang, a province of China, bounded on the north by Ho-nan, on the east by Kiang-si, and Kiang-nan, on the south by Quang-si and Quang-tong, and on the west by Se-tchuen and Koei-tcheou, about 480 miles from north to south, and 350 from east to west. This province contains fifteen cities of the first rank. The greatest part of the province is a flat open country, watered every where by brooks, lakes, and rivers, with great number and variety of fish and water-fowl; cattle are without number. The land produces all sorts of grain and fruit, especially oranges and citrons; the forests abound with trees, and the mountains with mines and medicinal plants; in the sands of the rivers and brooks, which descend from the mountains, gold is found; there are mines of iron, tin, toutenague, &c. In the fields are a great number of insects which yield wax, as well as bees, which produce honey. In a word, there is such a great plenty of all sorts of commodities, that it is commonly called the Magazine of the Empire; and it is a proverb among the Chinese, that the province of Kiang-si may furnish China with a breakfast, but none but Hou-Quang can wholly maintain it. The great river Yang-tse crosses it from west to east. Sir George Staunton calculates the population at 27 millions.

Hou-ra, a small island near the west coast of Scotland. Long. 5. 16. W. Lat. 57. 56. N.

Hou-sik, a town of Persian Armenia. 150 miles ENE. Erivan.

Hou-sanahud, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 15 miles SW. Erivan.

Hou-sangunge, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 40 miles N. Manickpour.

Hou-satonick, a river of America, which unites with the Naugatuc, in Connecticut, and forms the Stratford at Derby.

Houfe Island, one of the Shetland islands, about seven miles long, and one broad. Long. 1. 35. W. Lat. 60. 4. N.

Houfe Island, see *Coquet*.

Houffa, or *Hauffa*, called also *Asina* by the people of Bornou, and *Soudan* by the Arabs; an extensive country or empire of Africa, extending along the banks of the Niger, and comprehending several kingdoms or states, as Cashna, Cabi, Guber, Daura, Cano, Nyffe, and some others. The inhabitants, as represented to Mr. Horne-man, are negroes, but not quite black; they are the most intelligent people in the interior of Africa, are distinguished from their neighbours by an interesting countenance; their nose is small and not flattened, and their stature is not so disagreeable as that of the negroes, and they have an extraordinary inclination for pleasure, dancing, and singing. Their character is benevolent and mild. Industry and art, and the cultivation of the natural productions of the land prevail in their country; and in this respect they excel the Fezzaners, who get the greatest part of their clothes and household implements from the Soudanians. They can dye in their country any colour but scarlet. The culture of their land is as perfect as that of the Europeans; although the manner of doing it is very troublesome. Their music is imperfect, when compared to the European, but the Hausanian women have skill enough to affect their husbands thereby even to weeping, and to inflame their courage to the greatest fury against their enemies. Whether Houffa be the capital, or even included in this country, is not correctly ascertained, nor is even its existence positively determined, for Mr. Jackson of Santa Cruz, in a letter to Mr. Willis, dated July 1797, says, "I have informed myself particularly concerning Houffa and I find there is no such place. The environs of all great towns are called in the Arabic of this country El Huz, or Huza. From the account given of Cashna, it appears not unlikely that the chief sultan of this mighty empire may reside there. Houffa, the supposed capital, is said to be situated about Long. 4. 25. E. Lat. 16. 10. N."

Hout Bay, a bay on the south coast of Africa, NNW. from the Cape of Good Hope. Long. 18. 19. E. Lat. 34. 5. S.

Hou-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in Tche-kiang, situated near a large lake, called Tai. The chief place in China for making writing pencils: the silk manufacture is likewise extensive. 587 miles SSE. Peking. Long. 119. 32. E. Lat. 30. 52. N.

Houthove, a town of France, in the department of the Lys. 4 miles NW. Bruges.

Hou-to, a river of China, which runs into lake Pay, in Pe-tche-li.

Houtwaël, a town of Holland. 1 mile E. Amsterdam.

How, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lenciez. 32 m. NE. Lenciez.

Howan Sound, a strait of the sea, between the islands of Egilsha and Rowfa, two of the Orkney islands.

Howard's Point, a cape on the north-west coast of the island of Egmont, or New Guernsey. *Long.* 164. 18. E. *Lat.* 10. 42. S.

Howassa, a town of Hindoostan, in Malwa. 10 miles NE. Tandla.

Howden, or *Hoveden*, a town of England, in the county of York, with a weekly market on Saturday, famous for being the birth-place or residence of the historian, Roger of Hoveden, or Howden. In 1801, its population was 1552. 23 miles W. Hull, 179 N. London. *Long.* 0. 50. W. *Lat.* 53. 47. N.

Howden Pans, a township of Northumberland, on the Tyne. 6 m. E. Newcastle.

Howe, a town of North-Carolina, 5 miles S. Newbern.

Howe (The), a small island in the English Channel, near the north-west coast of the island of Guernsey.

Howe's Foreland, the northern point of a peninsula on the north-east coast of Kerguelen's Land. The land of this peninsula is of a moderate height, and of a hilly and rocky substance. The coast is low, with rocky points shooting out of it; between which points are little coves, with sandy beaches. *Long.* 69. 28. E. *Lat.* 48. 48. S.

Howe's Island, an island in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 159. 4. W. *Lat.* 31. 36. S.

Howe's Island, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, discovered in 1767 by Captain Wallis, and according to Captain Cook, who saw it in the year 1774, composed of several smaller islands, united by breakers. Some cocoa-nut trees were seen, but not abundant. It is by the natives called Mopētro. *Long.* 154. 7. W. *Lat.* 16. 46. S.

Howe's, or *Lord Howe's Island*, one of the cluster called Queen Charlotte's Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean; 22 miles long, and from 8 to 14 in breadth; separated by a narrow channel from the south-east coast of Egmont Island. *Long.* 164. 27. E. *Lat.* 11. 10. S.

Howe's Sound, a bay or inlet in the gulf of Georgia. The shores are composed principally of rocks, rising perpendicularly from an unfathomable sea: they are, however, tolerably well furnished with trees, chiefly pines. The entrance between Point Gower and Point Atkinson contains several islands,

and some more are found within the Sound. *Long.* of the entrance, 237. E. *Lat.* 49. 23. N.

Howe's Point, a cape on the north coast of the island of Egmont. 5 miles W. Hanway's Point.

Howilemur, a town of Persia, in the province of Ghilan. 90 miles NW. Reshd.

Howslack, one of the smaller Shetland Islands, near the east coast of Mainland. *Long.* 1. 10. W. *Lat.* 60. 23. N.

Howth, a peninsula of Ireland, on the coast of the county of Dublin; which gives title of earl to the family of St. Lawrence, which surname they acquired in consequence of a victory obtained over the Danes on that Saint's day, in the year 1177. The former name was Trifram.

Hoxter, a town of Westphalia, late belonging to the abbey of Corvey, and which was given to the King of Prussia in 1802. In the year 1265, the Dukes of Brunswick obtained the right of protection over it by way of fief from the abbot, but with a reservation to the latter of certain rights; and in the year 1547, the abbot granted also to that house the power of life and death. In the year 1634, this town was stormed by the Imperialists, and the inhabitants, as well as the garrison, put to the sword. In the year 1646, it was taken by the Swedes. There were formerly upwards of 1000 citizens, but the number is now greatly reduced. 3 miles NW. Corvey.

Hoy Head, a cape on the west coast of the island of Hoy, one of the Orkneys. *Long.* 3. 12. W. *Lat.* 58. 43. N.

Hoy, one of the larger Orkney islands, about 11 miles long, and rather more than three broad, separated from Pomona by a channel, about a mile and a half wide: there are several bays round the coast, and good fishing: the principal places are Hoy and Southwalls. *Long.* 3. 7. W. *Lat.* 58. 43. N.

Hoya, a county and principality of Germany, bounded on the north by the county of Delmenhorst, the territory of Bremen and the Weser, on the east by the principalities of Luneburg and Calenberg, on the south by the principality of Minden, and on the west by the county of Diepholz; about 32 miles in length, and 29 in breadth. In this county are some large heaths, and the soil is for the most part sandy; nevertheless, it contains some good arable lands and good pastures, producing wheat, rye, barley, oats, flax, and buck-wheat. On the sides of the rivers are some good meadows. The principal rivers are the Weser and the Aller. The inhabitants apply themselves partly to agriculture, breeding cattle, and keeping bees; and partly to manufacturing linen, woollen, and stockings, &c. Most of the peasants are bondsmen. The whole county contains 54 parishes, all which profess the doctrines of

Luther. This county was added to the dominions of the electoral house of Hanover, in the year 1705, except a small part, which belonged to Hesse Cassel. Hoya contains 17 small towns, besides the capital. The imperial taxation of the electoral house, on account of Hoya, was two horse and six foot, or monthly 48 florins, and to each chamber term nine rix-dollars, but lately it contributed one general sum for the electoral lands put together. Hoya is the capital.

Hoya, a town of Germany, in a county of the same name, situated on the Weser. This town was taken by the French in the year 1757, and retaken the year following by the Hanoverians under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick. In 1758, it was burned down. 24 miles SSE. Bremen. *Long.* 9. 12. E. *Lat.* 52. 51. N.

Hoya, (*La*), a town of Mexico, in the province of New Biscay. 90 m. NW. Parral.

Ho-yam, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chen-si. 27 miles NNE. Tong.

Hoyer, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, with an harbour for small vessels, situated on the coast of the North Sea, celebrated for its oyster fishery. 6 miles W. Tondern.

Hoyerfwerda, a town of Lusatia, on the river Elben. In the year 1759, a body of Austrians under General Vchla were defeated by the Prussians, with a considerable slaughter. 18 miles N. Budissen, 34 NNE. Dresden. *Long.* 14. 16. E. *Lat.* 51. 26. N.

Hoyland, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Drontheim. 92 m. NNE. Drontheim.

Hoym, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Anhalt Bernburg. 16 m. W. Bernburg. *Long.* 11. 27. E. *Lat.* 51. 48. N.

Ho-yn, a town of China, of the third rank, in Ho-nan. 35 m. ESE. Hoai-king.

Ho-yu-en, a town of China, of the third rank, in Quang-tong. 45 miles NE. Hoei-tcheou.

Hoza, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki. 8 miles N. Grodno.

Hozardara, a mountain of Persia, in the province of Irak. 21 miles S. Ispahan.

Hozow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiev. 30 miles SW. Bialacerkiew.

Hradeck, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Koniggratz. 12 miles SE. Koniggratz.

Hradek, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Koniggratz. 4 m. W. Koniggratz.

Hradeck, see *Wunschelburg*.

Hradetsch Gindriske, see *Neubaus*.

Hradetz, see *Grätz* and *Koniggratz*.

Hradisch, or *Hradista*, a town of Moravia, and capital of a circle of the same name, situated on an island in the river Moraw, celebrated for its excellent wine and fruit. 30 miles S. Olmutz, 120 S. Breslau. *Long.* 17. 24. E. *Lat.* 49. 5. N.

Hradisch, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz. 3 miles NNE. Olmutz.

Hradistie, or *Munchengratz*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bolestaw. 6 miles N. Jung-Bunzlau.

Hradistie Hory Tabor, see *Tabor*.

Hraditz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Rakonitz. 15 miles SW. Rakonitz.

Hrasgrad, or *Rasgrat*, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria. 32 m. S. Russek.

Hratnitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Koniggratz. 2 m. SW. Geyerberg.

Hrehnia, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minsk. 16 miles SSE. Minsk.

Hresk, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek. 10 m. NNE. Sluck.

Hroschaw, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim. 4 miles ENE. Chrudim.

Hrozow, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek. 18 m. N. Sluck.

Hua, or *Kahua*, or *Hua-fou*, or *Faisfo*, see *Faisfo*.

Huacre-chuco, a town of Peru, in the audience of Lima, and jurisdiction of Guamalies.

Huabeine, one of the Society Islands, in the Southern Pacific Ocean, 24 miles in circumference, separated by a deep gulf into two peninsulas, united by an isthmus, which is overflowed by the sea in high tides. The vegetable productions are similar to those of Otaheite. The harbour of Owharra, on the west coast, has good anchorage, in 18 fathom water, secure from winds. Huabeine seems to be a month forwarder in its productions than Otaheite. Of the cocoa nuts the inhabitants make a food, which they call Poc, by mixing them with yams; they scrape both fine, and having incorporated the powder, they put it into a wooden trough, with a number of hot stones, by which an oily kind of hasty pudding is made, that the English seamen relished very well, especially fried. Mr. Banks found not more than eleven or twelve new plants; but he observed some insects, and a species of scorpion, which he had not seen before. The inhabitants seem to be larger made, and more stout than those of Otaheite. Mr. Banks measured one of the men, and found him to be six feet three inches and an half high; yet they are so lazy, that he could not persuade any of them to go up the hills with him; they said, if they were to attempt it, the fatigue would kill them. The women were very fair, more so than those of Otaheite, and in general more handsome, though none that were equal to some individuals. Both sexes seemed to be less timid and less curious. *Long.* 150. 58. W. *Lat.* 16. 43. S.

Huile, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hadsjar, on the west coast of the Persian Gulf. *Long.* 50. E. *Lat.* 25. 49. N.

Hvals  , a small island in the North Sea, near the coast of Norway. *Lat.* 69. 40. N.

Huanca Velica, see *Guanca Velica*.

Hubaian, a town of Persia, in the province of Farlissan. 50 miles E. Baiza.

Hubarlik, a town of Prussian Lithuania. 25 miles E. Bialacerkiev.

Hubaut, a rock in the English channel, near the island of Jersey. 2 miles SW. Noirmont.

Hubber, a small island in the Baltic, between the island of Usedom and the continent. *Long.* 13. 40. E. *Lat.* 54. 38. N.

Hubely, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Sanore. 18 m. SE. Darwar, 20 NW. Sanore. *Long.* 75. 24. E. *Lat.* 25. 53. N.

Hubertsborg, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Leipzig, with a magnificent hunting seat, built by Augustus III. then electoral prince, remarkable for a peace made here between the Kings of Prussia and Poland, and the Empress Queen. 3 miles NE. Mutschchen.

Hubkow, a town of Poland, in Volhynia. 64 miles NW. Zytomiers.

Hu-choui-lo-tchuan, a town of Corea. 600 miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 128. 51. E. *Lat.* 42. 27. N.

Huckeswagen, a town of the dutchy of Berg. 24 miles ESE. Dusseldorp, 27 NE. Cologne.

Hucknals, a town of Nottinghamshire, with about 1500 inhabitants, 668 employed in manufactures. 6 m. NNW. Nottingham.

Huddelgur, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa. 15 miles N. Boad.

Hucquelieres, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. 9 miles NE. Montreuil.

Huddersfield, or *Huthersfield*, a town of England, in the county of York, celebrated for its woollen manufacture, which consists of narrow cloths, fine and coarse, fine broad cloths, ferges, kerseymeres, &c. The market is on Tuesday, when the cloth is exposed to sale in a large hall, and merchants and wool-staplers attend from a considerable distance. In 1801, the population was 7268, of which 1446 were employed in trade and manufactures. 25 m. NE. Manchester, 189 N. London. *Long.* 1. 42. W. *Lat.* 53. 39. N.

Hude, a river of England, which runs into the Tees 7 miles above Barnard Castle, in the county of Durham.

Hudemulen, a town of the principality of Luneburg Zelle, on the Aller. 20 miles N. Hanover, 19 W. Zelle.

Hudismenil, a town of France, in the department of the Channel. 5 miles E. Grandville.

Hud-jera, a town of Arabia Felix, in the province of Yemen. 36 m. WNW. Sana.

Hudson, a town of New-York, in the county of Columbia: this town was only begun in the year 1783, and is now become

a flourishing town with great trade, assisted by the excellent situation, on the left bank of the river from which it receives its name. 100 miles N. New-York. *Long.* 73. 40. W. *Lat.* 42. 20. N.

Hudson's Bay, a large bay of North-America, situated to the north of Canada, reaching in its whole extent from *Long.* 78. to *Long.* 95. W. and from *Lat.* 52. to *Lat.* 68. N. in which are included the different gulfs and bays, such as James Bay, Welcome Sea, &c. which are no otherways to be distinguished than being narrower. The Hudson's Bay Company have several settlements and forts, especially on the west coast, where their agents carry on a traffic with the Indians for beaver-skins, and other valuable furs.

Hudson's Straits, or *Frobisher's Mistaken Strait*, the narrow sea between the Atlantic Ocean and Hudson's Bay, north of Labrador.

Hudson's River, a river of United America, which rises in the north-east part of the state of New-York, and empties itself into the sea, 10 miles S. New-York, taking a southerly direction almost its whole course; it is navigable for ships to Hudson, and for sloops of 70 or 80 tons to Albany. This river received its name from Henry Hudson, an Englishman, who discovered it in 1609.

Hudson's River, a river of Maryland, which runs into the Chesapeake bay, *Long.* 76. 20. W. *Lat.* 38. 21. N.

Hudson's House, a station or factory, in North-America, on the Saskatchewan river. *Long.* 106. 27. W. *Lat.* 53. N.

Hudson's Point, a cape of the island of Antigua, on the south-east coast. *Long.* 61. 23. W. *Lat.* 17. 10. N.

Hudavicks-wall, a seaport town of Sweden, in the province of Helsingland, with a good harbour, surrounded on three sides by the sea. The inhabitants carry on an advantageous trade in timber, wooden chairs, flax, linen, butter, fish, &c. In 1670, it was destroyed by fire; and in 1721, it was burned by the Russians: at present it is in a flourishing state. *Long.* 16. 57. E. *Lat.* 61. 43. N.

Hue, or *Huefo*, see *Faifo*.

Hveen, see *Hwen*.

Huelamo, a town of Spain, in New Castile. 22 miles NNE. Cuenca.

Huelba, or *Huelva*, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville, situated on the coast of the Atlantic, near the mouths of the Odiel and Tinto. 3 miles W. Moguer. *Long.* 7. 1. W. *Lat.* 37. 13. N.

Huelba, a river of Spain, which rises in the south part of Estremadura, and runs into the Guadalquivir, 6 miles above Seville.

Huelgoet, (*Le*), a town of France, in the department of the Finisterre. 9 miles NW. Carhaix, 12 S. Morlaix.

Huelma, a town of Spain, in Granada. 13 miles SW. Granada.

Huermoces, a town of Spain, in New Castile. 5 miles W. Sigüenza.

Huerta de Valdecarabanos, a town of Spain, in New Castile. 17 miles E. Toledo.

Huesca, a town of Spain, in Aragon, on the Utiela, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Saragossa; it contains four parishes, five convents, and an university founded in the year 1354. In the 7th century, this town was the capital of a small Moorish kingdom. The Christians recovered it in 1096. 27 miles NNE. Saragossa, 73 SW. Pamplona. *Long.* 0. 27. *W.* *Lat.* 42. 7. N.

Huescar, a town of Spain, in Grenada, containing two parishes and four convents. 7 miles WNW. Carthagená, 65 NE. Grenada. *Long.* 2. 23. *W.* *Lat.* 57. 37. N.

Hueta, see *Gueta*.

Huetern, a town of Bavaria, in the bishopric of Passau. 6 miles N. Passau.

Huetinberg, a town of the duchy of Carinthia. 8 m. E. Friefach, 8 SW. Reichenfels.

Huessen, a town of Holland, in the department of Guelderland. 2 m. S. Arnheim.

Huf, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, on the Pruth. 50 miles SSE. Jassi. *Long.* 46. 19. *E.* *Lat.* 46. 34. N.

Huffingen, or *Huiffengen*, a town of Germany, belonging to the Prince of Furstenberg. 4 miles NNW. Furstenberg, 17 NNW. Schaffhausen.

Huffer, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 13 miles SSW. Meiningen.

Hugh Town, a town of St. Mary's, one of the Scilly islands.

Huba, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 5 miles NE. Ghulpaigan.

Huide, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Christianland. 20 miles E. Skeen.

Huidings, a small island in the North Sea, near the west coast of Norway. 10 miles W. Stavanger. *Long.* 5. 42. *E.* *Lat.* 59. 3. N.

Hvilgrund, a small island on the west side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 17. 11. *E.* *Lat.* 60. 47. N.

Hvilgrundet, a small island on the west side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 17. 27. *E.* *Lat.* 60. 36. N.

Huilcourt, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne. 3 miles SSW. Bournont.

Huipnési, a cape on the north coast of the island of Stronfa. *Long.* 2. 31. *W.* *Lat.* 59. 1. N.

Huis, (*L'*), a town of France, in the department of the Ain. 6 miles W. Belley.

Huisne, a river of France, which runs into the Sarthe near le Mans.

Huiffeau, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret. 9 m. W. Orleans.

Huiffen, a town of the duchy of Cleves, fortified with walls in the 14th century. 10 miles NNW. Cleves.

Huitan, a town of Sweden, in West Bothnia. 20 miles N. Lulea.

Hvittsburg, a town of Sweden, in the government of Abo. 12 miles N. Biorneborg.

Huddibarry, a town of Bengal. 48 miles NE. Purneah.

Huldipookra, a town of Bengal. 46 miles S. Jauldoe.

Huldoea, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Doobab. 50 miles NW. Pattiary.

Huldschin, or *Hildschin*, or *Holtzschin*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppau. 11 miles E. Troppau, 6 W. Oderberg. *Long.* 18. 12. *E.* *Lat.* 49. 48. N.

Hulet Panias, a lake of Palestine, anciently called lake Merom.

Hulet Panias, or *Pancedes*, a river of Palestine, anciently the Dan, which runs into Lake Merom, called also *Hulet Panias*.

Hulsenberg, a town of Westphalia, in the territory of Eichsfeld. 8 miles S. Duderstadt.

Hulin Rocks, or *The Maids*, rocks in the north channel of the Irish sea, six miles from the coast of Antrim. *Long.* 5. 37. *W.* *Lat.* 54. 57. N.

Hulein, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau. 12 miles S. Prerau.

Hull, a river of England, in the county of York, which runs into the Humber at Hull.

Hull, or *Kingston-upon-Hull*, a seaport town of England, in the county of York, situated on the north side of the river Humber, at the mouth of the river Hull, from which it takes its name; formerly defended by a strong wall, ditches, ramparts, and half moons. It was built in the year 1296, by Edward I. after his return from Scotland; who made it a free borough, and endowed it with many privileges. In the year 1440, and reign of Henry VI. it was erected into a county, including a district of some miles distance, and the government invested in a mayor and aldermen. In 1463, the town was garrisoned by Edward IV. This was the first town that shut its gates against Charles I. in the beginning of the civil war, and stood a siege of near six weeks, being defended by Lord Fairfax. The royal army was commanded by the Marquis of Newcastle, but compelled to raise the siege. Hull is situated low, and was formerly subject to great inundations, but by proper drains that complaint is now remedied. The commerce of Hull has for some time been constantly increasing, so as to render it probably the fourth port for business in the kingdom. Its situation is extremely advantageous; for, besides its communication with the Yorkshire rivers and canals, it has also access, by means of the Humber to the Trent, and all its branches and communications: hence it has the import and export trade of many of the northern and midland

counties. The foreign trade is chiefly to the Baltic; but it has also regular traffic with the southern parts of Europe, and with America. More ships are sent from hence to Greenland than any other port, that of London excepted. The coasting trade for coals, corn, wool, manufactured goods, &c. is very extensive. A new dock has lately been constructed, in which 80 ships may ride safely and conveniently. There are two churches, an exchange, infirmary, and a Trinity-house, which is a corporation composed of a society of merchants for the relief of aged and distressed seamen, their wives, and widows. Hull is defended by three forts, garrisoned by soldiers. It is the seat of a governor, lieutenant-governor, and other officers. In 1801, the population was 27,609, of whom 5000 were employed in trade and manufactures. Hull sends two members to parliament, and has two markets weekly, on Tuesday and Saturday. 97 m. E. Manchester, 173 N. London. *Long.* 0. 17. W. *Lat.* 53. 43. N.

Hull, (*Little*), a small island in the Eastern Indian sea, near the west coast of the island of Pogy. *Long.* 99. 32. E. *Lat.* 2. 45. S.

Hulleah, a town of Hindoostan, in Benares. 20 miles S. Merzapour.

Hulluah, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 15 miles N. Champaneer.

Hulpen, a town of France, in the department of the Dyle. 8 miles SE. Brussels.

Hulr, a town of France, in the department of the Roer. 2 miles SE. Kempen, 35 NW. Cologne.

Hulst, a town of Flanders, the capital of four offices, with twelve dependent villages, situated on a canal, which communicates with the Scheldt: it is small, but ancient, and very strong, by its situation among marshes, and its fortifications. It was several times taken and retaken by the Dutch and Spaniards, during their wars in the sixteenth century; and finally given up by the latter at the peace of Munster, concluded in 1648. In 1702, the Marquis of Bedmar, commander general of the Netherlands, in the absence of the Elector of Bavaria, resolved to attack it, and gave the command to M. de Vauban, lieutenant-general and afterwards marshal of France; but the states having received advice of the expedition, sent in a number of troops, and ordered the country to be laid under water; which, with the gallant conduct of the governor, Major-General Dedem, obliged the marquis to retire with the loss of 1000 men. In the year 1747, it was taken by the French, under the command of Comte Lowendahl, being shamefully given up by La Roque, the Dutch governor, though he knew that a reinforcement of nine battalions was coming to his relief. 16 miles W. Antwerp, 16 NNE. Ghent. *Long.* 3. 55. E. *Lat.* 51. 14. N.

Hulton, a populous township of England, in Lancashire. 4 miles SW. Bolton.

Hultrop, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Westphalia. 6 miles NNE. Wetzelen.

Hultso, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland. 26 miles N. Wexio.

Hulwad, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 55 miles NE. Wurwana.

Humaguaca, a town of South-America, in the province of Tucuman. 65 miles N. St. Salvador de Jugui.

Human, a town of Persia, in the province of Segestan. 180 miles SE. Zareng.

Human, a town of Russian Poland, in the palatinate of Bracław. In 1674, it was taken by the Turks, who committed great barbarities. 50 miles ESE. Bracław, 108 S. Kiev. *Long.* 30. 8. E. *Lat.* 48. 42. N.

Humana de Tompieres, a town of New Mexico. 63 miles SSE. Santa Fé.

Humar, a small island in the Red Sea, near the coast of Arabia. 3 miles NW. Loheia.

Hunares, a town of New Navarre. 120 miles S. Casa Grande.

Humaxar, a town of South-America, in the government of Tucuman, on the river Dolce. 60 miles S. St. Jago del Estero.

Humber, a river of England, formed by the union of the Ouse and the Trent, between the counties of Lincoln and York; and which runs into the German Sea, *Long.* 1. 15. E. *Lat.* 53. 30. N.

Hunne, a town of South-Carolina. 12 m. SSW. George Town.

Humes, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne. 3 miles N. Langres.

Hunfre, a cape on the east coast of the island of Guernsey. 1 mile S. Cornet Castle.

Hunnet, (*The*), a small island in the English channel, near the north-east coast of the island of Guernsey.

Hunmock, a small island in the Eastern Indian sea. 15 miles S. Mindanao. *Long.* 126. 37. E. *Lat.* 5. 24. N.

Hunmock Point, a cape on the north coast of the island of Celebes, so called by Captain Carteret, in the year 1767, who believed it to be the same which is also called *Stroomen Point*. *Long.* 121. 39. E. *Lat.* 1. 20. N.

Hummudnagur, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 45 miles SSW. Patna.

Humol's Town, a town of the state of Pennsylvania. 8 miles E. Harrisburg.

Hump, (*Naked*), a small island in the Mergui Archipelago. *Lat.* 10. 23. N.

Hump, (*North-West*), a small island in the Mergui Archipelago. *Lat.* 10. 19. N.

Hump, (*South*), a small island in the Mergui Archipelago. *Lat.* 10. 9. N.

Hump, (*South-East*), a small island in the Mergui Archipelago. *Lat.* 10. 12. N.

Humpferhausen, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 8 miles NW. Meiningen.

Humpoletz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaulau. 8 miles SW. Teutsch Brod.

Humppila, a town of Sweden, in the province of Tavastland. 30 m. W. Tavasthus.

Humprechtshausen, a town of the dutchy of Wurzburg. 6 miles E. Lauringen.

Hun, a town of Africa, in Fezzan. 20 m. N. Mourzouk.

Hunary, two small islands near the west coast of Hindoostan. 85 miles S. Bombay. *Long.* 72. 38. E. *Lat.* 18. 47. N.

Hunberg, a town of Denmark, in North-Jutland. 8 miles SW. Aalborg.

Hunderbuhl, a town of Transylvania. 12 miles S. Schesburg.

Hundersfield, a township of England, in the county of Lancaster, composed of the district of Wardleworth, Weardale, Blatchinworth, and Tormorden. In 1801, it contained 10,671 inhabitants, of whom 3825 were employed in trade and manufactures. 18 m. N. Manchester, 200 NNW. London.

Hunderfruck, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Hildesheim, situated between the Weser and the Leine, near Eimbeck.

Hundred Creek, a river of Virginia, which runs into James river, *Long.* 77. 16. W. *Lat.* 37. 10. N.

Hundsfield, see *Friederichsfeld*.

Hundsbain, a town of Austria. 2 miles S. Hainburg.

Hundshubel, a town of Saxony, in the territory of Erzgebirg. 23 miles SSW. Chemnitz, 12 SSE. Zwickau.

Hundsmarck, a town of the dutchy of Stiria, on the Muehr. In 1779, the town was taken by the French, after a battle in which the Austrians were defeated. 14 m. WSW. Judenburg, 18 ENE. Mulrau.

Hundfruck, or *Hunds-Ruck*, a district of Germany, situated between the Rhine, the Moselle, and the Nahe, belonging partly to the Elector of Treves, the Elector Palatine, and the Prince of Hesse; now a part of France.

Hune, La, a bay on the south coast of Newfoundland. 90 miles E. Cape Ray.

Hunefeld, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Fulda. 8 miles NNE. Fulda, 26 SW. Eisenach.

Hunerwasser, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslau. 10 m. N. Jung Buntzel.

Hungary, a country and kingdom of Europe, bounded on the north by Poland, from which it is separated by the Carpathian mountains, on the east by Transylvania and Walachia, on the south by Slavonia, from which it is separated by the Drave, and Ser-

via, and on the west by Moravia, Austria, and Stiria. In a more extensive sense, Slavonia, Dalmatia, Bosnia, Servia, Transylvania, Moldavia, and Walachia, are comprehended under the general name of Hungary. It appears that the ancient inhabitants of the western parts of Hungary were Pannonians; of the northern, Jazygians. The Romans reduced Pannonia, and kept it almost 400 years, till in the 4th century the Vandals drove them out of it, and held it forty years; but in the year 395, when they advanced towards Gaul, the Goths took possession of their settlements; but these were also in their turn obliged to resign their new possessions to the Huns, who had likewise in their turn driven them from their ancient habitation. In the beginning of the 5th century, when headed by Attila, not to mention the more extensive progress of their arms, they subdued all Pannonia, the two Thracias, part of Nisus, and the country of the Metanastic Jazygians. After the death of Attila, the Gepedes, and the Goths, with the assistance of the Romans, among other advantages, wrested Dacia and Pannonia out of the hands of the Huns. In the year 888, the Huns, under the name of Hungarians, made another irruption into Pannonia, as auxiliaries to Arnulph emperor of the West, and Leo emperor of the East, against the Bulgarians and Slavonians, whom they reduced. They had seven commanders; and Germany and Italy afterwards felt the terrible effects of their ferocity. By degrees their manners took a more civilized turn, and especially when, in the latter part of the 10th century, their prince Geyla embraced the Christian religion. His son Steven, in 997, became the first native king of Hungary, completed the establishment of the Christian religion, erected the bishoprics, abbeys, and churches, annexed Transylvania as a province to Hungary, and at his death was canonized. After him followed a succession of twenty kings, natives of the country, of whom the second, by name Peter, put himself and kingdom under the protection of the emperor Henry III. The eighth, Ladislaus the Pious, enlarged his dominions with Slavonia, Croatia, and Dalmatia, and was greatly esteemed by his people. The tenth, named Stephen III. by his marriage with a Polish princess, added the district of Zip. The twelfth, Geyla II. in the year 1154, invited the Saxons into Transylvania. The seventeenth, Andrew II. conferred great privileges on the nobility, and even empowered them to oppose the king, if he should attempt any thing against the laws of the kingdom: and this was not repealed till the year 1688. The nineteenth, Stephen, compelled the Bulgarians to pay him tribute; and the last, Andrew III. died

in the year 1301. On this followed a succession of twelve foreign kings, of whom Louis I. in the year 1356, reunited to the kingdom the whole province of Dalmatia, which had been often attacked by the Venetians. In 1390, Sigismund rendered Wallachia and Moldavia tributary to him. Matthias conquered Silesia and Moravia from the Bohemians. Under Uladislaus II. the *jus consuetudinarium*, called *tripartitum*, took place; and Louis II. the last of these kings, in 1526, fell in an unsuccessful battle against the Turks, near Mohacs. The kingdom devolved next to the house of Austria, in which it continues to this day. In 1722, in the diet held at Presburg, the hereditary succession in Hungary was secured to the house of Austria, that in case of failure of male heirs, females should be capable of holding the crown. The country towards the north is mountainous and barren; the air is cold, but healthy. Near the Danube the soil is level and sandy, the climate temperate, and the air is moist. Farther to the south are extensive plains, exceedingly fertile; the climate is hot, and the air from the marshes rendered it moist and unwholesome. Hot days, with cold nights and intemperance, occasion diseases, particularly what is emphatically called the Hungarian fever; and the plague is frequently brought from Turkey. Nevertheless, the country is altogether such as to have given rise to a proverb, which imports that life can only be enjoyed in Hungary; this proverb is exaggerated, but not altogether without foundation. The level country produces abundantly corn of every kind, excellent fruit, wines celebrated for their strength and goodness, legumes, hemp, asparagus, melons, saffron, and tobacco, &c. The forests are beautiful, and the meadows feed numerous herds of cattle, of which the inhabitants yearly export more than 100,000 head. Horses, buffaloes, asses, mules, sheep, goats, and swine are bred, not only sufficient to supply the wants of the inhabitants, but form objects of commerce. Chamais and deer are found in the forests and mountains, and in some places bears. The rivers and ponds are well supplied with fish, and the woods with game. The sides of the mountains produce excellent wine, and within them are found gold, silver, iron, lead, quicksilver, antimony, opiment, sulphur, vitriol, marcasite, salt, salt-petre, loadstone, different kinds of marble, alabaster, precious stones, but inferior to those of the east, a metal hardly known elsewhere, called by the Hungarians *zinnopel*, &c. There are many mineral springs both warm and cold. The principal mountains are the Carpathian or Crapack. The chief rivers are the Danube, Waag, Gran, Theisse, Temes, Drave, Raab,

and Leitha. This kingdom, long wasted by war, is beginning to be populous; it has few large towns, all are ill built, and filled with ruins. The inhabitants are of various origin, Jazigians, Bohemians, Croats, Rascians, Russians, Walachians, Vandals, Greeks, Jews, but the number of these is diminished, and Turks, which are principally a people wandering about as smiths or musicians. Hungarians and Slavonians are considered as the only native inhabitants. The nobility are numerous, well informed, and warlike. Their lands owe their sovereigns no service. The peasant possesses nothing, he can be nothing but a farmer, and the proprietor can dismiss him at his pleasure; without being a slave, as in Poland, he is not better off. Anciently the peasants might change their masters; they cannot do so now: they had at one time particular tribunals, to which they might have recourse; but this privilege is no longer allowed. The doctrine of the reformation was at first preached with success; but in 1681, the Protestants were interdicted from having more than two churches in a county, some of which include a hundred towns, and yet their number is greatly superior to the Roman Catholics. Hungary is governed by the king and states. The states of Hungary are divided into four classes, to the first belong the prelates, as the archbishops, bishops, abbots, and provosts; to the second class belong the great barons, waywodes, bans, or viceroys; to the third class belong the gentry; and to the fourth, the royal free cities. Dr. Townson, who travelled in Hungary so late as 1793, says, "On what principles the population of Hungary was formerly calculated, I know not; but on the conscription under Joseph II. in 1785, the common estimates were found to be much too low. Windisch, an Hungarian, in his Geography of Hungary, published in 1780, says, the population, according to a new accurate examination, is 3,170,000, excluding Transylvania, Slavonia, and Dalmatia. And the celebrated Busching says, the population of Hungary in 1776, was 3,170,000; and of Transylvania, Slavonia, and Croatia, 2,000,000; this gives only 5,170,000. Mr. Zimmermann in 1787, in his Present State of Europe, probably follows the same calculations as Mr. Windisch, as he states Hungary alone at 3,170,000, and Illyria at 620,000, which is 3,790,000; and with Transylvania, which he estimates at 1,250,000 only, 5,040,000. In a geographical work, and the most common one in our island, printed in 1792, it is said, "both Hungarys at present, exclusive of Transylvania and Croatia, are thought to contain about two millions and a half of inhabitants." But the committee appointed by the Diet of 1791, to enquire into things of

this nature, some of whose notes I have had in my hands, estimate the population of Hungary in its greatest extent, but always excluding Transylvania, at about eight millions, which they add is 1777 souls per German square mile: no doubt this estimate is founded on the conscription of 1785. The only detailed accounts yet made public, founded upon the same data, as far as my knowledge extends, are in Mr. Stöcker's *Staats Anzeigen*; and in No. 61 of this work there is a table, which gives a population in round numbers of seven millions and a half. But another table of the same work makes it only 7,008,574, though supposed to be taken from the same source, reckoning 99 cities, 548 market towns, (*Mark-flecken*;) 10,776 villages, 1,200 *prædia*, 1,053,353 houses, 1,314,362 families, (viz. 1,299,141 Christian, 15,221 Jewish;) 7,008,574 total population; of which there are 6,933,485 Christians, 75,089 Jews. Mr. De Luca mentions a third table, which he says was laid before the Emperor Joseph II. on the termination of the conscription in 1786, by the Hungarian chancery, which gives the population at 7,001,153. Mr. De Luca then makes the observation, that conscription tables generally fall short of the real population, rather than exceed; and concludes by saying, that we may fix, notwithstanding the differences of the tables, the population of Hungary, including the military borders, and Transylvania, at about nine millions. From which if we deduct one million and a half, his estimate for the population of Transylvania, seven millions and a half will remain as his estimate of the population of Hungary; giving 6,974,000 to Hungary in the most limited sense of the word, and 2,500 inhabitants for each German square mile; 259,000 to Slavonia, with 700 per square mile; and 267,000 to Croatia, with 500 per square mile. Seven or eight millions of men, on a fertile soil, ought to make a respectable figure on the theatre of continental politics; and Hungary has had its day, when the most powerful princes of Europe sought its alliance. In the fourteenth century, under Lewis the Great of Hungary, a greater man than Lewis the Great of France, its dominions extended from the Baltic to the coast of the Black Sea, and from thence to the Adriatic; and Matthew I. (Corvinus) made it no less respected in the succeeding century, not only in arms but in arts. Literary men and the most skilful artists he called to him out of Italy; and he employed 300 transcribers in different countries, but particularly in Italy, to copy valuable manuscripts for his library. Hungary was then the residence of its sovereign, and Vienna was in his possession. What resources the Austrian monarch derives from this king-

dom I do not exactly know; but certainly not what he might, were there a greater cordiality between him and his people. The nation will not, and by its laws cannot, grant any kind of supplies, except in public diet; and the sovereign unwillingly assembles the states. Since I left Hungary I have been informed that two Hungarian noblemen have been degraded, and declared infamous, for making some kind of subscription for the emperor their sovereign for carrying on the present war, which is forbidden in their code of laws. At the last diet, in 1792, they gave him a *dougratuit* of four millions of guildens (400,000 pounds sterling) 1000 horses, and 5000 recruits, for carrying on the present war. Windisch, the Hungarian geographer, gave the royal revenue in 1780, at near 19,000,000 of guildens, which is about 1,900,000l. sterling; namely, from the contribution, 3,900,000; from the mines and other royalties, 15,000,000; in all 18,900,000. And De Luca, in his Statistical Tables published in 1793, puts down 18,000,000 for Hungary in the most limited sense of the word, 1,000,000 for Slavonia, quoting Taube as his authority, and 200,000 for Croatia; for Hungary therefore, in the extended sense of the word, 19,200,000. According to these estimates, the revenue from this kingdom is about one-fifth of the whole Austrian revenue, while its population is nearly one-third. The ruling principle of the court of Vienna, it is true, is to consider this country as its magazine of raw materials, and as a consumer of its manufactures. Against this principle great complaints are made; but as it has no manufactures but of the coarsest kind, which are for home consumption, it is only felt as an evil preventing the rise of manufactures. But the clogs that are put on the exportation of its natural produce, in which the riches of the kingdom and the revenues of its opulent landholders consist, is an evil continually galling individuals. Wherever I went I was led into cellars full of wine, and into granaries full of corn, and I was shewn pastures full of cattle. If I felicitated the owners upon their rich stores, and of articles never out of fashion, I heard one complaint—the want of a market, the want of buyers. Some of its natural productions are rivals to the natural produce of other parts of the Austrian dominions, as its wines. The exportation therefore of this article is checked by imposts and custom-house formalities and expences. The local situation of Hungary is unfavourable: it is chiefly surrounded with countries which stand in no need of its produce. It has fine rivers, but these run in a different direction from the course of its commerce, the Austrian provinces, which are the markets for four-fifths of its exporta-

tion; whilst they run toward Turkey. And land-carriage is rendered very expensive by the badness of the roads, and territorial tolls; a thing severely felt upon raw produce. The annual exports are above 1,600,000*l.* sterling; and its imports 1,100,000*l.* which gives a balance in favour of Hungary of half a million sterling. The standing military force amounts to 87,400 men. Presburg is the capital.

Hungen, a town of Germany, in the county of Solms-Braunfels. 19 miles ESE. Braunfels, 14 SE. Wetzlar.

Hungerford, a town of England, in the county of Berks, on the river Kennet, which separates it from Wiltshire, with a weekly market on Wednesday, and 1034 inhabitants. 9 miles W. Newbury, 65 W. London. *Long.* 1: 26. W. *Lat.* 51. 25. N.

Hungry Point, a cape on the east coast of the island of St. Vincent. *Long.* 61. 11. W. *Lat.* 13. 28. N.

Hungtong, a town of Meckley. 35 miles SE. Munnpour.

Huningue, or *Huningen*, or *Bourg Libre*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, situated on the Rhine. The town is small, but handsome, and regularly fortified by M. Vauban. In the latter end of November 1796, the Austrians made an attempt upon this town, but were repulsed with the loss of 1800 men. 2 miles N. Bale, 14 E. Altkirch.

Hunmanby, a town of England, in the county of York, situated about two miles from the sea, with 757 inhabitants. 11 m. S. Scarborough, 209 N. London. *Long.* 0. 10. W. *Lat.* 54. 13. N.

Hunmutnagar, a town of Bengal. 25 miles NNE. Purneah.

Hunnaryd, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland. 18 miles SW. Jonkioping.

Hunne, a river of Germany, which runs into the Lenne, 2 miles above Bilstein.

Hunneine, a town of Algiers, near the coast. 10 miles NNW. Tackumbreet.

Hunnuar, a town of Hindoostan, in Myfore. 13 miles ENE. Cheneroypatan.

Hunolfstein, a town of France, in the department of the Sarre. 5 m. S. Berncastel, 18 E. Treves.

Huntaw, a town of Prussia, in the province of Natangen. 3 miles S. Brandenburg.

Hunte, a river of Germany, which rises in the Dummer See, in the lordship of Diepholz, passes by Wildenhausen, Oldenburg, &c. and runs into the Weser about 20 miles NE. Oldenburg.

Hunteburg, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Osnabruck, on the Hunte. 18 miles NE. Vorden.

Hunterden, a county of the state of New Jersey.

Hunter's Bay, or *Rigg Bay*, a bay of Scotland, on the east coast of the county of Wigton.

Hunter's Town, a town of Pennsylvania. 22 miles WSW. New-York.

Huntsfleet, a townships of Yorkshire, in the liberty of Leeds, with 5709 inhabitants, including 2310 employed in trade and manufactures.

Huntin, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Meuse. 7 miles ESE. Maestricht.

Hunting Creek, a river of Virginia, which runs into the Cheapeake, *Long.* 75. 45. W. *Lat.* 37. 50. N.

Hunting Creek, a river of Virginia, which runs into the Potomack, *Long.* 77. 13. W. *Lat.* 38. 52. N.

Hunting Islands, a cluster of small islands in the Atlantic Ocean, near Port Royal, in the state of South-Carolina. *Long.* 80. 35. W. *Lat.* 32. 24. N.

Hunting Sound, a narrow channel on the coast of North-Carolina, between Core Bank and the continent.

Huntingdon, a town of England, and capital of the county to which it gives name, situated on a rising ground, near the river Ouse, said formerly to have had fifteen churches, all of which were destroyed in Speed's time except three. In the reign of William the Conqueror it was divided into four wards, and contained 256 burgessees. Near the town was a castle built by William the Conqueror, and considerably enlarged and strengthened by David I. king of Scotland, who was created earl of Huntingdon by Henry I. on account of his marrying the widow of the former earl. There are at present two churches, with 2035 inhabitants, including 879 employed in trade and manufactures. Huntingdon was first incorporated by king John, but the magistrates, which consist of a mayor, aldermen, recorder, &c. act under the charter of Charles I. It sends two members to parliament; and the assizes for the county are held here. The market is on Saturdays. In 1175, the castle was taken by Henry II.; in 1647, General Fairfax made himself master of it. Oliver Cromwell was a native of this place. 15 miles NW. Cambridge, 52 N. London. *Long.* 0. 11. W. *Lat.* 52. 17. N.

Huntingdon, a town of Pennsylvania, on the Juniata. 132 miles W. Philadelphia. *Long.* 78. 2. W. *Lat.* 40. 26. N.

Huntingdon, a small island near the east of Labrador. *Long.* 57. 15 W. *Lat.* 54. N.

Huntingdon, a town of New-York, situated in a bay in Long Island Sound. *Long.* 73. 25. W. *Lat.* 40. 52. N.

Huntingdonshire, a county of England, bounded on the north by Northamptonshire; on the east by Cambridgeshire, on the south

by Cambridgeshire and Bedfordshire, and on the west by Northamptonshire; the form is an irregular square, about 22 miles from north to south, and 18 from east to west. It is divided into four hundreds, which contain five market towns, and 79 parishes. In 1801, the population was 37,568, of whom 4484 were employed in trade and manufactures, and 9536 in agriculture. Great part of the east and north-east parts of the county consists of moors and fens. Along the river Ouse are some rich meadows, besides which there is a great quantity of arable land, producing excellent corn. The air is generally reckoned good, except in the fens. The towns are Huntingdon, Ramsay, St. Ives, Kimbolton, and St. Neot's. Four members are returned to parliament; for the town and county two each. The principal rivers are the Ouse and the Nen.

Huntly, a town of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen, on the borders of Banffshire, with a castle belonging to the Duke of Gordon, who is likewise Marquis of Huntly. 28 miles NW. Aberdeen, 15 SSW. Banff.

Huntporp, a town of Germany, in the county of Oldenburg. 9 m. NE. Oldenburg.

Hunt's Bay, a bay on the south coast of Jamaica. *Long.* 76. 49. W. *Lat.* 17. 52. N.

Hunyad, a town of Transylvania, on a small river, which runs into the Maros, 54 m. ENE. Temesvar, 44 SW. Hermenstadt. *Long.* 22. 44. E. *Lat.* 45. 51. N.

Hupposah, a town of Bengal. 47 miles NW. Ramgur.

Hurchundy, a town of Bengal. 10 miles S. Chimary.

Hurchunchuck, a town of Bengal. 25 miles ESE. Boglipour.

Hurchurnpour, a town of Bengal. 17 miles N. Rajemal.

Hurcos, or *Urcos*, a town of Peru, in the diocese of Cusco. 21 miles S. Cusco.

Hurdah, a town of Hindoostan, in the Candesh country. 12 miles SSE. Hindia, 68 SE. Indore. *Long.* 71. 18. E. *Lat.* 22. 23. N.

Hurdwar, a town of Hindoostan, in the northern part of the country of Delhi, on the Himmaleh, near the west coast of the Ganges, on the borders of Tibet. 86 miles N. Delhi. *Long.* 78. 23. E. *Lat.* 29. 55. N.

Hureepour, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore. 95 miles ENE. Lahore. *Long.* 75. 42. E. *Lat.* 32. 5. N.

Hurfwa, a town of Sweden, in the province of Skone. 10 miles NE. Lund.

Huriel, a town of France, in the department of the Allier. 6 miles NW. Montluçon.

Hurkutta, a town of Bengal. 40 miles SSE. Curruckdeah.

Hurley, a town of the state of New-York. 5 miles S. Kingston.

Huron, a river of America, which runs

into Lake Erie, *Long.* 82. 16. W. *Lat.* 41. 45. N.

Huron, a river of North-America, which forms a communication between Lake Huron and Lake St. Clair.

Huron, a lake of North-America, about 1000 miles in circumference, containing many islands and bays. It abounds in fish, which are similar to those in Lake Superior. Some of the land on its banks is very fertile, and proper for cultivation; but in other places barren and sandy. The promontory which divides the lake from Lake Michigan is composed of a vast plain, upwards of 100 miles in length, but varying in its breadth, which is from 10 to 15. This tract is divided almost equally between the Ottawaw and Chipéway Indians. At the north-east corner the lake communicates with Lake Michigan, by the straits of Michilimackinac. A great number of the Chipéway Indians live scattered round this lake, particularly near Saganaum Bay. On its banks are found amazing quantities of sand cherries; and in the adjacent countries nearly the same fruits as about the other lakes. *Long.* 80. 10. to 84. 30. W. *Lat.* 43. 20. to 46. 10. N.

Hurung, a town of Bengal. 35 miles SSE. Islamabad.

Hurriapour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 13 miles N. Durbungah.

Hurpeya, a town of Hindoostan, in Moul-tan. 6 miles NW. Shawanaz.

Hurpois, a small island on the east side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 21. 34. E. *Lat.* 63. 18. N.

Hurrai, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude, on the left bank of the Ganges. 12 miles S. Corah.

Hurryal, a town of Bengal. 20 miles SE. Nattore, 70 NW. Dacca. *Long.* 89. 28. E. *Lat.* 24. 18. N.

Hurry Durp Gaut, a mountainous pass from Myfore into Baramaul. 5 miles SE. Ryacotta,

Hurrypour, a town of Hindoostan, in Sannore. 17 miles S. Ranny Bednore.

Hurfaloo, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Nagore. 12 miles W. Catchwana.

Hurfl Castle, a fortress of England, built on a neck of land on the south coast of the county of Hants, in the narrowest part of the Channel between the Isle of Wight and the continent, always supplied with a garrison of men. It is under a governor appointed by the crown, with a salary of 1821. 10s. per annum. This was the last prison in which that unfortunate prince Charles I. was confined; he continued here for three weeks, when he was removed to London for trial. 2 miles W. Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight. *Long.* 1. 33. W. *Lat.* 50. 42. N.

Hus, or *Hussu*, a town of European Tur-

key, in the province of Moldavia, the see of a Greek bishop, situated on the Pruth. Here Peter the Great made peace with the Turks. 70 miles SW. Bender, 87 NNW. Minail. *Long.* 28. 34. E. *Lat.* 46. 35. N.

Hufacker, one of the small Shetland Islands, between Mainland and Yell. *Long.* 1. 35. W. *Lat.* 60. 48. N.

Husby, a town of Sweden, in Dalecarlia. 9 miles N. Hiedemora.

Husby-fiel, a town of Sweden, in East-Gothland. 4 miles NW. Linköping.

Hufedonck, a town of France, in the department of the Scheld. 5 miles SE. Ghent.

Husenetz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachatitz. 4 miles NW. Prachatitz.

Hufet, a town of Hungary. 24 miles E. Munkacz.

Huseianabad, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Sivas. 42 miles SW. Amasieh.

Hussingunge, a town of Hindoostan, in Rohilcund, on the Ganges. 26 miles WSW. Budayoon.

Hussen, or *Huyssen*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Meuse. 4 miles S. Stockem.

Hussenetz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachatitz. 4 miles N. Prachatitz.

Husser, a town of Arabia, in Yemen. 7 miles S. Sana.

Husseinabad, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 8 miles SSE. Rotasgur.

Hussingabad, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Hindia, on the left bank of the Nurbuddah. 120 miles NE. Burhanpour, 120 ESE. Ougein. *Long.* 77. 54. E. *Lat.* 22. 42. N.

Husseinabad, a town of Bengal. 15 miles W. Dacca.

Hussein-Abdal, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore. 130 miles NW. Lahore. *Long.* 71. 45. E. *Lat.* 33. N.

Huslopetz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau. 8 miles SW. New Titschein.

Husum, a seaport town of Denmark, on the west coast of the dutchy of Sleswick, constituted a city in the year 1608; formerly famous for exporting great quantities of malt. At one time about 40 large vessels belonged to this port; and the oyster trade was almost entirely in the hands of the inhabitants, but it is now greatly declined. The principal trade at present consists in beer, cattle, and horses. 18 miles W. Sleswick. *Long.* 9. 6. E. *Lat.* 54. 32. N.

Husum, see *Reshd*.

Huswa, a town of Hindoostan. 20 miles NW. Allahabad.

Huta, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek. 40 m. ENE. Novogrodek.

Huthersfield, see *Huddersfield*.

Hutka, a town of Hungary. 12 miles SSE. Caschau.

Hutow, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzesc. 28 miles WSW. Pinsk.

Hutschdorf, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 6 m. E. Culmbach.

Hutsebnitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz. 3 miles E. Leitmeritz.

Huttany, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Vissiapour. 30 miles SSW. Vissiapour. *Long.* 75. 6. E. *Lat.* 17. 5. N.

Huttaup, a town of Bengal. 6 miles S. Toree.

Huttenheim, a town of Germany, in the lordship of Seinsheim. 1 mile NE. Markt-Seinsheim.

Hutton, a town of Scotland, in the county of Berwick. 5 miles W. Berwick.

Huttweil, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne, on the frontiers of Lucerne. It was taken in the year 1340, and burned by the troops of Berne. 22 miles NW. Lucerne, 16 NE. Berne.

Huttybarry, a town of Bengal. 45 miles SE. Nattore.

Huy, a town of France, in the department of the Ourthe, situated on the Meuse, which divides it into two parts, the one belonging to the county of Hasbaie, the other to Condroz, of which last Huy was the capital. Charles de Heraugieres, governor of Breda, seized the city and castle by surprise, in the month of February 1595. The states being deaf to all remonstrances, the Bishop of Liege applied to the Spaniards for assistance, who compelled the governor to restore it. Louis XIV. king of France, invested it the 1st of March, 1675, and compelled it to surrender, after a short siege of six days; but it was given back to the bishop by the treaty of Nimwegen, in 1678. It suffered more in 1673, when the French took and burned the whole town, because the citizens had taken up arms to assist the garrison, which was very weak; they also broke down a bridge of freestone, which had been built over the Meuse in the year 1294. The Spaniards retook it in the year 1694, and restored it to the bishop at the peace of Ryswick. In the year 1701, Huy was seized by the French; the allies, under the command of Baron de Troignée, besieged it the 15th of August 1703, and on the 25th it surrendered, with all its forts, and the garrison became prisoners of war. The 28th of May 1705, the Comte de Gafsé, with a detachment of the French army, attacked it, and on the 10th of June the garrison surrendered prisoners of war. Again, at a little time after that, the allies, being reinforced by the army of the Duke of Marlborough, from the Moselle, became masters of it, the garrison in like manner being made prisoners of war. The Dutch kept possession of it till the year 1718, when they destroyed the fortifications, and surrendered it to the bishop.

In the year 1714, a new bridge was built in a superior manner. 12 miles SSW. Liege. *Long.* 5. 15. E. *Lat.* 50. 31. N.

Huy, a river of France, which runs into the Meuse at Huy.

Huyngen, or *Huynen*, a town of France, in the department of the Rhine and Moselle. 10 miles SE. Munster Eyffel, 25 S. Cologne.

Huysduynen, a town of Holland, near the sea. In August 1799, it was taken by the British. 2 miles S. Helder.

Huzanka, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek. 36 miles SE. Novogrodek.

Hwarf, a town of Sweden, in West Gothland. 63 miles E. Uddevalla.

Hwe, a river of Denmark, in the dutchy of Sleswick, which runs into the North Sea, 12 miles NW. Sleswick.

Hwen, or *Hven*, or *Ween*, a fertile island of Sweden, to which country it was granted by the treaty of Roschild, in the year 1658; situated in the Sound. It is about 8160 paces in circumference, and at a distance has the appearance of a high mountain. This island was granted by Frederick II. king of Denmark, to Tycho Brahe, the celebrated astronomer, with a castle, called *Uranienburg*, erected for the purpose of making observations, in which he resided upwards of 20 years. The whole island contains but one parish, or village, with about 50 houses. 15 miles N. Copenhagen. *Long.* 12. 42. E. *Lat.* 55. 54. N.

Huittis, a town of Sweden, in the government of Abo. 15 miles N. Biorneborg.

Hyalinge, a town of Sweden, in the province of Bleckinge. 20 m. SSE. Konseck.

Hyaron, a small island in the Grecian Archipelago, near the coast of the Morea, between the gulf of Napoli and the gulf of Engia.

Hyat, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Sollapour. 12 miles ENE. Sollapour.

Hyatnagar, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda. 10 miles SE. Hydrabad.

Hyatpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 18 miles NW. Mauldah.

Hydergunge, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 21 miles WNW. Fyzabad.

Hydernagar, see *Bednore*.

Hydergur, a town of Hindoostan, in Bednore. 9 miles SW. Bednore.

Hydershi, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda. 18 miles NW. Combaenet.

Hydergunge, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 55 miles E. Bahraitch.

Hyde, a county of North-Carolina.

Hydra, a small island in the Grecian Archipelago, about ten miles long, and two broad. *Long.* 23. 30. E. *Lat.* 37. 20. N.

Hydras, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, on the frontiers of Algiers. It is situated in a narrow valley, with a rivulet

running by it, and appears to be one of the most considerable places of this country for extent of ruins; for we have here the walls of several houses, the pavement of a whole street entire, with a variety likewise of altars and mausolea: a great number of the latter are very well preserved; some of them lie open to the air, and are built in a round hexagonal or octagonal figure, supported by four, six, or eight columns, whilst others are square, compact, and covered buildings with niches in one or other of the façades, or else with wide open places, like so many balconies upon their tops. But the inscriptions, which belonged as well to these, as to a number of other antiquities, are either defaced by time, or the malice of the Arabs. 40 miles SW. Keffi, 90 ESE. Constantinople.

Hydrabad, or *Bagnagar*, a city of Hindoostan, capital of a province to which it gives name, and now called Golconda, and at this time the capital of the Deccan; situated in a plain. It was formerly only a palace of pleasure, and celebrated for the beauty of its gardens and delicacy of its situation, till the 16th century, when the then king was induced to build a city, by the persuasion of one of his wives, after whom he called it Bag-nagar, or the Gardens of Nagar. It is very large, surrounded with walls, and defended with towers, and is supposed to contain upwards of 100,000 inhabitants. The suburbs, which are very large, are inhabited by merchants and tradesmen. 690 miles S. Dehli, 270 NNW. Madras. *Long.* 78. 52. E. *Lat.* 17. 17. N.

Hydrabad, a fortress of Hindoostan, in the province of Nusserpour, on the east side of the Indus, and the usual residence of the Prince of Sindi. 5 miles E. Nusserpour.

Hydrabad, a province of Hindoostan, now called *Golconda*, see *Golconda*.

Hydria, a river of Germany, which rises near Gewelb, passes by the town of Hydria, and runs into the Lisonzo in the dutchy of Carniola.

Hydria, or *Idria*, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Carniola. This town was taken by the French in 1797. 9 miles SSW. Crainburg, 154 SSW. Vienna. *Long.* 14. E. *Lat.* 46. 14. N.

Hyeres, see *Hieres*.

Hyjamanny, an arm of the river Indus.

Hyllkrog, a very narrow island, about three miles long, in the Baltic, near the south coast of Laland. *Long.* 11. 32. E. *Lat.* 54. 36. N.

Hynneri, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland. 45 miles WSW. Wexio.

Hys, a town of the Arabian Irak, on the Euphrates. 120 miles S. Bagdad.

Hyrynsalmi, a town of Sweden, in the government of Ulea. 34 miles NE. Ulea.

Hythe, see *Hithe*.

I.

J A C

*J*A, a town of Sweden, in East Bothnia, at the mouth of the river Jafari. 12 miles N. Ulea.

Jalons, a town of France, in the department of the Marne. 9 miles W. Châlons sur Marne.

Jaatsurô, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 65 miles NW. Jedo.

Jab, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Woolly, on the Gambia.

Jaba, a town of Africa, in Bambarra, on the Niger. *Long.* 4. 45. W. *Lat.* 13. 15. N.

Jabaraba, a town of Brasil, in the government of Minas Geracs. 32 miles S. Villa Rica.

Jabaz, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia. 20 miles NW. Angura.

Jabbee, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Bambarra, on the Niger. 55 miles SW. Sego.

Jabnuak, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Banfwaleh. 25 miles SSE. Tandra.

Jablonsko, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw. 64 miles NW. Braclaw.

Jablunkau, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Teschen, on the river Elsa; with a fort not far from it, called Jablunka Schanz, to guard the pass into Hungary. 11 miles SSE. Teschen, 17 ESE. Friedek. *Long.* 18. 48. E. *Lat.* 49. 32. N.

Jabi, or *Jabbab*, a district or country of Africa, on the Gold Coast, situated to the east of Anta. The soil is rich and fertile: the gold obtained there is adulterated.

Jablpour Gurrah, a town of Hindoostan, in Gurry Mundella. 28 miles ENE. Gurrah.

Jabou, a country of Africa, west of Benin.

Jabrin, a district of Arabia, abounding in salt, to the south-west of Hadsjar.

Jaca, a city of Spain, in Aragon, situated at the foot of the Pyrenées, on the river Aragon, with a citadel built in the year 1592: the see of a bishop, suffragan of Saragossa. The town is very ancient, and preserves its original name. It was at one time the capital of Aragon, and at present is so of a district which includes near 200 towns and villages. This town was taken from the

J A C

Moors in 733, by Aznar son of Eudo king of France, who founded the kingdom of Aragon. 45 m. N. Saragossa, 35 E. Sanguesa. *Long.* 0. 41. W. *Lat.* 42. 29. N.

Jacaray, a town of Brazil, in the government of St. Paul. 50 miles NE. St. Paul.

Jacatra, a country of the Island of Java, of which Batavia is the capital, formerly a kingdom governed by its own sovereigns; but the last of these being subdued by the Dutch East-India Company's troops in the year 1619, they have ever since been possessed of it by right of conquest as sovereigns. It is under the immediate jurisdiction of the Governor-General and Council of India, and all the Javanese at Jacatra are born the Company's subjects. Before this revolution Jacatra was the capital; but since that time Batavia, built near it, is the seat of government. The country of Jacatra comprises 30 districts, containing together 33,914 tjatzars or families, or 203,484 inhabitants; of which the district of Batavia alone contains 19,469 families, or 116,814 inhabitants; this shews that the other districts are proportionally much less populous, whereby a great extent of excellent land remains uncultivated and neglected; and even what is tilled is owing to the industry and perseverance of the Chinese who are settled here. Jacatra is watered and fertilized by several rivers, most of which, however, are little better than small rivulets, in the good or dry season. The productions of Jacatra are principally coffee, sugar, and rice; likewise indigo, cotton-yarn, turmeric, and cadjang or lentiles, from which last oil is pressed. In 1778, were sold in Holland the following articles, being productions of the colony of Jacatra; 2,000,000 lbs. of sugar, at four stivers; 2,000,000 lbs. of coffee, at eleven ditto; 500,000 lbs. of pepper, at seventeen ditto; 100 leaguers of arrack, 10,000 lbs. of candied ginger, cotton-yarn to the amount of 20,000 florins, and indigo to the amount of 1000 florins. This may be taken as the annual quantity of what Jacatra is able to furnish for Europe, and the gain upon the

articles is considerable, as none of them cost much; the pepper and coffee scarcely two and a half, and the sugar one and a half stivers per pound. Of sugar, the Company further dispose every year of full 4,000,000 of pounds weight, in Japan, Surat, the Malabar, and other establishments, upon which they likewise make considerable profits; and about the same quantity, 4,000,000 lbs. is exported in private trade, together with immense quantities of arrack, rice, and other articles.

Jaci, or *Jaci di Aquila*, or *Jaci Reale*, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Demona, anciently called Acis, and known from the fable of Acis and Galatea. The town is built of lava. Near it runs the river Acis, whose water, anciently esteemed wholesome, is now said to be poisonous. The population is about 9000 souls. 12 miles NNE. Catania, 12 S. Taormina. *Long.* 15. 15. E. *Lat.* 37. 40. N.

Jacina, a river of Naples, which runs into the gulf of Squillace, *Long.* 17. E. *Lat.* 38. 57. N.

Jack's Mountains, mountains of Pennsylvania, south of Louistown.

Jackson's River, one of the springs which form James river.

Jackson's Borough, a town of South Carolina, formerly called *Ponpon*, on the Edisto. 22 miles W. Charlestown. *Long.* 80. 28. W. *Lat.* 32. 48. N.

Jacktal, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 12 miles NW. Ramgur.

Jacobsau, a town of Prussia, in Oberland. 20 miles SE. Marienwerder.

Jaco, a river of Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 17. 25. S.

Jacobskirch, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau. Near this place Duke Henry was defeated by the gentry of Glogau. 5 miles SW. Glogau.

Jacobsdorf, a town of Pomerania. 3 miles SE. Jacobshagen, 8 E. Zachan.

Jacobshagen, a town of Pomerania. 16 miles E. Stargard. *Long.* 15. 30. E. *Lat.* 53. 25. N.

Jacobslad, a seaport town of Sweden, in the government of Wasa, with a convenient port. *Long.* 22. 36. E. *Lat.* 36. 41. N.

Jacoe, a town on the west coast of the island of Borneo. *Long.* 109. 21. E. *Lat.* 0. 14. S.

Jacrah, a town of Bengal. 35 miles S. Burdwan.

Jastarpour, a town of Bengal. 5 miles NW. Nogong.

Jaculgyng, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 18 miles S. Oudighir.

Jacurfo, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 8 miles W. Squillace.

Jacusi, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 25 miles NE. Achila.

Jaczin, a town of Poland, in Galicia. 34 miles SW. Halicz.

Jaczinow, a town of the new kingdom of Galicia. 52 miles S. Halicz, 40 WSW. Kolonei.

Jadel, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir. 20 m. NW. Rabba.

Jadevar, a town of Hindoostan, in Vissiapour. 15 miles SE. Raibaug.

Jadgeren, or *Jagerom*, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorasan. 85 miles W. Neisabour. *Long.* 55. 42. E. *Lat.* 36. 23. N.

Jadjepour, a town of Bengal. 33 miles SSE. Moorshedabad.

Jadispour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 21 miles W. Arrah.

Jado, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 5 miles SE. Meaco.

Jadunatpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar, on the Soane. 20 miles WSW. Rotagur.

Jael, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Nagore. 16 miles NE. Nagore.

Jaegerspreis, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand. 22 miles NW. Copenhagen.

Jaen, a province of Spain, bounded on the north by La Mancha, on the east by the provinces of Murcia and Grenada, on the south by Grenada, and on the west by Cordova; about 60 miles from north to south, and nearly as much from east to west; almost wholly surrounded with mountains, which afford mines of lead, copper, and silver. It was a kingdom in the time of the Moors, till annexed to the crown of Castile: and the King of Spain takes the title of King of Jaen, although it is now included in the government of Andalusia. The little kingdom of Jaen, which now makes part of Andalusia, is in a manner surrounded by a chain of mountains, formed by the Sierra Morena, Segura, Quesada, and Torres, separating it from the kingdoms of Cordova, Toledo, Murcia, and Grenada, while the river Guadalquivir divides it from the kingdom of Seville. The face of the country is rugged and hilly, with no other vallies than such as have been formed by torrents of water, according to the greater or less resistance of the soil, or the hardness of the rocks; for the earth not being divided in strata, the heights crumble away in proportion to their moisture, and the tops of the hills, not being connected nor contiguous, have been decomposed at different of periods, from whence those singular gaps and passes have resulted which now form the roads in this petty kingdom; once the domain of a Moorish chieftain, and for a long course of years the theatre of chivalry, honour, and love. In the centre of this cragged kingdom, and about three quarters of a league from the village of Linares, there is a small plain, situated in the highest part of

the country, which affords an extensive prospect closed by barren hills and steep rocks, with a view of the city of Jaen the capital, as well as those of Andujar, Baeça, and Ubeda. At the end of this plain the hills are pierced like a sieve, with numberless shafts and excavations of mines, undoubtedly the work of the Moors, from whence probably they supplied the neighbouring states with silver, copper, and lead; some of which metals are always found here, and occasionally all of them together. There are two other modern mines, but one of them does not enter into the plains, and the other is so low, that it will be difficult to work for any time, as there is no issue for the water. The common or wild camomile, a plant generally scarce in the meridional provinces, is so common here, that the whole kingdom might be stocked with it; they have also plenty of game. This little kingdom is famous in the annals of Spain for that memorable victory at las Navas de Toledo in 1212, over the King of Morocco, by Alphodso IX. king of Castile, assisted by Peter II. king of Aragon, and Sancho VII. king of Navarre, in which an incredible number of Moors must have been destroyed. After the battle the king gave orders to his general, Don Diego Lopez de Haro, who commanded the van of the army, to dispose of the booty, as the Kings of Aragon and Navarre had consented to abide by his decision; upon which the gallant general, knowing the magnanimous disposition of his sovereign, decreed, that the Kings of Aragon and Navarre should have whatever was found within the chains and pallisades of the enemy's camp, the remainder of the spoil to the soldiers in general, and for the king his master, what he thought the most honourable of all, the glory and honour of the day. The principal towns are Jaen, Baeça, Ubeda, Caçorla, and Cassona.

Jaen, a city of Spain, and capital of the province of the same name, situated on a small river, which soon after runs into the Guadalquivir. It is surrounded with walls, and defended by some ramparts, towers, and a castle. It is tolerably large, and contains some beautiful churches and convents, and is well supplied with water by numerous fountains, one of which in particular issues out of a rock, in a stream sufficient to form a brook. This town was taken from the Moors, by Ferdinand III. king of Castile, in the year 1246, and the bishopric of Baeça removed to it two years after by Innocent IV. The country about is exceedingly fertile in corn, wine, and oil, with abundance of silk, and the most excellent fruits. 36 miles N. Grenada, 45 E. Cordova. *Long.* 3. 51. W. *Lat.* 37. 53. N.

Jaen, or *Bracamoros*, a government of

South-America, in the viceroyalty of New Grenada, conquered from the Indians in the year 1538. The climate is mild, and all the necessities of life are produced in abundance. The culture of tobacco forms the principal business of the inhabitants, the gold mines being abandoned. Rain is frequent. Jaen is the capital.

Jaen de Bracamoros, a city of South-America, in the audience of Quito, capital of a government of the same name in the viceroyalty of New Grenada, founded in the year 1549. It is the residence of a governor, and contains about 4000 inhabitants, among whom are but few Spaniards. 330 m. NNE. Lima. *Long.* 78. 30. W. *Lat.* 5. 26. S.

Jaersborg, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand. 5 miles NNW. Copenhagen.

Jafa, a lake of Persia, in the province of Segestan. 101 miles S. Kin.

Jafa, a country of Arabia, situated to the north of Aden, and west of Hadramaut: it is fertile, and abounds particularly in coffee. Jafa was formerly under the dominion of the Imaum; but in the end of the last century, the inhabitants revolted, and made themselves independent. They are governed at present by three sovereign princes, who have conquered also a part of the province of Hadramaut.

Jafutin Islands, a cluster of small islands in the Red Sea, near the coast of Egypt. *Long.* 33. 50. E. *Lat.* 27. 10. N.

Jafari, a town of Persia, in Chorasán. 75 miles NNW. Badkis.

Jaffa, a town of Palestine, situated near the coast of the Mediterranean, formerly a celebrated city, and called *Joppa*, frequently mentioned in the scriptures, being the port whence Jonah embarked on his mission to Nineveh, and the place where Peter raised Tabitha from the dead. In profane history it is said to be the place where Perseus delivered Andromeda. It is now inhabited by Turks or Arabs, with a mixture of Greeks, Maronites, and Armenians. This part of the coast in general is but little above the level of the sea; but the town is built on an eminence, in the form of a sugar-loaf, in height about 130 feet perpendicular. The houses distributed on the declivity appear rising above each other, like the steps of an amphitheatre. On the summit is a small citadel, which commands the town; the bottom of the hill is surrounded by a wall without a rampart, of twelve or fourteen feet high, and two or three in thickness. The battlements at the top are the only tokens by which it is distinguished from a common garden wall. This wall, which has no ditch, is environed by gardens, where lemons, oranges, and citrons, in this light soil, grow to a most prodigious size: upon the coast

are some houses of stone and magazines. The road is protected by a castle built on a rock; the harbour is destroyed, and the water so shallow that large vessels cannot come close enough to the land to unload. The Franks, Greeks, and Armenians, have each of them small houses for the reception of pilgrims of different nations. The principal commerce is in grain; particularly rice from Egypt. The money paid by the pilgrims, for permission to visit the Holy Land, is part of it sent to Mecca, and part to the kishlar-aga of Constantinople; but the customs belong to the pacha of Gaza, in whose jurisdiction it is situated. Jaffa was destroyed by Saladin in 1191, and afterwards fortified by the Christians. In the year 1799, it was taken by the French, with some difficulty and considerable bloodshed. According to Sir R. Wilson, the conquest was followed by the massacre of 3800 prisoners, four days after the surrender of the town; and by him we are also informed, that 580 French soldiers, sick in the hospital, were poisoned with opium by the command of the French general Buonaparte. The French held possession forty days only. 40 miles S. Acre, 40 N. Gaza. *Long.* 34. 53. E. *Lat.* 32. 2. N.

Jaffierabad, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Berar, and circar of Arungabad. 40 miles NNE. Aurungabad, 60 S. Burhanpour. *Long.* 76. 25. E. *Lat.* 20. 22. N.

Jaffierabad, a town of Bengal. 6 miles NW. Islamabad.

Jaffierabad, or *Jaffrabat*, a town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Guzerat. This, next to Diu, is a place of the most trade on the coast of Guzerat. The town is defended by a wall all round, but has not many guns mounted. Very large oysters are found in a river near this town. 35 m. ENE. Diu. *Long.* 70. 36. E. *Lat.* 20. 56. N.

Jaffierabad, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 7 miles SE. Hajypour.

Jaffiergunge, a town of Bengal, on the Ganges. 25 miles NW. Dacca. *Long.* 89. 53. E. *Lat.* 23. 53. N.

Jaffiergunge, a town of Bengal. 40 m. ESE. Dacca.

Jaffnapatani, a town of the island of Ceylon, situated on a peninsula, and surrounded with high walls, flanked with four bastions, a fort, and other outworks. It was anciently the capital of an independent kingdom, which was divided into four provinces: the soil is low, fertile, and planted with beautiful trees; and the country is so populous that they reckon 160 towns in a district of 36 miles in length, and 24 in breadth. The first European settlement was made by the Portuguese, who were driven out by the Dutch. This town and settlement were taken by the British, in the latter end of October 1795, under the command

of Admiral Rainier, and Colonel Stuart. *Long.* 80. 12. E. *Lat.* 9. 45. N.

Jaffso, a kingdom of Africa; bounded on the north by Sahara or the great desert, on the east by Ludamar, on the south by Kaston, on the west by Geduma. *Long.* 7. 40. to 9. W. *Lat.* 15, to 15. 40. N.

Jaffrygunge, a town of Bengal. 43 m. NE. Purneah.

Jaftrabad, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 20 miles ESE. Sava.

Jaga, a town of Africa, in the country of Casson, on the south side of Senegal. *Lat.* 14. N.

Jaga Calanda, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Matamba. 70 miles NW. Sta. Marin de Matamba.

Jaga Coconda, a country of Africa, south of Benguela.

Jagami, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 80 miles NW. Meaco.

Jaganabatta, a town of Bengal. 42 miles SW. Burdwan. *Long.* 87. 50. E. *Lat.* 22. 35. N.

Jagaresta, a town of Thibet. 180 m. N. Fyzabad. *Long.* 81. 30. E. *Lat.* 29. 38. N.

Jagarrautporum, or *Cuckanara*, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Cattack, celebrated for a grand Pagoda, one of the principal objects of Hindoo veneration, and forming an excellent sea-mark for vessels sailing in the bay of Bengal: it is situated a few miles to the east of Chilka lake. 27 miles E. Rajamundry, 42 S. Cattack.

Jagatuy, see *Zagatay*.

Jagelitz, a river of Germany, which runs into the Doffe, 6 miles S. Kyritz.

Jagerndorf, a principality of Silesia: it was originally a part of the country of Troppau, and was first erected into a distinct principality, in favour of Duke Nicholas V. grandson to John I. duke of Troppau and Ratibor, who took up his residence at Jagerndorf. Frederick William, elector of Brandenburg, in 1686, received some equivalent or satisfaction for his pretensions to Jagerndorf, but notwithstanding this, in 1740, Frederick II. king of Prussia thought proper to revive his claim; and at the peace of Berlin, in 1742, Maria Theresa, queen of Hungary and Bohemia, made a perpetual cession to King Frederic II. of the part of the principalities of Troppau and Jagerndorf lying on this side of the Oppa, together with the district of Katscher, formerly belonging to Moravia.

Jagerndorf, or *Karnowitz*, a town of Silesia, and capital of a principality of the same name, situated on the Oppa, containing two churches and a convent. 12 miles NW. Troppau, 20 W. Ratibor. *Long.* 17. 40. E. *Lat.* 50. N.

Jageron, a river of Persia, which rises about 20 miles NE. Casbin, passes by Rai,

and after a course of about 150 miles loses itself in a sandy desert.

Jagersburg, a town of Brandenburg, in the New Mark. 15 miles E. Arenswald.

Jagersburg, a town of Hesse Darmstadt. 13 miles SSW. Darmstadt.

Jagbaur, a town of Germany, in the Tyrolse. 14 miles NW. Schwaz.

Jaggi, a passage of Bengal, from Burdwan to Nagpour. 20 miles NW. Dacca.

Jagipour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar, on the left bank of the Ganges. 48 miles ESE. Hajypour.

Jagnevo, a town of European Turkey, in Servia. 8 miles S. Pristina.

Jago, a town of Guinea, on the river Formosa. 70 miles from the sea.

Jagodina, a town of European Turkey, in Servia, on a small river which runs into the Morava. 50 miles NNW. Nissa, 60 SSE. Belgrade. *Long.* 20. 56. E. *Lat.* 44. 15. N.

Jageleeah, a town of Bengal. 21 miles NNE. Calcutta.

Jagotpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 16 miles N. Manickpour.

Jagovat, a town of Persian Armenia. 12 miles N. Erivan.

Jagopour, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 9 miles S. Bareilly.

Jagrah, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Nagore. 15 miles N. Nagore.

Jagra, or *Giarra*, a country of Africa, rich in rice, cotton, and corn; a little to the south of the river Gambia. About 50 miles from the sea.

Jagrenatpour, a town of Bengal. 10 miles NW. Purneah.

Jrgrenatpour, a town of Bengal. 20 miles W. Islamabad.

Jagrenatpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 65 miles ESE. Hajypour.

Jagua, a town of the island of Cuba. 85 miles WSW. Havanna.

Jaguaripe, a river of Brasil, which runs into the Atlantic. *Long.* 38. 10. W. *Lat.* 4. S.

Jahanabad, a town of Bengal. 20 miles S. Burdwan. *Long.* 87. 55. E. *Lat.* 22. 55. N.

Jahanagur, a town of Bengal. 10 miles W. Kishenagur.

Jahantoo, a town of Bengal. 7 miles SSW. Tomar.

Jahnee, a town of Bengal. 16 m. NW. Torea.

Jahi, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 16 miles NNE. Angura.

Jahupice, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw. 48 miles SE. Braclaw.

Jaicza, a town of European Turkey, in Bosnia, with a castle, near the river Pliva. 26 m. S. Banjaluka, 25 WNW. Serajo.

Jaik, see *Ural*.

Jaiczi, a town of Grand Bukharia, on the Jihon. 36 miles SW. Bukhara.

Jainad, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Mahur. 38 miles N. Neermul.

Jainagur, a town of Bengal. 10 miles N. Palamow.

Jaintpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 26 miles E. Bahar.

Jaite, a mountain of Algiers. 80 miles SW. Constantina.

Jak in Jakko, a town of Africa, on the Ivory Coast.

Jaka, a kingdom of Africa, 500 miles from the sea, with a capital of the same name, on the south side of the Senegal.

Jaka, a town and district of Africa, on the Ivory Coast.

Jakai, a town of Circassia. 45 miles W. Eskikeselek.

Jakin, a river of Africa, which separates the country of Ardra from Benin, and runs into the sea at Grand Popo.

Jakin, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Ardra, on the Slave Coast, where the English and Dutch had factories, till they were driven away by the King of Dahomy.

Jakira, a town of Africa, on the Slave Coast. 10 miles S. Affom.

Jakshavn, a Danish settlement in Greenland.

Jakowizina, a town of Russian Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw. 36 miles WNW. Braclaw.

Jal, a town of Persia, in the province of Mecran. 210 miles N. Kidge.

Jala, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa. *Lat.* 11. 45. N.

Jalac, see *Ilak*.

Jalac, a town of Nubia, at the conflux of the Tacaze and the Nile. 240 miles S. Sennaar, 400 S. Syene. *Long.* 34. 10. E. *Lat.* 17. 50. N.

Jalalabad, a town of Candahar, in the country of Cabul, on the river Kameh. 60 miles ESE. Cabul. *Long.* 69. 45. E. *Lat.* 34. 6. N.

Jalalabad, a town of Hindoostan, in circar of Sehaurunpour. 26 miles Sehaurunpour.

Jalalunge, a town of Bengal, and principal place of the province of Bajoohow. 25 miles NNE. Goragot. *Long.* 82. 30. E. *Lat.* 25. 28. N.

Jalalporum, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Sehaurunpour. 20 m. NNW. Merat.

Jalamlam, a town of Arabia. 35 miles S. Mecca.

Jalanghi-liman, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 12 miles S. Smyrna.

Jalajarvi, a town of Sweden, in the government of Wasa. 40 miles ENE. Christinestadt.

Jalbach, a town of Austria. 8 miles. ESE. Laab.

Jalea, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 12 miles SW. Adramiti.

Jalimgory, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Sollapour. 18 miles E. Sollapour.

Jali, an island in the Grecian Archipelago, about 5 miles in circumference. 4 miles SE. Stanchio.

Jali, a town of the island of Borneo. 70 miles N. Negara.

Jalla, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 18 miles NNW. Durbungah.

Jallacotta, a town of Africa, in the country of Tenda. 12 miles W. Tenda.

Jallais, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. 7 miles N. Chollet, 13 W. Vihiers.

Jallas, a river of Spain, which runs into the Atlantic. *Long.* 9. 12. W. *Lat.* 42. 59. N.

Jalligny, a town of France, in the department of the Allier. 15 miles SE. Moulins, 9 W. Donjon.

Jallindar, a circar of Hindoostan, in Lahore, of considerable extent, between the rivers Setledge and Beyah.

Jallindar, a town of Hindoostan, and capital of a district of the same name, in the country of Lahore. 30 miles E. Lahore, 224 NW. Delhi. *Long.* 75. 25. E. *Lat.* 31. 16. N.

Jalloukadoo, a country of Africa, of considerable extent, between Guinea and Mandingo. *Long.* 6. to 10. W. *Lat.* 11. to 12. N.

Jallot, a lake of Louisiana. *Long.* 92. 51. W. *Lat.* 31. 50. N.

Jallyne, a town of Bengal. 20 miles W. Nagore.

Jaloan, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Gohud. 10 miles NNE. Kooch.

Jalour, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 7 miles N. Ootatore.

Jaloffs, or *Oualeffs*, a people of Africa, inhabiting the north side of the Gambia, extending to the river Senegal: they are represented as of an exceeding black and more beautiful complexion and more regular features than the neighbouring nations.

Jalonitza, a town of European Turkey, in Walachia, on a river of the same name. 95 miles SW. Ismail, 240 N. Constantinople.

Jalour, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Agimere, and circar of Sirowy. This is a very large town, situated on a mountain difficult of access. Thevenot calls it *Chalaur*, and D'Anville *Shataur*. 65 miles WNW. Oudipour. *Long.* 73. 40. E. *Lat.* 25. 15. N.

Jalowka, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki. 24 miles S. Grodno.

Jalpus, a lake of European Turkey, in Bessarabia. 30 miles long, and from 3 to 5 broad, which communicates with the Danube, 15 miles W. Ismail.

Jalpus, a river of Bessarabia, which runs into the lake so named at Tobak.

Jalrapour, a town of Bengal. 22 miles W. Dacca.

Jam, a town of Grand Bukharia. 10 miles S. Samarcand.

Jama, a river of Peru, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Lat.* 0. 10. S.

Jamad, a fort of Hindoostan, on an island in the river Behah, belonging to the circar of Jenhat. 36 miles SW. Gujrat.

Jamada, a town of Japan, in the island of Xicoco. 20 miles W. Orutli.

Jamadsukuri, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 50 m. SW. Nambu.

Jamaga, a town of Japan, in the island of Ximo. 22 miles E. Udo.

Jamaica, an island of the West-Indies, discovered by Christopher Columbus, in his second voyage, in the year 1494, who, after a slight dispute with the natives, took possession of it for the king of Spain, preserving the name Jamaica, by which it was called by the Indians. In the year 1503, Columbus was shipwrecked on this island, and remained here in a wretched situation rather more than twelve months. Diego, the son of Columbus, according to the powers granted to his father by the king of Spain, appointed Elquivel, a noble Castilian, as governor of the new-discovered island, in the year 1506; who built a town, called *Sevilla Nueva*, near the spot where Columbus was shipwrecked. In the year 1596, Sir Anthony Shirley invaded and plundered the island, and about forty years afterwards it was again plundered by a party of English, under Colonel Jackson. In the year 1655, Jamaica was taken by the English, under the command of Penn and Venables, who had been sent by Cromwell to seize on Hispaniola; but this attempt not proving successful, they found but little difficulty in taking Jamaica. Jamaica is about 120 miles from east to west, and 42 where broadest, from north to south, and is supposed to contain between four and five millions of acres. It is divided by a ridge of mountains which runs through the whole island from east to west, from which rise innumerable rivers, well stored with fish of various kinds, many of which are navigable for canoes; on these mountains grow great varieties of trees, such as cedars, lignumvitæ, mahogany, &c. always green. The climate of Jamaica is more temperate, and the weather more various, than in the Carribbee islands; and there is no country between the tropics where the heat is less troublesome. All the year round, the mornings are excessively hot, till about eight o'clock, when the easterly breeze begins to blow, and gradually increases till about twelve, when it is usually the strongest, and lasts till two or three, when it begins to die away till about five, when it is quite spent, and returns no more till the next morning. About eight in the evening, begins a land-breeze, which blows 12 miles into

the sea, and continues increasing till twelve at night; after which it decreases till four in the morning, when no more of it is to be felt till next night. Storms used to be very rare here, till within the 18th century. Every night here are piercing dews, which are reckoned very unwholesome, especially to new comers, who are too apt to expose themselves: but in the plains, or sandy places near the sea there are few if any fogs. The rains are violent, and the drops very large. The tides are scarce discernible, their increase or decrease depending mostly on the winds, and not according to the age of the moon. The days and nights here are almost of an equal length all the year round. Not half the island is cultivated; natural productions are sugar, ginger, cotton, coffee, indigo, pimento, cocoa, several kinds of wood, some medicinal drugs, and tobacco; maize or Indian corn, Guinea-corn, peas of various sorts, fruits in abundance, as oranges, lemons, limes, shaddocks, citrons, pomegranates, pine-apples, melons, &c. Jamaica is divided into three counties, Middlesex, Surry, and Cornwall, in which are six towns, and twenty-seven villages; St. Jago de la Vega, or Spanish Town, is the capital of the island, where the chief justice resides. The legislature of Jamaica is composed of the captain-general or commander, a council, and house of assembly. The number of negroes in the year 1787, amounted to 250,000, the number of whites 30,000, freed negroes and people of colour 10,000, and Maroons 1400; in all 291,400. In the year 1787, the exports from Jamaica were 840,548 cwt. of sugar, 2,543,025 gallons of rum, 6416 gallons of molasses, 616,444 lbs. of pimento, 6395 cwt. of coffee, 1,956,467 lbs. of cotton wool, 27,623 lbs. of indigo, 4816 of ginger, 82 cwt. of cocoa, 18,140 lbs. of tobacco, 5878 tons of mahogany, and 6701 tons of log-wood, with sundry other articles, to the value of 147,286l. sterling, amounting in the whole to the sum of 2,136,442l. 17s. 3d. sterling, at the current London prices. The imports of the same year amounted to the sum of 1,496,232l. 5s. 4s. The centre of the island is situated *Long.* 76. 45. W. *Lat.* 18. 12. N.

Jamaica, a town of Africa, in the island of York, built by a Mulatto, the son of an Englishman, where the English have a factory.

Jamalca, a town of the state of New-York, in Long Island. 4 miles S. Flushing.

Jamalgunge, a town of Bengal. 42 miles SSE. Dinagepour.

Jamama, or *Imam*, a town of Arabia, capital of a district in the province of Nedjed, famous, before the days of Mahomet, for being the native place of a prophet of the name of Moseilania; situated on a river which runs into the Persian Gulf. 339 m.

SSW. Bassora, 420 ENE. Mecca. *Long.* 46. 8. E. *Lat.* 25. 5. N.

Jamanshiro, a town of Japan, in the island of Niphon. 65 miles NW. Jedo.

Jamas, a town of Japan, in the island of Ximo. 12 miles SW. Udo.

Jamata, a town of Japan, in the island of Niphon. 164 m. E. Meaco, 10 WSW. Jedo.

Jambi, or *Jambee*, a town and capital of a kingdom of the same name, in the island of Sumatra, much frequented by the English and Dutch, on account of its excellent pepper. It is situated on a large river navigable for boats: the town is large, but the air unwholesome. *Long.* 103. 39. E. *Lat.* 1. 24. S.

Jamber, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa. *Lat.* 10. 21. N.

Jambo, see *Mayombo*.

Jambo, or *Janbo*, a seaport town of Arabia Felix, in the province of Hedsjas, on the coast of the Red Sea, with a good harbour. 72 miles SW. Medina. *Lat.* 24. 5. N.

Jambon, a river of the island of S. Vincent, which runs into the sea, 5 miles S. Young Point.

Jambo, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, 60 miles SW. Amedabad.

Jambudda, a town of Bengal. 12 miles S. Bilsanpour.

Jandro, or *Palta*, a lake of Asia, in Tibet. It is of great extent, that, according to the report of the natives, it requires 18 days to walk round it. In the Lama's map however the circumference is only 150 British miles. In the middle of it there is, according to Giorgi, a continued range of hills and islands; or, according to the Lama's map, one large island, encircled by a lake from 3 to 8 miles wide. On the western shore of this island, or congeries of islands, is a monastery, and the seat of the *Lamissa Tarcepano*, or *The Great Regenerate*, in whom the Tibetians think that a divine spirit is regenerated, as in the Great Lama. 150 miles NNE. Tassafudon, 24 S. Lassa. *Long.* 90. 45. E. *Lat.* 28. 50. N.

Jamengian, a town of Persia, in the province of Farlitan. 42 miles WSW. Schiras.

James's Bay, the eastern part of the south division of that great body of water called Hudson's Bay; about 150 miles across. *Long.* 58. 30. to 82. 45. W. *Lat.* 51. 10. to 55. 10. N.

James City, a county of Virginia, in the United States of America.

James Fort, a fort of the island of Barbadoes, near Bridge Town.

James Fort, a fortress of Africa, in the kingdom of Akra, on the Gold Coast.

James Island, a small island in the river Ashley. 3 miles S. Charlestown. *Long.* 80. W. *Lat.* 32. 44. N.

James Island, an island of Africa, about 30 miles up the river Gambia where the English have a fort and factory.

James Island, a small island near the coast of Maryland, in the Chesapeake. *Long.* 76. 25. W. *Lat.* 38. 40. N.

James River, a river of Virginia, which rises in the Warm Spring Mountains, where it is first called *Jackson's River*; taking the name of James after crossing the North Mountains. In its winding course it is increased by numerous streams; and after a course of between 200 and 300 miles, it falls into the mouth of the Chesapeake, *Long.* 76. 20. W. *Lat.* 37. 2. N.

James Town, a town of Virginia, situated on the south side of James river. This was the first town settled by the English in America. In the year 1607, and the year following it was burned down; and in the year 1610, the colony had determined to return to England, but were prevented by the arrival of Lord Delawar. In the year 1781, here was a skirmish between the Americans under Fayette, and the British under Lord Cornwallis, in which the former were defeated. 5 miles S. Williamsburg, 48 ESE. Richmond. *Long.* 76. 50. W. *Lat.* 37. 10.

Jamespour, a town of Hindoostan, in Balogistan. 25 miles SW. Dadari.

Jamestown, a town of the United States of America, in Rhode Island.

Jamestown, a town of Ireland, in the county of Leitrim, which sent two members to the Irish parliament, on the river Shannon. 3 miles S. Carrick.

Jametz, a town of France, in the department of the Meuse. 7 miles SE. Stenay, 6 S. Montmedy.

Jamez, or *Yam*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fonia. *Long.* 15. 11. W. *Lat.* 12. 30. N.

Jamgong, a town of Bengal. 58 miles NW. Burdwan.

Jamgong, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlahabad. 10 miles W. Amednagar.

Jamgong, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Aurungabad. 15 miles. ENE. Aurungabad.

Jamja, a town of Sweden, in the province of Blekingen. 9 miles E. Carlscrona.

Jamecollam, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 5 miles SW. Conjeveram.

Jamilbac le Grand, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne. 10 miles N. Exideuil.

Jamla, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Banfwaleh. 18 miles E. Pandla.

Jamma, see *Lueg*.

Jamney, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim. 17 miles NE. Leutmischl.

Jamning, a mountain of Upper Carniola, 3 miles S. Retmandorf.

Jamnitz, or *Gemnice*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Znaym. 22 miles NW. Znaym. *Long.* 15. 28. E. *Lat.* 48. 59. N.

Jamorgong, a town of Hindoostan, in

the circle of Aurungabad, 20 miles E. Jafsierabad.

Jampur, see *Camarones*.

Jampol, a town of the new kingdom of Galicia. 5 miles S. Halicz.

Jampour, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 17 miles N. Radunpour.

Jamsu, a town of Sweden, in Tavastland. 56 miles NNE. Tavasthus.

Jamso, a town of Sweden, in the province of Blekingen. 32 miles W. Carlscrona.

Jamtland, a province of Sweden, bordering on Norway, nearly of a circular form, about 70 miles in length, and 60 in breadth, annexed to the crown of Sweden by the treaty of Roschild, in the year 1658. It is in general a mountainous country, but the hills differ extremely from each other in appearance. The western part of this province is overrun with vast craggy rocks and high mountains, which lie on the frontiers of Norway; and between these are deep valleys and rapid torrents. However, in some spots among the mountains, which are frequently covered with snow, one meets with fine verdure, and plenty of nutritive pastures. In these parts the inhabitants house their cattle, even in summer time, and thus never fail of breeding fine cows, whose milk yields excellent butter, and yet they purchase beef and tallow from Norway. The eastern part of Jamtland is a champaign country, watered by several lakes and rivers, which abound with fish. And such is the fertility of some spots of land in these parts, that in a good year, when the corn has not been nipped by the frost, the neighbouring provinces are supplied with grain from hence. Barley is the grain mostly sown here; they also sow a considerable quantity of rye, and some wheat. This country produces oats of an extraordinary goodness, and abounds in excellent turnips. Sometimes, indeed, the severity of the frost causes a scarcity of corn, and then the Jamtlanders are obliged to make bread of the pounded bark of trees, the rye bread being reserved for festivals. In this province many hands are employed in extracting iron from a kind of iron ore, resembling small stones, which are collected in fenny places. Here are also alum quarries, a white and porous calx, or chalky earth, sand-stone, slate, the lapis ollaris, fine rock crystals, lead ore, two new-built copper works, and a place where salt-petre is refined. That this country is very thinly inhabited is evident from hence, that there are only six places where divine service is performed every Sunday; and that in some churches it is celebrated every other Sunday, and in others every third Sunday; and that in all the rest the congregations assemble but three or four times in a year. There are few towns in Jamtland, and only eleven parishes, in

which 46 churches are erected. In all these parishes there are but 717 chinnies. The inhabitants, for the most part, subsist by agriculture, grazing, hunting, and fishing. They also carry on a considerable trade with the Norwegians, whom they supply with salt-pans, steel, and iron ware; and a kind of leather, dressed in a particular manner, so as entirely to keep out the water, of which they make shoes, boots, and even jackets, that are proof against wet. Every peasant is obliged to contribute towards the subsistence of the soldiery; so that this country maintains a regiment of foot, or, according to others, of dragoons, at the expence of 31,609 dollars, and a troop of horse, the charge of which is 6210 dollars.

Jamtpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 25 miles N. Hajypour.

Jamunda, a river of South-America, which runs into the river of the Amazons, 30 miles W. Pauxis.

Jana, a town of Japan, in the island of Niphon. 25 miles N. Seoda.

Janagawa, a town of Japan, in the island of Ximo. 20 miles SE. Ikua.

Janagur, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, on the right bank of the Puddar. 100 miles W. Amertabad. *Long.* 70. 56. E. *Lat.* 23. 30. N.

Janakala, a town of Sweden, in the province of Tavastland. 10 miles NNW. Tavasthus.

Janalax, a town of Sweden, in the province of Savolax. 35 miles NNW. Nyflot.

Jandia Point, the south extremity of the island of Fortaventura. *Long.* 14. 30. W. *Lat.* 28. 4. N.

Jandsprunn, a town of Austria. 8 miles NW. Aigen.

Jandun, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes. 9 miles S. Mezieres.

Jangagur, a town of Hindoostan, on the Nerbuddah. 15 miles W. Hurdah.

Jangara, a town of Bengal. 8 miles NNE. Curruckpour.

Jangas, a town of Peru, in the diocese of Guamanga. 15 miles E. Lunaguana.

Jangegur, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Ruttunpour. 18 m. S. Ruttunpour.

Jangipour, a town of Bengal. 18 miles NNW. Moorshedabad.

Jangou, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 18 miles N. Kaifarieh.

Janguira, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 13 miles W. Boglipour.

Janguirpour, a small province or circar of Bengal, west of Dinagepour.

Janguirabad, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Sumbul. 10 m. SW. Anaptheer.

Jani, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Sivas. 60 miles SSW. Sivas.

Janiacopet, a town of Hindoostan, in Bednoie. 20 miles W. Simogu,

Janickpour, a town of Morung. 50 miles W. Amerpour.

Janiduni, a town of European Turkey, in Bessarabia, situated on the Black Sea. 40 miles WSW. Orchakov.

Janikau, or *Jankow*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaflau. In 1643, the imperialists were defeated near this town by the Swedes. 6 miles SSE. Czaflau, 20 SE. Kaurzim.

Janiszki, a town of Samogitia. 36 miles NNE. Miedniki.

Jankoonies Town, a town of Loango, on the coast. *Lat.* 4. 30. S.

Jannier, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, on the gulf of Cambay. 38 m. S. Gogo.

Janoura, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 16 miles SW. Bahar. *Long.* 85. 34. E. *Lat.* 25. 8. N.

Janna, see *Theffaly*.

Janna, or *Jamina*, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Theffaly. It is a considerable town, and the see of a Greek bishop; situated on a lake, which communicates with the river Pencus. The province by the Turks is called *Jannä*, from this town. 40 miles W. Larissa, 340 E. Constantinople. *Long.* 21. 38. E. *Lat.* 40. N.

Janna, a river of Saxony, which runs into the Elbe, seven miles below Meissen.

Janovitzä, a town of Croatia. 5 miles E. Ivanitz.

Janow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kaminiec. 44 m. NNW. Kaminiec.

Janow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin. 36 miles S. Lublin.

Janow, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzesc. 24 miles SW. Pinsk.

Janow, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzesc. 16 miles WSW. Brzesc.

Janowiecz, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz. 16 miles E. Radom.

Janowitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaurzim. 8 miles S. Bentchow.

Janowitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen. 30 miles SSW. Pilsen. *Long.* 13. 8. E. *Lat.* 49. 19. N.

Janowitzky, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaflau. 9 miles SW. Czaflau.

Janowka, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia. 40 miles NE. Zydomiers.

Janowow, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia. 16 miles WSW. Lemberg.

Janpour, a town of Bengal. 20 m. SW. Midnapour. *Long.* 87. 7. E. *Lat.* 22. 15. N.

Jansalom, or *Jansylen*, see *Junkfeilon*.

Jansau, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland. 24 m. E. Marienwerder.

Janslorf, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim. 3 miles SE. Leutmschl.

Jansl, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Gohud. 110 miles S. Agra, 38 E. Narwa. *Long.* 78. 57. E. *Lat.* 25. 32. N.

Janteca, a town of Hindoostan; in the circuit of Adoni. 50 miles NW. Adoni.

Jantung, a town of Corea. 10 miles S. Long Kouang.

Jantra, a river of European Turkey, which rises near Kabrua, and runs into the Danube, near Ruseck, in Bulgaria.

Januario, a mountain of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 13 miles ESE. Coienza.

Janub, a town of Persia, in the province of Kerman. 120 miles E. Kabis.

Jarville, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Eure and Loire. 21 miles SE. Chartres, 18 SSW. Estampes. *Long.* 1. 50. E. *Lat.* 48. 12. N.

Jamuna, a town of Hindoostan, in Goondwanah. 20 miles N. Chanda.

Janussol, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia. 24 m. W. Berdiczow.

Janzé, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Villaine. 10 miles W. La Guerche, 5 S. Château Giron.

Jao, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 35 miles S. Meaco.

Jao-pin, a town of China, of the third rank, in Quang-tong. 22 m. NE. Tchao.

Jaurkorish, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir. 65 m. W. Nisibin.

Japan, a large and powerful empire of Asia, called indifferently by the Europeans *Japan*, or *Japan*; by the natives *Nippon*, and *Hippon*, or *Nippon*, and *Hippon*, from the largest island of which it is composed. The maritime Chinese pronounce it *Zippon*, or *Sippon*, but the rest call it *Je pwen*, or *Gepuen*, all which have the same signification, and were probably given to it on account of its eastern situation; the word *ni*, or *hi*, signifying *fire*, and, in a more emphatical sense, the *sun*; and *pon*, or *phon*, a *basis*, or *foundation*. Japan is situated on the eastern verge of Asia, consisting of three large, and a number of smaller islands. It lies about 480 miles eastward of the coast of China and Corea. The author of the Church History of Japan, published in English, in the year 1700, computes all those islands together to contain about 1800 miles in compass, or 600 miles in length, and so proportionable in breadth, exclusive of their various windings, and of sundry remote islands which are subject to that empire. About the year 1542, whilst Alphonso de Souza was viceroy of the East-Indies, three Portuguese, called Antonio da Motta, Francisco Zeimoto, and Antonio Peixoto, in their passage from Siam to China, were by stress of weather driven upon the Japanese coast. Upon the report they gave of this country, others of their nation, particularly some of the missionaries, were sent thither. These, by their skill in the liberal sciences, so soon recommended themselves to the Ja-

pance, that they easily obtained liberty of commerce, together with the free exercise of their religion, and, in process of time, permission from the emperor to propagate the Christian faith throughout his dominions. All the coasts of this empire are surrounded with high, craggy, and inaccessible mountains, and shallow boisterous seas; and their creeks and bays are for the most part choked up with rocks, shelves, sands, and whirlpools; so that Providence seems to have excluded it from all communication with the rest of the world. The country is no less pleasant and inviting within than its avenues are discouraging and frightful. Its situation is such, that it would be many degrees hotter than England, were not the air refreshed by the winds which continually blow from the sea, and to which those islanders are much exposed by the height of their situation. However, it must be owned, that this situation makes their winters excessively cold. The snow falls in great quantities, and is generally followed by a hard frost. It renders their seasons likewise more inconstant, and liable to various changes which are seldom felt in other parts of the Indies, particularly to violent and lasting rains. The months of June and July, especially, are called *Sai-fuki*, or *water-months*, because most subject to them; and indeed if the air was not thus cooled, the heat would be almost intolerable. The country is likewise exposed to dreadful thunder, lightnings, storms, and hurricanes. The soil is naturally mountainous, and the ancient relations describe it as very barren; nevertheless, the industry of the inhabitants have made it sufficiently fertile to supply their own wants, and even to furnish other countries with the finest and whitest of rice and corn, which are exported by the natives and Dutch in vast quantities. They have five different grains, which they comprehend under the name of *gokokf*; the *komi*, or *rice*, of the finest of which they make bread; *omuggi*, which is their barley; the third is called *keomuggi*, or *small grain*, and is their wheat, of which they chiefly make cakes for their table; fourthly, their *daid-su*, or *daid-beans*, which they grind into meal, and boil for eating; the last is their *adsuki*, or *sofsu*, another sort of bean, which they boil in the same manner as the *daid-su*, or make into sweet cakes, by mixing some sugar with them. Besides the five sorts of grain above mentioned, they have the Indian wheat, the millet, and several others in great abundance. The rocks and most barren places produce a variety of fruits, plants, and roots, which the indigence of their forefathers obliged them to use for food. Even their large woods and forests, and the long ridges of mountains with which the country is intersected, pro-

duce good pasturage, and are stocked with deer, oxen, buffaloes, sheep, hogs, and other useful animals. Their seas, as well as lakes and rivers, furnish them with plenty and variety of fish. The country abounds with rivers, lakes, and springs of various kinds, so that they have plenty of sweet, as well as medicinal waters. Japan breeds a great number of horses: though not near so large as those of Europe, they are yet very beautiful, and highly valued. The forests abound with all sorts of wild beasts, of the furs of which they make considerable traffic, as well as of elephants teeth. This noble animal is not only found in great plenty in their woods, but is likewise bred up tame in their towns and cities. Their seas, besides fish, furnish them with great quantities of ambergris and white coral, and some pearls of great price, besides variety of sea-plants and shells. But the great riches of this empire consist in the variety and fineness of their metals and minerals. Their volcanoes, and numberless hot springs, sufficiently shew what prodigious quantities of sulphur lie concealed in the bowels of the earth; to say nothing of the immense loads of it which are almost every where dug up for use and exportation. Mines of gold, as well as golden sand, are to be found in many of their provinces, particularly in the great island of Nippon; but the emperor lays an absolute claim to these, as well as other metals, none of which can be opened without his permission. Of gold and silver extracted from mines, he reserves two-thirds for himself, and the rest he allows to the lord or prince in whose territory they are found. Silver mines are not so numerous; but some of them are very rich; and the most plentiful of all metals is their copper, of which they have great variety; some kinds exquisitely fine, and others very coarse and cheap. From some of it the refiners extract a considerable quantity of gold. All that is designed for exportation, is cast into cylinders, about eleven or twelve inches long, and one inch thick: these they put into boxes, which hold 125 pounds weight, and are sold to the Dutch, who make a considerable traffic of it. Some tin they have, so very fine and white, that it looks almost like silver, and sells at a high price. The iron mines are not numerous, but rich, and yield great quantities of metal, which is refined and cast into bars; but their greatest art is in tempering their steel, of which they make the finest and keenest scymetars, cutlasses, and other weapons, which carry an edge beyond those of any other nation in the world; but most of those are forbidden to be exported, under the severest penalties. The Japanese are so used to earthquakes, that they are scarcely alarmed at any, unless they chance to be

very terrible indeed, and bury whole towns under their ruins. The religion of the Japanese is allowed by all writers to have been gross heathenism and idolatry from time immemorial. They do not seem to have even a tolerable notion of a Supreme Being; but believe the world to have existed from eternity, and that the gods they worship were men, or beings that lived on earth several thousand years, and were afterwards, for their virtue, raised to that height of power and dignity they have ever since enjoyed. All agree in observing the five following maxims, or precepts: not to kill, or to eat any thing that is killed; not to steal; not to defile another man's bed; not to lye; nor to drink wine. It was not long after the first discovery of this country by the Portuguese, that is, about the year 1552, that some Jesuits, sent thither from Macao, by Francis Xavier, found means to be introduced into that empire, and to recommend themselves to the quality and learned men by their skill in the mathematics and other sciences, as well as by the many curious instruments of astronomy, navigation, and other European rarities which they produced. Their success was so great, that in a little time not only vast multitudes of people of all ranks were converted, but several of their petty kings, or maritime princes, not only encouraged the propagation of it, but some of them made open profession of Christianity. They went on with this wonderful success above sixty years, that is, till about the year 1616, during which time all their letters from thence were fraught with accounts of the conversions they made, and the great confidence they had of seeing idolatry quickly banished out of the whole empire; when all this promising sunshine was at once turned into a dismal gloom; the missionaries were suspected and accused of the most treasonable designs, and, under pretence of converting the empire, of plotting to dethrone the emperor, and bringing his dominions under the government of the Spanish monarchs. This charge was believed by the jealous emperor, and all the grandees of Japan; and turned their kindness into such a detestation against those missionaries and their religion, as produced a most dreadful persecution, in the year 1622, not only against them, but against as many of their proselytes as refused to renounce it, who were all put to the most excruciating deaths. Ever since that epoch, Christianity hath been entirely extirpated out of the whole empire, and held in the greatest abhorrence; nor is any person or people suffered to live there, who is suspected to profess it; nor any stranger to come amongst them that doth not publicly renounce it, under the severest penalties. The govern-

ment of Japan is, and hath been for many centuries, altogether monarchical and despotic. It was anciently divided into a great many small kingdoms, which still retain their ancient names, but they were at length swallowed up in one, to which all the rest are become either subject or tributary, and the number of the former hath still gradually increased above that of the latter. Of these last they reckon between fifty and sixty, who are vested with the regal title and dignity, and are in some measure absolute in their respective territories, but so entirely subject to the emperor, that he can depose, or even condemn them to death, if he thinks proper. It hath been likewise a constant policy in these monarchs, to split these petty kingdoms into still smaller divisions, and to give those princes leave to make war against, and encroach upon each other's dominions, as the most effectual means to weaken their power, and secure their obedience. They likewise frequently dethroned and imprisoned them, and gave their territories to others, and either curtail or enlarge them, according to their interest or pleasure; so that those little states are designedly kept in a constant fluctuation, to prevent their revolting, and making themselves independent. As to the people, they are doubly slaves, first to their own princes, and next to their emperors, who have power of life and death over them all. Anciently, the emperors were likewise sovereign pontiffs, under the title of *dairos*; at which time, their persons and dignity were held so sacred, that not only every rebellion against them, but every contravention to their decrees, whether in civil or religious matters, was detested as a crime against heaven itself. They were, in some measure, worshipped by all their subjects, and assumed such state as if they had been partakers of a divine nature. They never set their feet upon the ground, nor suffered the sun to shine or wind to blow upon them. They never wore their clothes above one day, and never ate twice out of the same dishes. In a word, all their furniture, vessels, and utensils belonging to bed or board, were renewed every day. They never cut their hair or beard, nor paired their nails. They kept themselves as much as possible from being publicly seen, and were chiefly waited on by twelve wives, whom they married with great solemnity. The titles they assumed, and by which they were addressed, came little short of blasphemy, and the manner of approaching them favoured much of idolatry. Whosoever appeared in their presence, were obliged to prostrate themselves flat upon the ground, and in that humble situation present their petition, answer their questions, and receive their commands. And as the emperor lived

thus in splendour, luxury, and effeminacy, he committed the chief care of the civil, and all the military affairs to his prime minister, who was styled *cubo*, or *generalissimo of all the forces*; which dignity was commonly bestowed on one of his youngest sons, for the eldest always inherited his father's throne; and it was by one of these *cubos* that the *dairos* were stripped of their whole civil authority: from that time the *dairo* has only been at the head of religious matters, whilst the *cubo*, or emperor, bears an absolute dominion over all civil or military affairs throughout the empire. The former is still permitted to live in the same state and grandeur as his ancestors did, and the latter is obliged to pay him a kind of homage, as if he acted only as his deputy or viceroy; so that, in reality, the *cubo* is now the real monarch of Japan, and the *dairo* only the high-priest. His army consists of 100,000 foot, and 20,000 horse, including his garrisons, all well disciplined, and, in general, stout men. Their arms are muskets, bows and arrows, the scymitar, and dagger, and all of the best metal. The Japanese are generally very acute, and of a quick apprehension, good understanding, modest, patient, and courteous, and excelling all the Orientals in docility. They are so just in their dealings, that one may absolutely depend on their word; and, contrary to the Chinese, disdain to take advantage of those they deal with. They are commonly very ingenious at handicraft trades, and excel even the Chinese in several of their manufactures, particularly in the beauty, goodness, and variety of silks, cotton, and other stuffs, and in their japan and porcelain works; on which account they are esteemed all over the east, as well as in Europe. Their japan bears a much finer gloss, is much harder and more lasting, and more beautiful than that of China; and their porcelain is better burnt, and more finely wrought and painted: so that both articles bear a much higher price, and they would have a much greater demand for all their merchandize, notwithstanding their high price, if the emperors did not restrain their subjects so much from trading into foreign countries, or would give greater encouragement to strangers to trade amongst them; but their natural jealousy of all foreigners, and especially of Europeans, since the sad catastrophe of the Christians, hath occasioned severe laws and penalties to be enacted against many branches of their ancient commerce. They are allowed to trade with none but the Chinese, Coreans, the country of Jedso, and with the Dutch. The commodities exported from thence are rice, silk and cotton wrought, fine porcelain and japan-work; gold and silver, though not in such quantities as formerly; copper wrought,

and in bars; iron, steel, and other base and artificial metals; variety of rich furs, mostly brought from the land of Jedso; tea of all sorts, and much finer and better cured than that of China; a great variety likewise of medicinal herbs, roots, woods, and gums, well preserved; to these we may add diamonds and other precious stones, pearls of exquisite beauty, coral, great quantities and variety of fine sea-shells, and ambergrise, which they had so little esteem for, that they called it by no better name than *cusuranofu*, or *excrements of the whale*. In exchange for these commodities, the Hollanders bring them glasses of all sorts; raw and wrought silks, raw hides, hempen and woollen cloths, quicksilver, borax, antimony, spices of all kinds, of which they make an immense gain, not only in Japan, but in all other parts of India. They likewise import thither some sorts of sugar, musk, camphor, siampan, Brasil and other woods, calambac, elephants' teeth, and a great number of small wares, which come from China, Thibet, and Siam; china, gin-seng, and other medicinal roots, from Tartary. All these commodities are imported or exported custom free. The Dutch are strictly watched, and kept under severe restraint, from the time of their arrival to that of their sailing away. The names of the three principal islands are *Nippon*, or *Hipben*, situated in *Long.* 132. 30. to 147. 30. E. *Lat.* 32. 10. to 41. N. *Aimo*, the second in dignity and extent, *Long.* 131. to 135. 20. E. *Lat.* 31. 45. to 34. 55. N. The third is *Xikoko*, situated in *Long.* 134. 24. to 136. 40. E. *Lat.* 33. 20. to 35. 6. N.

Japara, a seaport town of the island of Java, situated on a peninsula on the north coast: the harbour is formed by a river of the same name, and is capable of receiving a great number of ships. The Dutch have a resident here, for the purchase of timber, cotton, rice, and indigo. About four miles south from this town is the ancient city of *Japara*, once the capital of a kingdom. 200 miles E. *Batavia*. *Long.* 110. 54. E. *Lat.* 6. 28. S.

Japene, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of *Jagra*.

Jaquaripe, a river of Brasil, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 4. S.

Jaque Lahou, a town of Africa, on the Ivory Coast. 20 miles E. *Cape Lahou*.

Jaque Lahou, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 5. 5. W. *Lat.* 5. 20. N.

Jaquejag, a town of Africa, on the Ivory Coast. 43 miles E. *Cape Lahou*.

Jaquemel, a town on the south coast of the island of Hispaniola, in a bay to which it gives name. *Long.* 13. 24. E. *Lat.* 18. 17. N.

Jaques, a river of New Brunswick, which

runs into the St. John, *Long.* 67. 36. W. *Lat.* 46. 54. N.

Jaques Quartier, a river of Canada, which runs into the St. Laurence, *Long.* 71. 41. W. *Lat.* 46. 38. N.

Jaquesi, a town of Hispaniola, on the north coast. 13 miles ESE. *Cape François*.

Jara, a town of Syria, in the pachalic of Damascus. 15 miles E. *Safet*.

Jara, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland. 10 miles SW. *Jonkioping*.

Jaramey, an inland town of Africa, in the kingdom of Yuni.

Jarampour, a town of Cahlore. 25 miles E. *Bullaupour*.

Jarani, a town of Dalmatia. 10 miles SE *Macarfea*.

Jarlarry, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 20 miles N. *Dinagapour*. *Long.* 88. 40. E. *Lat.* 25. 58. N.

Jarbo, a town of Sweden, in West Gothland. 25 miles N. *Uddevalla*.

Jarboas, a town of Sweden, in Westmanland. 45 miles WNW. *Stroomholm*.

Jarde, a river of the dutchy of Sleswick, which runs into the Gram, 5 m. E. *Ripen*.

Jardinet, a town of France, in the department of the Sambre and Meuse. 2 miles N. *Walcour*.

Jardines, *Los*, small islands and rocks, near the south coast of Cuba. *Long.* 81. 50. W. *Lat.* 21. 18. N.

Jardines de la Reyna, a numerous collection of rocks and islets, near the south coast of Cuba. *Long.* 79. 30. W. *Lat.* 21. N.

Jardin del Rey, a range of small isles and rocks, near the north coast of Cuba. *Long.* 78. W. *Lat.* 22. 15. N.

Jardinillos, a cluster of small isles and rocks, near the south coast of Cuba. *Long.* 81. 30. W. *Lat.* 21. 14. N.

Jards, a town of France, in the department of the Cher. 9 miles NW. *Sancerre*.

Jareca, or *Tareca*, a town of Syria, in the desert. 18 miles NNE. *Palmyra*.

Jarfo, a town of Sweden, in *Helsingland*. 36 miles NW. *Soderhamn*.

Jareita, *La*, a river of Sicily, which runs into the sea, six miles S. *Catania*.

Jargeau, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, on the Loire, containing about 1300 inhabitants. This town was taken by the English in the year 1428, and the year following retaken by the Maid of Orleans. 24 m. NW. *Gien*, 9 SE. *Orleans*.

Jargepour, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of *Cattack*. 35 miles NE. *Cattack*.

Jargong, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 18 miles SW. *Midnapour*.

Jargrod, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of *Braclaw*. 36 miles SSW. *Braclaw*.

Jarkisar, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in *Natolia*. 40 miles NW. *Kiutaja*. *Long.* 30. 3. E. *Lat.* 39. 43. N.

Jarjania, a town of the Arabian Irak, on the Tigris. 60 miles SSE. Bagdad.

Jarim, see *Farim*.

Jarizew, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw. 56 miles SW. Braclaw.

Jar-kew, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 30 miles SW. Augura.

Jarlsberg, a town of Norway, and capital of a district abounding in mines, in the diocese of Aggerhuus. 5 miles N. Tonsberg.

Jarman, a town of Africa, in Sahara. Long. 6. 26. E. Lat. 18. 57. N.

Jarmen, a town of Anterior Pomerania. 5 miles SW. Gutzkow, 10 E. Demmin. Long. 13. 17. E. Lat. 53. 57. N.

Jarria, a town of Sweden, in Dalecarlia. 35 miles WSW. Fahlun.

Jarnac, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, on the Charente, with about 1400 inhabitants. Near this town the Duke of Anjou, afterwards Henry III. obtained a victory over the Calvinists in 1569. 6 miles E. Cognac, 17 E. Angoulême.

Jarnage, a town of France, in the department of the Creuse. 9 miles E. Gueret, 16 S. Bouffiac.

Jarnskog, a town of Sweden, in Warmeland. 38 miles NW. Carlstadt.

Jarnus, a town of Egypt. 13 miles N. Abu Girgé.

Jaroczew, a town of the duchy of Warsaw. 20 miles WNW. Kalish.

Jaronieritz, or *Jarmeritz*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Znaym. 4 miles NE. Budweis, 15 N. Znaym. Long. 15. 50. E. Lat. 49. 2. N.

Jaronurz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz. 9 miles N. Konigingratz, 61 ENE. Prague.

Jaron, or *Jarron*, a town of Persia, in the province of Farlitan, in the road from Ispahan to Gamron. The houses are built of earth, and the mosques are mean. In the town and gardens are abundance of palm-trees, highly esteemed by the Persians for their beauty and their fruit. They bear, one with another, 300 lbs. weight of fruit, estimated at the value of seven florins; nor have the inhabitants any other trade than the care of their palms. 80 miles S. Schiras, 180 SW. Sirgian. Long. 52. 42. E. Lat. 28. 35. N.

Jarus, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of France. Long. 6. 25. E. Lat. 43. 12. N.

Jaroslavl, a city of Russia, and capital of a government to which it gives name; a large, well built, and commercial town, situated on the Volga. It contains 80 churches, three convents, above 6000 houses of wood, and more than 20,000 inhabitants. In the town there are upwards of 50 manufactures of Russia leather; and in the neighbourhood are large manufactures, which employ 6000

artizans, first established by Czar Peter I. and rendered very flourishing by the care of Ernest John duke of Courland, during his exile in this place. 144 miles NNE. Moscow, 340 ESE. Petersburg. Long. 30. 14. E. Lat. 37. 35. N.

Jaroslazskoi, a government of Russia, bounded on the east by the government of Kostrom, on the north by the governments of Vologda and Novgorod, on the west by Tverskoi, and on the south by the government of Vladimir, about 160 miles in length, and from 50 to 110 in breadth. Jaroslavl is the capital.

Jaroslave, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia. It has from the year 1773, belonged to the emperor, and is included in the new kingdom of Galicia. It was taken by the Swedes in the year 1656. 48 miles WNW. Lemberg, 110 E. Cracow.

Jarosot, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiev. 36 miles W. Bialacerkiev.

Jarosin, a town of the duchy of Warsaw. 14 miles WNW. Kalish.

Jaron-Sanpoo, a branch of the Sanpoo, or Burhampooter river, which rises in Thibet, about 30 miles E Darmadjira.

Jarpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Baglana. 24 miles E. Bahbelgong.

Jarrak, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 14 miles S. Allahabad.

Jarrab, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Chandail. 30 miles W. Saipour.

Jarrak, a town of Africa, in Ludamar. 26 miles W. Benown. Long. 7. 33. W. Lat. 15. 7. N.

Jarric, La, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente. 6 miles SE. La Rochelle, 14 N. Rochfort.

Jarusow, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia. 12 miles NE. Lemberg.

Jarzé, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. 4 miles W. Baugé, 17 NE. Angers.

Jasad, a town of Persia, in the province of Segettan. 50 miles S. Zareng.

Jasenitz, a town of Pomerania, on the west side of the Oder, near its mouth. 10 miles N. Stettin.

Jasingpaur, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 30 miles S. Fyzabad.

Jask, a town of Croatia. 14 miles N. Carlstadt.

Jaskas, a town of Sweden, in the government of Abo. 14 miles NW. Abo.

Jasls, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz. 72 miles SSW. Sandomirz.

Jaslowicz, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kaminiec. 41 miles WNW. Kaminiec.

Jaslowitz, or *Jeslowitz*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Znaym. 10 miles SE. Znaym.

Jesinund, a peninsula of the island of Ru-

gen, which, with another peninsula, called *Witza*, forms a large bay, fronting the north-east, which in hazy weather often proves destructive to vessels. The bay is called *Tromperwyck*. *Long.* 13. 45. E. *Lat.* 54. 35. N.

Jaskiniur, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiev. 26 miles ESE. Bialacerkiev.

Jasnitz Thal, a river of the dutchy of Stiria, which runs into the river Muhr, near Pruck.

Jasoun, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Sivas, on the Black Sea. 75 miles NE. Samsoun.

Jasque, a town of Persia, in the province of Mccran, which gives name to a cape in the gulf of Ormuz. *Long.* 59. 4. E. *Lat.* 25. 40. N.

Jassari, a town of Sweden, in the Lapmark of Kimi, in the gulf of Bothnia. 50 miles NNE. Kimi.

Jassari, a river of Sweden, which runs into the gulf of Bothnia, at the town of Jassari.

Jassena, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz. 8 m. NE. Konigingratz.

Jassingpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 9 miles E. Sultanpour.

Jassi, a town of Turkestan, on the Sirr. 140 miles W. Taraz.

Jassum-kalasi, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on west coast of Asia. 40 m. W. Moglah.

Jassy, a city and capital of Moldavia; supposed to have been a garrison town in the time of the Romans: it has a citadel, and some fortifications. The inhabitants are chiefly Greeks, and it is the see of an archbishop. In the year 1753, it was almost wholly burned down, with the palace of the hospodar, some Roman Catholic convents, and a Protestant Lutheran church. In the year 1711, and in 1739, it was taken by the Russians. In the year 1788, it was again taken by the Russians, and restored in 1790. 200 miles E. Otchakov, 370 N. Constantinople. *Long.* 27. 44. E. *Lat.* 47. 10. N.

Jastrowiez, a town of Croatia. 4 miles NW. Damianovitz.

Jasur, or *Zagur*, a village of Palestine, in the road from Jassa to Rama, at which are the remains of a fort. Here is likewise a mosque, erected by a dervise, whose memory is much respected by the Mahometans for his active virtues. 4 miles E. Jassa.

Jasvony, a town of Samogitia. 24 miles SE. Roliennie.

Jarsenicz, a town of Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm. 28 miles NNW. Culm.

Jat, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland. 20 miles S. Wexio.

Jatoe, a town of the island of Borneo. 120 miles N. Negara.

Jattandals, a town of Sweden, in Helsingland. 16 miles N. Hudwicksfall.

Jattra, a town of Bengal. 15 miles N. Midnapour.

Jatts, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Guinea. *Long.* 15. 50. W. *Lat.* 11. 48. N.

Jau de St. Elias, a town of Brasil, on the river Negro. 70 miles W. Fort Rio Negro.

Java, a large island in the Eastern Indian sea, separated from Sumatra by a narrow sea, called the *Straits of Sunda*, 680 miles in length from east to west, and from 60 to 80 in breadth from north to south. The centre of the island is mountainous, but on the coasts low and marshy, which renders the air exceedingly unhealthy, especially to new comers. No Europeans have formed any establishments here except the Dutch, who have several on the coasts, the principal of which are Batavia and Bantam. The rest of the island is divided into several kingdoms or states, which are greatly influenced by the European settlements. It is divided into sixteen states, which were formerly independent kingdoms, viz. Jacatra, Bantam, Cheribon, Soeloochoonan, Carawang, Tliassem, Crissey, Passarawan, Sidamer, Kandang, Weilee, Sookapoura, Bagalaen, Panaraga, Soorapatee, and Panarucan. Of the first the Dutch are absolute sovereigns, and the next three are influenced by them both in commerce, being under engagements to deliver the produce of their respective countries to that company alone, and not to sell any of it to any other nation; likewise not to enter into any connections or treaties with other powers; and great care is taken to enforce these conditions by the Company, whose numerous forts and garrisons render the contravention of them extremely difficult, if not wholly impossible, to the native princes. The land and sea winds blow here every day without exception: the sea breeze which in the east monsoon is generally confined between east-north-east and north, but in the west monsoon runs as far as north-west, and farther, begins to blow, about eleven or twelve o'clock in the forenoon; it encreases in the afternoon by degrees, till the evening, and then dies gradually away till, about eight or nine o'clock, it is perfectly calm. The land-wind then begins at midnight or just before, and continues till an hour or two after sunrise, when it generally again falls calm, till the sea breeze comes on at its accustomed hour. The year is divided into two seasons, one of which is called east monsoon, or dry season, and the other the west monsoon, or rainy season. The east or good monsoon commences in the months of April and May, and ends in the latter end of September, or the beginning of October. The trade winds then blow about four or five leagues off shore, and through the whole of the Indian seas, to the

south of the line from the south-east, and east-south-east, at times however running as far as south-south-east, with fine dry weather and a clear sky. The west or bad monsoon generally begins in the latter end of November, or the beginning of December. The wind then often blows with great violence, and is accompanied by heavy torrents of rain, which renders the season very unhealthy, and a time of the greatest mortality. The same winds are likewise found to prevail generally to the south of the line: they continue till the latter end of February, or the beginning of March, and then are very variable till April, in which month the easterly winds begin to blow: hence these months, as likewise October, and part of November are called the shifting months; and these times of the breaking up of the monsoons are esteemed at Batavia the most unhealthy of all. It is very remarkable, that when the westerly winds blow as far as nine or ten degrees to the south of the line, the contrary takes place at the same time, and to the same distance, to the north of it; and *vice versa*, when the westerly winds prevail to the north, the easterly winds blow to the south of the line; which alternation is greatly assisting to the navigation westward of Java. For some years past, it has been observed at Batavia, that the commencement of the monsoons begin to be very uncertain, so that neither their beginning nor their end can be depended upon with so much certainty as formerly; the cause of which has not hitherto been discovered. There are perhaps no large rivers in Java, navigable by vessels of even a moderate burden, but there are many small ones, which, flowing down from the mountains in a northerly direction, run into the sea all along the north coast; they are however mostly choked up at the mouth, by sands or mud-banks, which render their entrances at low water very difficult to the smallest vessels. The productions which this island yields are considerable, and of great importance to the Company; more particularly for the last 60 years, in which period the cultivation of coffee and other articles has been assiduously prosecuted and encouraged. The chief produce is pepper, which is mostly grown in the western part of the island. The empire of Bantam, with its dependencies at Lampon in Sumatra, yield annually to the Company, more than 6,000,000 pounds of this spice: this pepper is esteemed the next best to that which comes from the coast of Malabar. That from Palembang, of which likewise a very considerable quantity is delivered to the Company, as well as that of Borneo, is of a much inferior quality. The price for which the king of Bantam is obliged to sell all the pepper produced in his dominions, is fixed at six rix-dol-

lars perpicol, of 125 lbs.: equal to about 22s. sterling per hundred English, or nearly twopence halfpenny per pound. Rice is the second product of Java, and is collected in large quantities, especially in the empire of Soefoohoonan, or Java Proper: it grows chiefly in low fenny ground. Java has been called the granary of the east, on account of the immense quantity of rice which it produces. The other islands in this neighbourhood yield little or none, except Celebes, where enough is grown to provide likewise for Amboyna. In the year 1767, the quantity of 7000 lasts, or 31,000,000 lbs. of rice was required and furnished for the consumption of Batavia, Ceylon, and Banda, from the island of Java. Sugar is likewise an article which is produced in large quantities in Java, and brought to Batavia. The quantity of 13,000,000 lbs. manufactured in the year 1768, in the province of Jacatra alone, is sufficient to shew with what luxuriance the sugar-cane flourishes here. A fourth production of the island is coffee. The plantations of it are however peculiarly confined to the provinces of Cheribon and Jacatra. The tree which produces this berry, was first introduced into Java in 1722, or 1723; and in 1768, Jacatra furnished 4,465,500 pounds weight to the Company, who purchased it at about the same price as pepper. Cotton-yarn is likewise an important object of trade, which Java furnishes to the company. It is spun by the Javanese from the cotton, which is produced in great plenty in the interior parts. Salt is equally an article of trade for the Company, who dispose of it for a handsome profit on the west coast of Sumatra. Another product of the country is indigo, which is mostly shipped to Europe. Large quantities of heavy timber are also brought from the north-east coast of Java to Batavia. This is not in reality a branch of trade for the Company; but it is of great importance for ship-building, and other purposes; from all this, the great importance of this island to the Company is very apparent; it produces some of the most considerable articles of commerce, and provides the greatest part of their Indian possessions with food, besides the advantage of furnishing materials for ship-building. The island is extremely abundant in fruit-bearing trees. The cocoa-nut-palm, which is well known; the Suri tree, which yields the palm wine or toddy; China-oranges, of which there are two sorts, one of a large, and the other of a smaller size; the tamarind tree; the pomelmoes or shaddock, the fruit of which is one of the most wholesome, on account of its refreshing quality and taste; the durioon or dragoon-tree, the fruit of which is inclosed in a hard shell, of the size of a man's head, and sometimes larger; it has a most dis-

agreeable smell, which is extremely offensive to those who have never eat of it; when once however the fruit is tasted, the loathing which its odour is apt to excite is quickly overcome, and use makes it in the end so familiar, that it is generally preferred beyond all fruits: the Surfak-tree has a fruit of a similar kind with the durion, but it is not accompanied by such a fetid smell; the mango-tree, its fruit when ripe, is of an orange colour, like a melon, with which its flavour has likewise some analogy, but more delicious: in the centre is a large kernel; when green, it is made into *attjar*; for this, the kernel is taken out, and the space filled up with ginger, pimento, and other spicy ingredients, after which it is pickled in vinegar, and is sent to all parts as presents, or otherwise. The mango-tanges, or mangos-teen, is esteemed the most delicious fruit that is produced in the Indies. It is generally of the size of an apple, and resembles a pomegranate in appearance, only it is larger and thicker, and its coat is not so tough: lemon and lime-trees are here likewise in great plenty. There is also a certain fruit called *katappa*, which is like European walnuts, but better tasted; it grows upon a high tree, which affords an agreeable shade, and is enclosed in a green husk in which it lies in rolls, and is as white as milk. Pine-apples are produced in large quantities, and are therefore little esteemed at Batavia; they are generally sold for the value of a penny a-piece, and sometimes for less; besides many other kinds of fruit too numerous to mention. The native inhabitants are all commonly called Javanese, whether they belong to the kingdom of Bantam, or to any other part of Java. They are of a middling size and in general well proportioned, of a light brown colour, with a broad forehead, and a flattish nose, which has a small curve downwards at the tip. Their hair is black and is always kept smooth and shining with cocoa-nut oil. They are in general proud and lazy, as well as cowardly: their principal weapon is a *kris*, which is a kind of dagger, and which they always carry with them: it is often poisoned, and in that case causes immediate death. Arrogant towards their inferiors, they are no less cringing with respect to their superiors, or whoever from whom they have any favour to expect. Their dress consists in a piece of cotton, which they wrap round the waist, and drawing it between the legs, fasten it behind: they wear a small cap on the head; this is the dress of the common people: those of more consideration wear a wide Moorish coat of flowered cotton, or other stuff, and in general turbans instead of the little caps. They suffer no hair but that of the head to grow, and eradicate it carefully wherever it

appears elsewhere. The dress of the women is little better than that of the men; it consists in a piece of cotton cloth, which they call *saron*, and which wrapping round the body, just covers the bosom, under which it is fastened, and hangs down to the knees, and sometimes to the ankles; the shoulders and part of the back remain uncovered. The hair of the head, which they wear very long, is turned up and twisted round the head like a fillet, fastened with long bodkins of different sorts of wood, tortoise-shell, silver or gold, according to the rank or wealth of the lady. Both men and women are very fond of bathing, especially in the morning. The children of both sexes go entirely naked, till about eight or nine years of age. The Javanese are polygamists; they marry as many wives as they can maintain, and take their female slaves besides for concubines. This however, of course, does not take place with the common people, who must be content with one wife, because they cannot afford to keep more. The women are proportionably more comely than the men; and they are very fond of white men: they are jealous in the extreme, and know how to make an European, with whom they have had a love affair, and who proves inconstant, deeply repent both his incontinence and his fickleness. Their dwellings may, with greater propriety, be called huts than houses. They are constructed of split bamboos, interlaced or matted, plaistered with clay, and covered with attap, or the leaves of the cocoa-nut tree. The entrance is low, and is without a door or shutter: the whole house usually consists of but one apartment, in which, husband, wife, and children, and sometimes their poultry, of which they keep a great many, pig together on the ground. They always choose a shady place to build in, or plant trees all round; such as possess more property, are provided with a little more comfort and convenience; but it is always in a wretched paltry manner. Their chief food is boiled rice, with a little fish; and their drink water. They do not, however, reject a little arrack, when they can obtain it. They are almost continually chewing betel or pinang, and likewise a sort of tobacco produced here, and therefore denominated Java tobacco, which they also smoke through pipes made of reed; they sometimes put opium into their pipes with the tobacco, in order to invigorate their spirits, but the continual use of it rather deadens them. They have no tables or chairs, but sit upon the ground, or upon mats, with their legs crossed under them: they do not either make use of any knives, forks, or spoons, but eat with their fingers. They have a certain kind of musical instruments, called gomgoms, consisting in hollow iron bowls, of various sizes

and tones. They are fond of cock-fighting, for which they keep a peculiar breed: though they may be ever so poor, they will sooner dispose of their property, than sell their game-cocks. The Mahometan religion is predominant over the whole island. It is said, that far inland, over the mountains towards the south side of the island, there are still some of the aboriginal idolatrous natives to be met with. Mosques, or places of prayer of the Mahometans, are erected all over the island. When the Company first established themselves here, Java was divided into three large empires, namely, Bantam, Jacatra, and the empire of the Soosoochoonan, which last was the most extensive, and comprehended full two-thirds of the whole island, Cheribon being feudatory to it. Times have now so far altered, that the island is at present divided into five states or empires, which altogether contain 123 provinces or governments, amongst which the kingdom of Bantam is considered but as one. Each province or government consists of a certain number of tjatjars, or families; the number of which throughout the whole of Java, including Bantam, amounted in the year 1777, to 152,014. These are calculated upon an average throughout Java to consist of two men, two women, and two children, forming therefore a population of souls, of 912,084; but this appears to be a number much too small. The actual five divisions of Java are Bantam, Jacatra, Cheribon, the empire of the Soosoochoonan, and that of the Sultan. Long. 105. to 114. 40. E. Lat. 5. 45. to 8. 48. S.

Java Head, the western point of the island of Java. Long. 104. 50. E. Lat. 6. 47. S.

Java Sea, that part of the Eastern Indian Sea, which lies between the island of Java to the south, Sumatra to the west, the islands of Banca, Billiton, and Borneo, to the north, and the island of Celebes to the east.

Javarin, see *Ruab*.

Javat, or *Tschavat*, a town of Persia, in the province of Schirvan, at the union of the Aras and the Kur. 45 miles S. Seamachie. Long. 48. 10. E. Lat. 39. 55. N.

Javenby, a town of Sweden, in West-Bohnia. 8 miles S. Pitea.

Jaude, a town of France, in the department of the Charente. 9 miles NNE. Angoulême.

Jaudonniere, La, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée. 9 miles W. La Châtaigneraie.

Jauer, a principality of Silesia, bounded on the north by the principalities of Glogau and Sagan, on the east by Lignitz and Schweidnitz, on the south by Bohemia, and on the west by Bohemia and Lusatia. The whole principality is mountainous. Its

mountains are covered with wood. It yields likewise pit-coal and mill-stone. The mountains contain various ores, with numerous mines of iron and copper, which are actually worked. In this principality too is a mineral spring, with some warm baths which are much frequented. Exclusive of 12 towns, in this principality are some villages four miles in length. Some of these villages contain 200 families and upwards, and among their inhabitants are artificers, particularly weavers, whose goods are bought up for exportation. The earthen-ware is much esteemed. The principal towns are Jauer, Hirschberg, Lowenberg, and Bunzlau, all of which give name to circles or districts, and are their respective capitals.

Jauer, a town of Silesia, and capital of the principality of the same name. In the year 1640, this town was taken and plundered by the Imperialists. 16 miles NW. Schweidnitz, 31 W. Breslau. Long. 16. 18. E. Lat. 51. N.

Javerda, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 10 miles S. Calberga.

Javerlhac, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne. 4 miles NW. Nontron.

Javernick, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Schweidnitz. 6 miles SE. Waldenburg.

Jaussione, a river of Louisiana, which runs into the Mississippi. Long. 91. 45. W. Lat. 39. 26. N.

Jaujac, or *Jaulnac*, a town of France, in the department of the Ardèche. 15 miles SW. Privas.

Jauj-smor, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 15 miles N. Corah. Long. 80. 46. E. Lat. 26. 25. N.

Javise, a river of Naples, which runs into the Crate, in Calabria Citra.

Jauldoe, a town of Bengal. 40 miles WSW. Ragonatpour, 142 NW. Calcutta. Long. 86. 7. E. Lat. 23. 23. N.

Jaulnais, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne. 6 miles N. Poitiers, 10 SSW. Châtelleraul.

Jaulm, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Aurungabad. 28 miles NE. Aurungabad.

Javornick, a mountain of Carniola. 16 miles E. Trieste.

Javron, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne. 5 miles NNW. Villaine, 6 E. Laffay.

Jausier, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps. 4 miles NE. Barcelonnette.

Jauxa, see *Atun Xauxa*.

Jawata, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 90 miles WNW. Meaco.

Jawherrya, a town of Bengal. 21 miles NW. Calcutta.

Jawer, a town of Lithuania, in the pa-

linate of Novogrodek. 48 miles SSW. Novogrodek.

Jaworow, a town of Poland, in New Galicia, celebrated for its warm baths. 25 miles W. Lemberg.

Jaxt, a river of Swabia, which rises about two miles N. Lauchheim, passes by Elwangen, Creilsheim, Kirchberg, Langenburg, Meckmuhl, Neidenau, &c. and runs into the Neckar, opposite Wimpfen.

Jaxtherg, or *Taxtherg*, a town of the duchy of Wurzburg. 31 miles S. Wurzburg, 6 S. Mergentheim.

Jaxtheim, a town of the principality of Anspach, on the Jaxt. 3 m. SSE. Creilsheim.

Jaxt-Zell, a town of Wurtemberg. 5 miles N. Elwangen.

Jayer, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 30 miles N. Manickpour.

Jaygong, a town of Bootan. 25 miles N. Beyhar.

Jaynagur, a town of Bengal. 6 miles NE. Mahmudpour. *Long.* 89. 46. E. *Lat.* 23. 28. N.

Jaynagur, a town of Bengal. 42 miles N. Ramgur. *Long.* 85. 53. E. *Lat.* 24. 21. N.

Jaynagur, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 15 miles NNE. Durbungah. *Long.* 86. 20. E. *Lat.* 26. 33. N.

Jaypour, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Orissa. 400 miles SSW. Patna, 192 WSW. Cattack. *Long.* 82. 48. E. *Lat.* 19. 5. N.

Jayspiz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Znaym. 12 mile WSW. Crumau, 10 N. Znaym. *Long.* 15. 53. E. *Lat.* 48. 57. N.

Jazira, *Desert of*, a tract of Asiatic Turkey, extending along the Euphrates from Balis to Anbar. The government of Diarbekir is also called *Jazira*, or *Al Jezira*, or *Al Gezira*.

Ibach, a river of the Brisgau, which runs into the Elz.

Ibague, a town of South-America, in the province of Popayan. 35 miles NE. Cali.

Ibaicaibal, or *Ibaycaval*, or *Tbaicaval*, a river of Spain, which runs into the bay of Biscay, a little below Bilbao.

Ibali, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, situated near Drino Nero. 60 miles NNW. Akrida.

Ibar, or *Hibar*, a town of European Turkey, in Servia. 10 miles N. Novi-basar.

Ibar, or *Hibar*, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Morava, 20 miles N. Precop.

Ibarra, a town of South-America, in the province of Quito. 45 miles NNE. Quito. *Long.* 77. 40. W. *Lat.* c. 25. N.

Ibaroti, a town of South-America, in Paraguay. 130 miles E. Assuncion.

Ibbenbühren, a town of Germany, in the county of Lingen. 6 miles N. Tecklenburg.

Ibber, a river of England, in the county of Derby, which runs into the Rother, near Chesterfield.

Ibeit, a town of Africa, and capital of a district, in Kodofan. 140 miles W. Sennaar. *Long.* 31. E. *Lat.* 13. 20. N.

Iber, a river of Spain, in the province of Estremadura, which runs into the Tagus near Talavera la Vieja.

Iberville, an island of West-Florida, in the river Mississippi. *Long.* 91. 15. W. *Lat.* 30. 20. N.

Iberville, a river of West-Florida, which runs into the Mississippi near Manchac.

Ibeti, a town of Turkish Armenia. 33 miles SSW. Akalzike.

Ibitupoca, a town of Brasil, in the province of Minas Geraes. 32 m. S. Villa Rica.

Ibnen See, a lake of Swabia. 4 miles NNE. Heiligenberg.

Igarten, a town of Germany, in the county of Limburg. 4 m. N. Schleusingen.

Iboipitinh, a river of Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 30. 8. S.

Ibopetuba, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Brasil. *Lat.* 25. 33. S.

Ibos, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Pyrenées. 3 miles W. Tarbes.

Ibrahim, a mountain of Arabia, in Yemen. 40 miles S. Chamir.

Ibrahim Bassa, a river of Syria, anciently Adonis, which runs into the Mediterranean, about 5 miles S. Gibelet.

Ibrahim Lik, a town of the Arabian Irak, on the Tigris. 80 miles N. Bagdad.

Ibrail, or *Ibraeli*, see *Brailow*.

Ibrain, a town of Hungary. 14 miles NNE. Nanas.

Ibrahim, a river of Persia, which runs into the Persian Gulf, 6 miles SW. Mina.

Ibras, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzesc. 40 miles SW. Pinsk.

Ibrigi, a town of European Turkey, in Romania. 16 miles NNW. Gallipoli.

Ibrim, a town of Africa, in the northern part of Nubia, subject to the Turks. 120 miles S. Syene. *Long.* 32. 40. E. *Lat.* 22. N.

Ibris, a small island of Scotland, in the Frith of Forth. 3 miles NW. North Berwick. *Long.* 2. 51. W. *Lat.* 56. 5. N.

Iburar, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 16 miles N. Alanieh.

Iburg, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Osnabruck, with a citadel, which was formerly the episcopal palace. In 1553, it was plundered by the Duke of Brunfwick. 10 miles S. Osnabruck.

Ibyrieki, a town of Lithuania. 32 miles E. Koniecpole.

Ica, or *Yca*, or *Valverde*, a town of Peru, in the audience of Lima, and one of three towns which give name to a pro-

vince called *Iga Pisco and Nasca*. It is situated in a valley, and watered by a river which in the summer would be dry but from the industry of the inhabitants, who have turned several streams into its bed. The principal commerce of the place consist in glass, wine, brandy, &c. 140 miles SSE. Lima. Long. 75. 28. W. Lat. 13. 50. S.

Iga Pisco and Nasca, (Jurisdiction of,) a province of Peru, in the audience of Lima, so called from the three principal towns; it comprehends about 140 miles along the coast of the Pacific Ocean intersected with sandy deserts. Olives and vines are cultivated; and both the oil and the wine are esteemed excellent, and sent into the other provinces: where the land can be watered, it produces corn, maize, and a variety of excellent fruits. The inhabitants near the coast are chiefly employed in catching fish, of which they cure a great quantity, and send into the inland country, where they find a ready sale.

Accumbe, a village of England, in a part of the county of Worcester, which is surrounded on all sides by the county of Gloucester. Here is a chalybeate spring. 2 miles SE. Stow in the Wold.

Iceland, an island in the North Sea, about 625 miles from east to west, and 310 from north to south. Iceland properly consists of a prodigious range of mountains running from east to west; on the declivities of which, and in the vallies lying between them, the inhabitants live. Several of these high mountains, which are always covered with ice and snow, are called *Jocheler*. Here are also some mountains that consist only of rocks and sand, which are consequently barren. But on other mountains, situated near the coast, there are levels or plains, covered with verdure, of several miles in extent, which produce fine grass. Though Iceland is for the most part a mountainous country, yet there are roads practicable for a horse in every part of the island. Carriages were formerly used here, but are now laid aside, as the trouble attending them was greater than the conveniency that could arise from them. Every year some hundreds of pack-horses come over the mountains from the north, to the trading places in the south parts of the island; these are loaded with butter, woollen manufactures, &c. which they barter for other commodities. Earthquakes are not unfrequent in Iceland, especially in the south parts. Springs which are naturally warm, and even hot springs, are frequently to be met with in Iceland, and likewise waters that have a mineral taste. About Mount Hecla are several small basins of warm water, which sometimes emit a copious steam, but at other times this vapour is not so visible. There are also evident

signs that the mountains of Iceland contain iron, copper, and even silver ore. Near these are found two kinds of agate, which, when lighted, burn like a candle; a species of bitumen, which is black, shining, and pretty hard; and another sort of black earth which is harder, and breaks into thin diaphanous laminae; this is not inflammable, but vitrifies in the fire. Salt springs are not known here; however salt has been found at the feet of the volcanos or burning mountains. That salt might be made here by art, is unquestionable. Woods are not frequent on this island, though here and there a copse, or small wood, is to be seen. But it is remarkable, that great numbers of small and large trees are driven hither by the sea, especially on the north coast, where, for the most part, they lie and rot, the inhabitants having no shipping by which they can export or convey this wood for sale among their countrymen. A great quantity of thrubs, on which grow all sorts of berries, as juniper-berries, black-berries, &c. are burnt every year for charcoal, which the natives use in their forges. The common fuel of the country is turf, some of which has a very strong sulphureous smell; and even fish bones are burnt in some part of this island. Very good grass not only grows in the vallies which border on the lakes and rivers, but also in the hollows betwixt the mountains, and sometimes even on the summits of the latter. The best pastures are in the northern parts of the island, where the grass springs up very fast and to a great height. The cattle are generally driven among the mountains to graze, where they find good pasture, but the grass that grows near the habitations of the Icelanders is reserved for winter fodder. Here is also a plentiful variety of salubrious and medicinal herbs, as scurvy-grass, samphire, angelica, and berg-grass, which is a kind of odoriferous moss, and is very nourishing; and great quantities of it are laid up by the inhabitants for occasional use. Bread is but little known here among the commonality, who make shift to live on dried fish and flesh without it. For though a large quantity of meal and bread is imported every year into the harbours of Iceland, the lower class of people can purchase but little or none of it; the price being adapted only to the more wealthy sort. Bears are frequently driven on this island along with the large flakes of ice from Greenland. But the inhabitants are so vigilant and dexterous in destroying them, that the only species of wild beasts to be seen in Iceland are foxes, which are either brown or white. The horses, as in all other northern countries, are small but strong and full of mettle; and, excepting those that are broke for the saddle, lie in the open air all the year

round: in winter they subsist on what fodder they can scrape from under the ice and snow. Great numbers of sheep are to be seen in Iceland; and in those parts where graziery is the chief occupation of the inhabitants, it is not uncommon for a man to be master of a flock of three, four, or five hundred. In the winter season they drive their flocks to shelter at night; and in very severe weather they keep them in the cotes also in the day time. Nature seems to have provided a shelter for the sheep in those parts; there being large caves in the earth into which these animals are sure to retire in severe weather. In the winter, when the snow is not very deep, and the weather inclinable to be fair and mild, the sheep are turned out to pick what they can find under the snow. If these animals happen to be surprised at such times by a great snow, they immediately form themselves into a close compact body, by laying their heads together in the centre. In this posture they are quite covered with the snow, and sometimes are so benumbed with cold, as not to be able to help themselves, till their owner happens to find them, and clears their way out. This is often a work of some days; and many times the weight of the incumbent snow is so great, that the sheep are crushed to pieces by it before they can be relieved. In the extremity of hunger, when they pass some days in such a wretched situation, these animals have been known to eat one another's wool. Goats are few. Some of the Iceland oxen and cows have no horns; and in the southern parts, they are fed with fish bones, and the water in which the fish was boiled. Here are no hogs; dogs are numerous, but very few cats are to be seen on this island. The keeping of poultry and other tame fowl is so expensive, that very few of them are seen here: but plenty of swans, wild geese, and ducks, among which may be also reckoned the eider, (the eggs and feathers of which are so much valued,) snipes, woodcocks, &c. are to be met with in Iceland. At certain times an incredible number of eggs of sea fowl, which the inhabitants are very fond of, are found along the sea coast. The birds of prey on this island are the eagle, hawk, raven, and falcon. Some of the last entirely white; others are partly of that colour; and others are brown. These are accounted the best falcons in Europe. The rivers, lakes, and bays, with the other parts of the sea, supply the Icelanders with prodigious quantities of various kinds of fish. The Icelanders are naturally of a robust and vigorous constitution, but are soon worn out by the continual fatigues and hardships they undergo at sea in their fisheries; so that about the fiftieth year of their age they are generally afflicted with various dis-

temper, especially those of the breast and lungs: hence very few of them reach to an advanced age. The usual food of the inhabitants of this island is fresh and dried fish, milk, oatmeal, and flesh; but they chiefly live on dried fish dressed with butter. It is remarkable, that they eat all their provisions without any salt. Their common drink is milk, which they drink by itself when sweet; but mix water with it when it turns sour. The exports from hence are chiefly dried fish, salted mutton, a good deal of beef, butter, and train-oil; a great quantity of tallow; coarse and fine jackets of Wadmal, woollen stockings, and gloves, red wool, sheep skins, fox-tails of several colours, feathers, and quills. The imports to Iceland are chiefly iron, horses' shoes, timber, meal, bread, brandy, wine, tobacco, coarse linen, a few silk stuffs, and domestic utensils. In the year 1751, in order to enable the Icelanders to improve their manufactures, and to promote trade and commerce, King Frederick V. bestowed on them a bounty of 10,000 rix-dollars, besides a loan of 5000 more. The Iceland dialect is the same with the old Norwegian language, though at present it is not quite pure and uncorrupted; however, what they still retain of the ancient Norwegian language is of great use to investigate the etymologies, &c. of the several northern dialects. As to the historical particulars relating to this island, it owes its being first peopled to the tyranny of Harold Pulchricomus king of Norway, which occasioned several persons of note to quit Norway, and seek for a new habitation. Among these were particularly two Nordland gentlemen called Ingulf and Hiorleif, who first landed on this island in the year 870, and about four years after returned and settled here, together with their families and dependents. The number of inhabitants in Iceland is, according to an authentic computation, about fifty thousand. There are no towns, properly called, on this island: however, the houses of the Iceland Company at the two-and-twenty ports or harbours, and of which there are three or four at each harbour, are dignified with the appellation of towns; though they are only trading places. Iceland, according to the general division, consists of four quarters, which derive their names from the four cardinal points towards which they lie. This division is caused by so many ridges of mountains that separate the quarters from each other. The north quarter constitutes the diocese of Hoolum, which contain 140 churches. The other three quarters are included in the diocese of Skaalholt, to which belong 163 churches. *Long.* 10. to 25. *W.* *Lat.* 63. 15. to 67. 15. *N.*

Iché, a town of France, in the department

of the Voïges. 3 miles SSE. La Marche.
4 NNW. Châtillon sur Saône.

Icholzheim, a town of Bavaria, in the bishopric of Aichstatt. 7 m. SSE. Aichstatt.

Ichtershausen, a town of Germany, in the principality of Gotha. 12 miles ESE. Gotha.

Ickelsheim, a town of Germany, in the marggravate of Anspach. 12 miles ESE. Gotha.

Icker, see *Jecker*.

I-colum-kill, or *I-columb-kill*, one of western islands of Scotland; separated from the island of Mull by a narrow channel called the found of *I*. Bede calls it Hii; and Monkish writers name it *Iona*, but the proper name is *I*, pronounced like *ee*, which signifies an island. It is small but celebrated, and in the language of Dr. Johnson, "was once the luminary of the Caledonian regions, whence savage clans and roving barbarians derived the benefits of knowledge, and the blessings of religion." It was the residence of St. Columba, who, about the middle of the sixth century, left his native country (Ireland) to preach the gospel to the Picts, and their king made the apostle a present of the island: he founded a cell for regular canons, which in the beginning of the ninth century was destroyed by the Danes. It was however rebuilt, became very celebrated, and was erected into a bishop's see. There are considerable remains of the cathedral; and many tombs, though overgrown with weeds and briars, which shew it to have been a favourite place of sepulture; and they compute that 48 Kings of Scotland, four of Ireland, eight of Norway, and one of France, were ambitious of reposing in this sacred ground. *Long.* 6. 25. *W. Lat.* 56. 21. N.

Icus, see *Scangero*.

Icy Bay, a bay on the west coast of North America, west of Cape Riou. *Long.* 219. 3. E. *Lat.* 59. 58. N.

Ida, a mountain of the island of Candia. 16 miles W. Candia.

Idamba, a *Neva*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 4 miles SW. Idanha a Velha.

Idanha a Velha, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, near the Spanish Estremadura. This town was taken by the Spaniards, under the Duke of Anjou, in the year 1704, after a brave resistance. 22 miles SSW. Alfayates, 18 E. Castell Branco. *Long.* 6. 48. *W. Lat.* 39. 50. N.

Ideje, a town of Persia, in the province of Chulistan. 50 miles E. Sutter.

Iderfalmi, a town of Sweden, in the province of Savolax. 120 miles N. Nyflop.

Idi, a town of Turkish Armenia. 50 miles W. Kars.

Idle, a town of England, in the west riding of Yorkshire. In 1801, the population was

3398, of which 1851 were employed in trade and manufactures. 2 m. NE. Bradford.

Idle, a river of England, which rises near Mansfield, in the county of Nottingham, and joins the Trent, a few miles before its conflux with the Ouse.

Idola, a small island in the Adriatic. *Long.* 15. 10. E. *Lat.* 44. 25. N.

Idolka, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki. 20 miles SW. Troki.

Idolsberg, a village of Austria. 10 miles NW. Crems.

Idols, *Islands of*, a cluster of small islands in the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa. *Lat.* 8. 50. N.

Idoment, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia. 26 miles NNE. Edeffa.

Idra, a small island in the Adriatic. *Long.* 15. 28. E. *Lat.* 44. 6. N.

Idre, a town of Sweden, in Dalecarlia. 120 miles NW. Fahlun.

Idria, see *Hydria*.

Idro, a lake of Italy, formed by an extension of the river Chiela. 16 miles N. Brescia.

Idro, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mela, on a lake. 16 miles NNE. Brescia.

Idstein, a town of Germany, in the principality of Nassau Weilburg. 12 miles N. Mentz, 22 SW. Wetzlar. *Long.* 8. 12. E. *Lat.* 50. 12. N.

Idsu, a province of Japan, on the south coast of the island of Nippon.

Idsume, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 140 miles WNW. Meaco. *Long.* 131. 50. E. *Lat.* 34. 95. N.

Jean de Barre, an island of Africa, in the kingdom of Senegal, about 15 miles in circumference.

Jean Rabel, a town of the island of Hispaniola, at the mouth of a river on the north-west coast. 10 miles NE. St. Nicholas Mole. *Long.* 74. W. *Lat.* 19. 56. N.

Jeatpour, a town of Bengal. 20 miles N. Kilhenagur.

Jebakshour, a town of Turkish Armenia. 45 miles S. Arzengan, 45 W. Moush.

Jebara Cunaca, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 20 miles NNE. Jedo.

Jebel Henrin, a mountain of Asiatic Turkey, near the Tigris. 27 miles N. Teerit.

Jebel Jebusi, a mountain of Egypt, near Old Cairo, on which it is supposed Babylon was situated.

Jebel Ocrab, a mountain of Syria, near the coast of the Mediterranean, and about 2 miles S. from the river Orontes, anciently Mount Cassius.

Jebel Sheik, a mountain of Syria, at the foot of which the river Jordan takes its rise, near Pancaas.

Jebel Totafa, a mountain of Syria, near the coast of the Mediterranean, on the south

side of the bay of Alexandretta, anciently *Mount Rossus*. 20. m. SW. Alexandretta.

Jebban, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore. 55 miles NNE. Behnbur.

Jebilee, see *Gibelet*.

Jebiniana, a town of Tunis. 15 miles SE. El Jemme.

Jebna, a town of Palestine, on the site of the ancient city of Gath, and afterwards called Ibelin. Here was a fortress erected by Foulques, king of Jerusalem, in the year 1137. 10 miles S. Jaffa.

Jebugy, a town on the south coast of Mindanao. *Long.* 122. 55. E. *Lat.* 7. 15. N.

Jecova, a town of Servia. 25 miles NW. Pristrendy.

Jecker, a river of France, which runs into the Meuse at Maestricht.

Jed, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Tiviot, 2 miles N. Jedburgh.

Jedburgh, a town of Scotland, in the county of Roxburgh, on the river Jed; formerly a place of strength and importance, but declining after the union: lately the woollen manufacture has been revived; and there is a good market weekly for corn and cattle. It is a royal burgh, and, united with Dunbar, Haddington, Lauder, and North Berwick, returns one member to parliament. In 1801, the population was 3834, of which 482 were employed in trade and manufactures. 46 m. SSE. Edinburgh, 324 N. London. *Long.* 2. 38. W. *Lat.* 55. 38. N.

Jedlinski, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz. 8 miles SSW. Radom.

Jednitz, a town of Hungary, on the borders of Moravia. 30 miles N. Topoltzan.

Jedo, or *Jeddo*, or *Yeddo*, a seaport of Japan, and second capital of the empire, situated at the bottom of a large bay of its own name, famed for its great plenty of fish, particularly its excellent lobsters; but so shallow, as to admit of no ship of any bulk to come up to the city. It is in other respects the most considerable city in all Japan, not only for its rich and great commerce, but for its size and population, on account of the many princes, lords, and grandees, who, with their numerous trains and families, swell up the court, city, and suburbs, to an incredible number. The city towards the bay is, of great extent, and forms the figure of a crescent. It is not enclosed in walls, but is, like most other cities in Japan, intersected with large canals and broad ditches, with high ramparts on both sides, planted with rows of trees, not so much for defence or ornament, as to prevent the spreading of those dreadful conflagrations to which it is frequently subject: only towards the castle those ramparts are observed to be shut up by strong gates, where they probably serve likewise for a defence against any assault from the city. Jeddo stands on the large

river of Tonkag, which runs from the west through it into the haven, and there discharges itself by five different streams, each of which hath a bridge over it; whilst a considerable branch of it surrounds the castle, and fills its ditches with water. The most considerable of the bridges above mentioned is called Niphonbas, or the bridge of Japan, and from it all the roads and distances of places in the empire are taken. It is about 250 yards long, and is laid over that branch of the river which surrounds the castle, and thence opens on both sides into a fine long street, fifty paces broad, which crosses the whole city, and is always thronged with people of all sorts, some of the highest quality of both sexes, richly dressed in their chairs and palanquins. The number of the natives, foreigners, and ecclesiastics, is almost incredible. The families of all the princes of the empire reside there almost all the year round, with numerous retinues suitable to their quality; whilst those princes are permitted to absent themselves from court only six months in the year, to go and take care of their hereditary dominions. Jeddo is not near so regularly built as Meaco, and other cities of Japan, because it increased by degrees to its present bulk since the cubos began to make it their chief residence. However as a great part of it hath been rebuilt since the various conflagrations it hath undergone, and the other devastations made on it by earthquakes, the streets are become more regular, wide, and handsome; the greater part of them cutting each other at right angles, and the palaces, temples, monasteries, and other public edifices being rebuilt in a more beautiful style. As to the palaces, they are separated from other houses by large court-yards and stately gates. The most superb edifice in the whole empire is the imperial palace. It stands pretty near the centre of the town, and is of an irregular figure, and computed about five Japan miles, or between eleven or twelve English, in circumference. It consists of three enclosures, the third and innermost of which is that where the emperor resides, having noble gardens behind, embellished with every thing that is beautiful and suitable to such a place; the other two, strong and well fortified, are occupied by the rest of his court, and the princes and lords that compose it; and these may be properly enough stiled three castles, as they are divided from each other, and surrounded each by their particular cincture of walls and ditches. Jeddo hath two chief governors, who take the command of the town by turn, each for the space of one year; next to them are the magistrates, who have the government of some particular quarters of the city; and under these are the ottonas, who

preside over every street, or over a certain number of tradesmen, handicraftsmen, &c. This city and suburbs are a nursery of artists and handicraftsmen, of tradesmen and merchants of all sorts. It hath a variety of noble markets, and the streets abound with open shops, richly furnished with all sorts of merchandize; but these, as well as most kinds of provisions, are sold much dearer than in any other city in the empire, partly on account of the prodigious concourse of people with which it swarms, and partly also from the difficulty of importation. *Long.* 140. E. *Lat.* 36. 30. N.

Jedso, see *Jeso*.

Jedowitz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn. 10 miles NNE. Brunn.

Jeeagur, a town of Bengal. 43 miles SSE. Carruckpour.

Jeenbaree, a town of Bengal. 12 miles NNW. Koonda.

Jeenwoorce, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 40 miles E. Fyzabad.

Jetku, a town of Bengal. 28 miles NNW. Dacca.

Jefferson, a county of Kentucky.

Jefferson Fort, a fort of the north-west part of America, on the White River. *Long.* 85. 24. W. *Lat.* 39. 58. N.

Jeffery, a town of North-Carolina. 40 miles WSW. Halifax.

Jeffery's Creek, a river of South-Carolina, which runs into the Great Pedee, *Long.* 79. 29. W. *Lat.* 34. 8. N.

Jegenoe, a small island of Denmark, in Lyntord Gulf. It contains two villages. *Long.* 8. 38. E. *Lat.* 56. 39. N.

Jegni-basar, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 28 miles N. Mogla, 60 E. Scala Nova. *Long.* 28. 12. E. *Lat.* 37. 35. N.

Jegnican, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria. 12 miles ESE. Sophia.

Jegni-Kevi, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 24 miles NNW. Degnizlu.

Jegni-Kevi, a town of European Turkey, in Romania. 44 miles WSW. Burgas.

Jegnipangela, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria. 70 miles ESE. Driftra.

Jegnischehr, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 32 miles E. Bursa, 15 S. Iznik.

Jegnischehr, or *Fanickers*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, situated on a small eminence near some ruins, supposed to be those of Antioch on the Meander. This place is remarkable for being the spot where Soleybey Ogle was defeated by the troops of the Grand Seignior in 1739. 35 m. E. Guzelhizar, 28 W. Degnizlu.

Jegun, a town of France, in the department of the Gers. 8 m. NNW. Auch, 13 S. Condom. *Long.* 0. 32. E. *Lat.* 43. 45. N.

Jehanabad, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 12 miles NW. Saicram. *Long.* 83. 58. E. *Lat.* 25. 3. N.

Jehaoul, a town of Hindoostan, in Moul-tan. 15 miles WNW. Adjodin.

Jehenabad, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 25 miles SSW. Patna. *Long.* 85. 11. E. *Lat.* 25. 12. N.

Jeso, a mountain of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 18 miles NNE. Oppido.

Jeuara, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 18 m. NW. Durbangah. *Long.* 85. 50. E. *Lat.* 26. 19.

Jejurry, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Vishapour. 12 miles E. Pood-rundar.

Jekil-ermak, a river of Asiatic Turkey, which runs into the Black Sea, 18 m. SSE. Samsoun.

Jekmahad, a town of Persia, in the province of Segeftan. 60 miles ENE. Bost.

Jekisinokori, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 65 m. NNE. Meaco.

Jekyl Island, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Georgia, at the mouth of the Altamaha. *Long.* 81. 40. W. *Lat.* 31. 7. N.

Jelalabad, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 18 miles SE. Azimgur.

Jelalabad, a town of Hindoostan, in Rohilcund. 42 miles S. Bereilly.

Jelalabad, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 8 miles S. Lucknow.

Jelalpour, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Oude. 17 miles NNE. Raat.

Jelatgur, a town of Bengal. 8 miles N. Purneah.

Jelaul, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore. 13 miles NW. Rotas.

Jelenghian, a town of Curdistan. 60 miles SE. Van.

Jelony, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz. 14 m. SSE. Konigingratz.

Jelina, a town of Lithuania. 15 miles SE. Lida.

Jelgovan, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 17 miles NNE. Bahar.

Jella, a town of Birmanah, on the Ava. 10 miles S. Lundsey.

Jellandra, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cicacole. 36 miles SW. Ganjam.

Jellafere, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 80 miles SSW. Calcutta. *Long.* 87. 14. E. *Lat.* 21. 56. N.

Jellassar, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Agra, on the borders of Dooab. 18 miles NNE. Agra, 99 SE. Delhi. *Long.* 73. 44. E. *Lat.* 27. 25. N.

Jelling, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland, formerly a city, and the residence of kings. 14 miles N. Colding.

Jellinghy River, a branch of the Ganges, which separates from the main stream near Jellinghy, and, joined by another branch about 50 miles north from Calcutta, forms the Hoogly.

Jellinghy, a town of Hindoostan, in the

country of Bengal, on the right side of the Ganges. 22 miles E. Moorshedabad, 90 N. Calcutta. *Long.* 83. 48. E. *Lat.* 24. 6. N.

Jellondanger, a town of Hindoostan, on the left bank of the Dewah. 7 miles SE. Fyzabad.

Jelloud, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 10 miles SSE. Fyzabad.

Jelloulah, a town of Africa, in Tunis. 10 miles NW. Cairoan.

Jelmo, a small island in the North Sea, near the coast of Lapland. *Lat.* 74. 8. N.

Jelmere, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cicacole. 15 miles N. Cicacole.

Jelna, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna. 10 miles SE. Lida.

Jelolpour, a town of Hindoostan. 22 miles NNW. Benares.

Jelunga, a town of Bengal. 13 miles E. Doela.

Jelpeh, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 30 miles WNW. Beyhar.

Jelpigory, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 40 miles W. Beyhar.

Jelse, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Bergen. 22 miles NNE. Stavanger.

Jelvadi, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 22 miles E. Isbarte.

Jelisch, a fort of Silesia, and a pass on the Oder. 3 miles ESE. Breslau.

Jenuapetta, a town of Hindoostan, in Barramaul. 12 miles SE. Namacul.

Jenarrou, a kingdom of Africa, on the south side of the river Gambia. 120 miles from the sea. The inhabitants are chiefly Mahometans.

Jamba, a river of Russia, which rises in the government of Upha, and runs into the Caspian Sea, *Long.* 54. 39. E. *Lat.* 46. 57. N.

Jemme, (*El*), a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, anciently called *Tifdra*, or *Tifdrus*. Here are found several antiquities, as altars with defaced inscriptions; a variety of columns; a great many trunks and arms of marble statues, one of which is of the colossal kind in armour; another is of a naked Venus, in the posture and dimensions of the Medicean, both of them by good masters, but the heads are wanting. But *Jemme* is most remarkably distinguished by the beautiful remains of a spacious amphitheatre, which consisted originally of 64 arches, and four orders of columns, placed one above another. The upper order, which was, perhaps, an attic building, is most of it tumbled down. Mahomet Bey likewise, in a revolt of the Arabs, who used it as a fortress, blew up four of its arches from top to bottom; otherwise as to the inside, nothing can be more entire and magnificent. 40 miles SSE. Cairoan, 90 S. Tunis.

Jendax, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 17 miles E. Hajypour.

Jemlab, a town of Thibet, which gives name to a district. 230 miles N. Fyzabad. *Long.* 81. 33. E. *Lat.* 36. 35. N.

Jemminghen, or *Jemgum*, a town of East Friesland, where Louis of Nassau, brother to the Prince of Orange, was defeated with great loss by the Duke of Alva, in the year 1568. 8 miles SE. Emden.

Jemco, a river on the north side of the island of Java, which runs into the sea, *Long.* 111. 3. E. *Lat.* 6. 47. S.

Jemrond, a town of the kingdom of Candahar. 30 miles W. Ghizni.

Jemrigauchy, a town of Bootan. 15 m. NE. Tassafudon. *Long.* 89. 45. E. *Lat.* 28. N.

Jemseg, a town of New Brunswick. 25 miles ESE. Frederick Town. *Long.* 66. 13. W. *Lat.* 45. 55. N.

Jemserum, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland. 45 miles N. Calmar.

Jemsbog, a town of Sweden, in the province of Blekingen. 12 miles WNW. Carlshamn.

Jemtland, or *Jemptland*, see *Jamtland*.

Jena, a town of Germany, in the principality of Eisenach, near the Saale, which washes it on the east and south sides; in a pleasant valley, among rising hills, which produce great quantities of wine. It forms an oblong square, and is surrounded with walls, ditches, and towers: there is an university, first founded in the year 1548, and consecrated in the year 1558. The town has four faubourgs. In the year 1806, a bloody battle was fought near this town, between the French and Prussians, in which the latter were defeated with great loss. 10 miles E. Weimar, 49 E. Eisenach. *Long.* 11. 30. E. *Lat.* 50. 54. N.

Jena, a town of South America, in the province of Quito. 12 miles S. Archidona.

Jenckendorf, a town of the duchy of Wurzburg. 5 miles E. Volkach.

Jendrzciow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz. 10 m. SW. Malogocz.

Jenet, a town of Africa, in Sahara. 200 m. SE. Gadamis. *Long.* 13. 10. E. *Lat.* 27. 50. N.

Jenghijé, a town of the Arabian Irak, on the Tigris. 12 miles NW. Bagdad.

Jenghikand, a town of Turkestan, on the Sirr. 270 miles WSW. Tonkat.

Jengi, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Cutch, near the coast. 21 m. S. Tahej.

Jengoko, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 50 miles E. Jeddo.

Jenbat, a circar of Hindoostan, in the subah of Lahore, situated between the rivers Behat and Chunaub, about 120 miles in length from N. to S. and from 10 to 50 in breadth. Gujrat is the chief town.

Jenjapour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 20 miles ENE. Durbungah. *Long.* 86. 28. E. *Lat.* 26. 14. N.

Jeni-basar, or *Novi-basar*, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on a branch of the river Ibar, containing about 300 houses, inhabited by Christians and Turks; anciently the capital of the Rascians. 175 miles W. Nicopoli, 83 NE. Ragusa. *Long.* 19. 59. E. *Lat.* 43. 40. N.

Jenicore, or *Platamone*, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the gulf of Saloniki, at Platamone.

Jenjerce, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 30 miles NE. Monghier.

Jenjiam, a town of Hindoostan, in Moul-tan. 40 miles W. Adjodin.

Jenikale, or *Jenikel*, a town of Russia, in the government of Taurida, in the Narrow Channel, between the Black Sea and the Sea of Azoph. This channel is called the Strait of Taman, and Jenikalic Sound. 15 m. NE. Kerch. *Long.* 36. 10. E. *Lat.* 45. 10.

Jenikow, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaflau. 24 miles SW. Czaflau.

Jenishehr, a town of Persia, in the province of Jorjan. 15 miles SE. Jorjan.

Jenitz, a town of Anhalt Dessau, on the Mulda. 2 miles NE. Dessau.

Jenitza, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, situated on a lake which communicates with the gulf of Saloniki, by means of a canal about twelve miles long. This is the ancient Pello, the native place of Philip and Alexander, made by the former the capital of Macedonia. It is now little better than a heap of ruins. 24 miles WNW. Saloniki, 20 E. Edessa. *Long.* 22. 30. E. *Lat.* 40. 48. N.

Jenkin's Town, a settlement on the coast of Africa, in the country of Scherbro. *Long.* 11. 50. W. *Lat.* 7. N.

Jenkins's Bay, a bay on the back part of the island of St. Eustatius, where about 400 French troops under the Marquis de Rouillé, landed from three frigates on the 26th of November 1781, and made themselves masters of the island. Lieut.-Col. Cockburn, to whom the government was entrusted, and the whole garrison, consisting of 675 men, were made prisoners of war.

Jenkins's Island, a small island near the coast of South-Carolina. *Long.* 80. 40. W. *Lat.* 32. 20. N.

Jenlis, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or. 9 miles SE. Dijon.

Jenné, a town of Africa, in Bambarra, on the Niger. 125 miles NE. Sego. *Long.* 0. 40. W. *Lat.* 15. 13. N.

Jenné, a town of Japan, on the north coast of Nippon. 8 miles NW. Kanazawa.

Jennidah, a town of Bengal. 14 miles NW. Mahmudpour.

Jennings's Island, a small island in the gulf of Florida, near the coast of East Florida. *Long.* 80. 28. W. *Lat.* 25. 28. N.

Jeno, see *Boros Jeno*.

Jemypsur, a town of Hindcostan, in Allahabad. 24 miles N. Gazypour.

Jentilino, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 12 miles NNW. Bislignano.

Jenuchshadega, a town of the state of Pennsylvania. 50 miles NE. Fort Franklin.

Jenjery, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Jagra. *Long.* 14. 57. W. *Lat.* 13. 12. N.

Je Ouafet, a town of the Arabian Irak, on the Tigris. 110 miles NW. Bassora.

Jeraado, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, remarkable only for the ruins of an aqueduct, cisterns, &c. 26 m. S. Tunis.

Jeraan, a town of Persia, in the province of Segestan. 90 miles W. Zareng.

Jerabees, a town of Syria, on the right bank of the Euphrates, anciently called *Gerrhe*. Some ruins of the ancient town are visible. 14 miles S. Beer.

Jeraghi, a town of Bengal. 10 miles N. Burwah.

Jerba, see *Gerba*.

Jerbah, a town of Bengal. 13 miles NW. Rangur.

Jerbosaja, a town of Africa, in the country of Quoja.

Jerdecker, a river of Hindoostan, which runs into the Burhampooter river, 28 miles SW. Rangamatty.

Jere Mountains, mountains of United America, in the Tennessee government.

Jereja, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fonia.

Jeremiah, a town of Palestine, anciently called *Anathoth*. 6 miles E. Jerusalem.

Jeremy, see *Grand Anse*.

Jerenna, see *Gerenna*.

Jerf, a town of Norwegian Lapland. 100 miles WSW. Wardhuys.

Jericho, an ancient town of Palestine, formerly celebrated for the number of palm-trees growing near it, and on that account called *The City of Palms*. This city was the first in Canaan which fell under the power of the Israelites, after their entrance into the Land of Promise; and its walls fell down before the Ark of the Covenant, on the first sound of the trumpets, in the year of the world 2584, and before JESUS CHRIST 1469. It was rebuilt 538 years after by Hiel of Bethel, who was so unfortunate as to lose his two sons, Abiram and Segub, before he had constructed its gates. Hiel brought Jericho back to its former population, splendour, and commerce; and it continued in a flourishing condition for several centuries. It was afterwards sacked by Vespasian, who destroyed every thing that opposed his fury. The carnage made upon this occasion was prodigious, because its inhabitants could find no asylum in the mountains of Judea. Being re-established by Adrian, in the year 138 of the Christian æra, it experienced new dis-

alters some time after. The Christians again repaired it, and made it the seat of a bishop; but it was finally destroyed by the infidels in the twelfth century, never more to rise from its ruins. Jericho was situated in a plain, bounded by different mountains on the south-west, west, and north. Its walls were 20 stadia, or two miles and a half in circumference. The prophets Elija and Elisha came and resided here for some time. Judas and Matthias were killed here by the treachery of Ptolemy their brother-in-law, during the time of a festival. Herod, surnamed the Great, committed the like crime on the person of Aristobulus, the high-priest, whose sister Mariamne he had married. In this city CHRIST performed several miracles. Jericho was often honoured with the presence of the kings, who ornamented it with palaces, circuses, and amphitheatres. It is at present only a paltry place, inhabited by a few half-naked Arabs; nothing remains of its ancient edifices but a kind of tower, three parts demolished, and the ruins of some walls, which display very little remarkable. By losing its former splendour, this city has lost its original name, which is now changed into that of *Ribba*, an Arabic word, signifying smell. The plain of Jericho is about 20 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. The cultivation of this plain is far from being what it formerly was; except in some few spots which are fruitful, the ground is entirely dry and neglected. Of all the productions of Jericho, the most common is the Balm of Gilead, which, it is said, is peculiar to Judea; but this is contradicted by some travellers, as it is found in great abundance in the neighbourhood of Mecca and Medina: and we read in Josephus that it was generally believed at Jericho that it was brought to Jerusalem by the Queen of Sheba. About five miles from the river Jordan, 18 ENE. Jerusalem.

Jericho, a town of the dutchy of Magdeburg, situated on the Elbe. 32 miles NNE. Magdeburg. *Long.* 12. 5. E. *Lat.* 52. 30. N.

Jericho, the name of a circle or division of the dutchy of Magdeburg, situated on the east side of the Elbe, which includes the towns of Jericho, Burg, Sandau, and a few villages.

Jerjiraia, a town of the Arabian Irak, on the Tigris. 36 miles SE. Al Modain.

Jericsara, a river of Brasil, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 42. 6. W. *Lat.* 3. S.

Jerim, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen, the seat of a dola, containing about 2000 houses. 80 miles NE Mocha. *Long.* 44. 22. E. *Lat.* 14. 17. N.

Jerkitiya, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 22 miles SE. Bettiah.

Jermah, or *Yermah*, or *Germah*, a town of Africa, in Fezzan, thought to be built on

the site of Garama, capital of the ancient Phazania, and country of the Garamantes: situated in a fertile soil, which feeds great numbers of cattle, sheep, and goats; many majestic ruins indicate its former splendour; at present the houses are only cottages built of clay. 60 miles SE. Mourzouk.

Jermuk, a river of Syria, anciently called *Hieromax*, which runs into the lake of Tiberias, near its southern extremity.

Jeropotamo, a river of the Island of Candia, anciently called *Lethæus*, which runs into the Mediterranean, 8 miles NNW. Cape Metala.

Jeruvia, see *Filoquia*.

Jerraballisa, a town of Africa, in the country of Quoja.

Jerrand, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme. 6 miles E. Clermont, 8 SW. Billom.

Jersey, an island in the English Channel, about 12 miles from the French coast, 12 miles long, and about 6 broad. It is divided into twelve parishes, but contains only eight churches. The air is healthy, and the soil fertile; though the cultivation of apple-trees for cyder has occasioned a deficiency of arable land for corn. It has been computed that 24,000 hogheads have been made here in one year, part of it, probably, mixed with wine for the English market. The coast abounds with excellent fish. The number of inhabitants is computed at rather less than 20,000, of whom 3000 are able to bear arms, and are formed into two regiments. Though subjects of England, they are governed by Norman laws, and their language is French. The civil government is entrusted to a bailiff and twelve jurors, under a governor appointed by the crown. The island is surrounded with rocks, which render navigation dangerous in stormy weather, but round are good roads at divers places, with anchorage all along the north side in ten and eleven fathoms water. Round towers, with embrasures on the top for small cannon, and loop-holes in their sides for small arms, have been built on this island at all the accessible places on the coast, since the year 1781; at which time it was surprised by a body of French, under the Baron de Rullecourt, who paid dear for their rashness, being all killed, wounded, or taken prisoners, though with the loss of some lives, particularly the gallant Major Pierfon. The entrance to these towers is by a door, so high up in the wall, as to be out of the reach of man, and is to be ascended by a ladder, to be drawn up when the defendants are got safely within the building. In many places are pieces of large cannon mounted, with store-houses near them for powder and ball. The poor people, from the scarcity of fuel, burn sea-weed, called *vraic*. The pri-

principal places are St. Helier and St. Aubin.
Long. 2. 11. W. *Lat.* 49. 7. N.

Jersey, (*New*), a state of United America; bounded on the north by the state of New-York; on the east by the sea and a part of New-York, from which it is separated by Hudson's River; on the south by the sea and the Delaware Bay; and on the west by the state of Delaware and Pennsylvania, from both which it is separated by the river Delaware. This country is said to have been first discovered by Capt. Hudson, an Englishman, but the Swedes were the earliest settlers. It was afterwards seized by the Dutch, and made a part of New Belgium. Being ceded, with New-York, to England, Charles II. granted it to his brother James duke of York, by whom it was made over to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret, who sent over Philip Carteret as governor. Lord Berkeley resigned his right to Penn and others, and Carteret divided the country with them by a straight line from north to south: the east being the part of Carteret, and the west of Penn. At the death of Carteret, his share was sold to a number of persons with divisions, which occasioned disputes and quarrels. In the year 1702, the owners surrendered up their charter to the crown, and the country was united to the government of New-York. It was not till the year 1706, that Jersey was made a separate government. Nevertheless, each part had its courts of justice, and the general assemblies were convoked to East and West Jersey alternately. New Jersey is divided into thirteen counties. The government of this state is now vested in a governor, legislative council, and general assembly; the governor is elected by the council and assembly: the council is composed of one man, chosen annually out of each county by the freeholders; and the general assembly is composed of three members chosen out of each county in the same manner. A greater part of the soil of New Jersey is sandy: some barren, and hardly fit for cultivation: near the sea-coast it is said to be many feet deep, in some places fifty, without rocks or stones, and has much the appearance of being artificial; other parts are rich land, producing wheat, rye, Indian corn, barley, oats, flax, &c. with meadows fit to feed and fatten cattle for the markets of New-York and Philadelphia: most of the fruits known in England are cultivated with success, and cyder of excellent quality is made in most parts of the state. Several mines of copper, iron, and lead, have been discovered, and wrought with success; nor is it without medicinal springs. The rivers are numerous, and many of them navigable, at least for some miles from their mouths; the principal are the Passaic, the Rariton, Mullicas,

and Maurice. Abundance of mills have been erected on various streams, no less than 500 for grinding corn; besides others for manufactures. Two considerable furnaces are erected for the purpose of manufacturing iron, with two rolling and flattening mills, and 30 forges. In the whole state it is supposed that 1200 tons of bar iron, 1200 tons of pig iron, and 800 of nail rods, are made yearly, besides hollow ware, and various other cast articles. The names of the counties are Hunterdon, Burlington, Bergen, Gloucester, Middlesex, Morris, Essex, Sussex, Monmouth, Cape May, Cumberland, Somerset, and Salem: the principal towns are Burlington, Amboy, Brunswick, and Trenton. In the year 1790, the total number of inhabitants was 184,139, of which 11,423 were slaves. The militia of this state consists of 30,000 men. When General Washington was retreating through the Jerseys, almost without forces, the militia of this state obeyed his commands, and for some time formed the whole of his army; and the check which the British troops received at Trenton turned the fortune of the day.

Jersey's Canal, an inlet or arm of the Pacific Ocean, on the west coast of North-America, in the gulf of Georgia, examined and so named by Captain Vancouver in 1792. *Long.* of the entrance 236. 22. E. *Lat.* 49. 40. N.

Jerusalem, a town of the dutchy of Courland. 44 miles ESE. Seelburg.

Jerusalem, a town of the dutchy of Suria, celebrated for its wine. 4 m. SSW. Fridaw.

Jerusalem, a celebrated city of Asia, and capital of Palestine, supposed to have been founded by Melchisedeck, and then called *Salem* and *Selyma*. Its first buildings were erected on the lowest part of Mount Sion, that is to say, Mount Acra; the northern mountain, and this part, was therefore called the Lower City. The Jebusites, a people of the land of Canaan, made themselves masters of it; and it was still subject to them at the time the Hebrews were under the protection of Moses. These people afterwards built on the highest part of Mount Sion, that division distinguished by the name of the Upper City, and which, by its inhabitants, was called *Jebus*. They built there, likewise a fortress to defend themselves against the attacks of the Hebrews. When the Hebrews entered the Land of Promise, under the conduct of Joshua, in the year 2384, the Lower City was taken and burnt by the tribe of Judah; but not being able to make themselves masters of the Upper City, to which the Jebusites had retired for shelter, the latter recovered the Lower City, and restored it to its former condition. It appears that the city of Jerusalem belonged sometimes to the tribe of Benjamin, and sometimes to

the tribe of Judah; but according to the distribution of the Land of Promise made by Joshua, it certainly fell to the lot of the tribe of Benjamin. The glory of entirely subjecting the Jebusites, however, was reserved for David; who, in the year 2988, expelled these people, seized their fortress and city, and called the latter, after his own name, *The City of David*. The city then occupied two mountains, that is to say, Mount Sion, which formed the upper city, and Acra, which formed the lower city. These David had already surrounded with a single wall, though they were divided from each other; for the city of Sion was inclosed within a separate wall, and between it and the inferior city there were vallies, and two other little hills. In the year of the world 3009, Jerusalem was possessed by Absalom, the son of David: but the same year it again fell into the hands of David. After David's death, in the year 3022, Solomon surrounded Jerusalem with much stronger and better walls. He erected also various new edifices in the neighbourhood of Mount Bezeta and Mount Moriah, so that a third city, as it were, was seen to arise; but as they were inclosed by one wall, they were therefore called by one name. Each of these cities being, however, surrounded by its own particular wall, we may say that Jerusalem was fortified by three walls. In the year of the world 3023, the fourth of the reign of Solomon, and the 28th of his age, the Temple was begun; and in the space of seven years that noble fabric, admired by all nations for its grandeur, magnificence, and riches, was completely finished. During the whole reign of this prince, which was forty years, the city continued to increase in splendour, and to be in a very flourishing state. In the fourth year of the reign of Rehoboam, the son of Solomon, that is to say, in the year of the world 3046, the city of Jerusalem was besieged and taken by Shishak, or, perhaps, Sesostris, king of Egypt; who afterwards concluded a peace with Rehoboam, but carried away the treasures of the temple, as well as those of the royal palace. Joash king of Israel advanced to Jerusalem, entered the city, destroyed part of its walls, plundered the temple; and royal palace, and returned to Samaria. About the year 3425, Pharaoh Necho II. king of Egypt, entered Jerusalem, and captured Jehoahaz king of Judah, who had been raised to the throne by the Hebrew people in the room of his father Josiah, who was killed the same year in a battle fought with the King of Egypt. Jehoahaz was carried away captive to that country, and the sovereignty conferred upon Jehoiakim, who was obliged to pay a certain tribute imposed on the Hebrew nation; so that Jerusalem be-

came then tributary to the King of Egypt. In the fourth year after Pharaoh Necho had given the crown of Judah to Jehoiakim, Nebuchadnezzar II. king of Babylon, besieged Jerusalem, which now fell under the dominion of the Chaldeans. Nebuchadnezzar restored it, however, to Jehoiakim, on condition of paying a certain tribute, as he had done to the King of Egypt, in order to shew the dependant state of the city and the Hebrew people. Jehoiakim not being able to bear this servitude, attempted three years after to free himself from the yoke; but the King of Chaldaea sent a powerful army against him, which laid waste the country of Judaea; Jehoiakim himself being taken, was put to death in the year 3436, and a great number of prisoners were conducted as slaves to Babylon. The same year Jehoiakim was succeeded by his son Jehoiachin, who reigned in Jerusalem only three months. Nebuchadnezzar, being apprehensive that he would revenge his father's death, laid siege to Jerusalem, compelled Jehoiachin to surrender, and carried him away captive to Babylon, together with his mother, his wife, his children, and a great many people, leaving only a very small number of inhabitants, in the land, which was now reduced to a very deplorable situation. Upon this occasion, Nebuchadnezzar seized upon all the riches of the temple and royal palace, and cut in pieces those golden vessels which Solomon had caused to be made for the service of the Lord. In the room of Jehoiachin, Nebuchadnezzar established Mattaniah king of Jerusalem, and gave him the name of Zedekiah. This prince, however, in imitation of his predecessors, rebelled against the King of Chaldaea, who sent an army against the city of Jerusalem, and having made himself master of it, in the eleventh year of the reign of Zedekiah, took the king prisoner, and after putting out his eyes, carried him away as a captive. Nebuchadnezzar being then at Riblah, a city of Syria, sent his general, Nabuzaradan, to destroy the city of Jerusalem entirely. The walls of it were therefore razed, the royal palace and the temple demolished, their riches and ornaments transported to Babylon, and the people (a few husbandmen and vine-dressers excepted) were carried away into slavery. This event took place in the year of the world 3447, an epoch memorable in the history of Jerusalem. Cyrus king of Persia, who had conquered the kingdoms of Assyria and Babylon, in the year of the world 3516, and the first of his reign, set the Hebrews at liberty, after they had been seventy years captive in Babylon; restored to them the sacred vessels carried away by Nebuchadnezzar, and gave them leave at the same time to rebuild the temple. The Hebrews employed twenty

years in constructing this new edifice; for they were continually interrupted in the work by their enemies the Samaritans. Nehemiah, one of the Hebrew captives, who afterwards became sovereign of that people, being cup-bearer to Artaxerxes Longimanus, king of Persia, and in great favour with the court, obtained leave to go to Jerusalem, and rebuild the walls of that city, which though entirely destroyed, he restored, with much labour, in the space of twelve years and four months. This happened in the year of the word 3600, and in the eighty-second after the Hebrew people had been set at liberty by Cyrus. After Nehemiah, the city of Jerusalem enjoyed peace till the year 3722. In this year, Alexander the Great being engaged in the siege of Tyre, demanded assistance from the Jews; but the chief priest refused his request, informing him at the same time that he had sworn to Darius not to take any part with his enemies. Alexander, offended at this answer, repaired to Jerusalem, after he had conquered Tyre and the city of Gaza, fully resolved to be revenged both on it and its inhabitants; but being met by a multitude of people all dressed in white, the priests arrayed in their robes, and the high-priest with a garment of purple and gold, having on his head a tiara, with a plate of gold above it, upon which was inscribed the name of the LORD, his passion immediately subsided; and approaching the high-priest, he offered his adoration to God, after which he shewed every mark of respect to Jaddus, and saluted all the Hebrews. Ptolemy Soter, the son of Ptolemy Lagus, who was one of Alexander's successors, and who, in the division of the empire, had got Egypt for his share, wishing to extend his conquests in Syria and Phœnicia, turned his thoughts towards Jerusalem. In the year 3733, he surprised the city, on the sabbath-day, having entered it under a pretence of offering up sacrifice, and taking a great number of prisoners in Judea, carried them along with him to Egypt. Antiochus Epiphanes, in the year 3882, besieged the city, plundered it of all its gold and valuable effects, put to death 80,000 of the inhabitants of Judea, made 40,000 of them slaves, and sold 40,000 more. In the year 3885, the sacrifices were interrupted; abomination entered the house of the LORD; and the altars were profaned by the statues of Jupiter Olympius being erected over it. This calamity happened 438 years after Jerusalem had suffered under Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon. After the last destruction of Jerusalem, under Antiochus Epiphanes, it found a powerful defender in Judas Maccabeus, who, in the year 3888, having succeeded his father Mathathias as high-priest of the Hebrews, overcame in various battles the

celebrated generals of Antiochus Epiphanes, king of Syria; and after reestablishing the city, and purifying the temple, in the year 3889, made a dedication of the new altar. In the year 3890, Antiochus Eupator king of Syria, son and successor to Antiochus Epiphanes, laid siege to Jerusalem. A peace being afterwards concluded, he was admitted into the city by Judas Maccabeus; but this faithless prince, breaking his oath, caused the wall between the temple and the citadel, which defended the former from the attacks of the Syrians, to be entirely demolished. In the year 3911, Simon Maccabeus fortified Jerusalem, by erecting strong and high towers on the walls. The fort at this time was in the hands of the Syro-Macedonians; but Simon took and destroyed it, that it might never again fall into the possession of the enemy. This citadel had kept Jerusalem 26 years dependent on the King of Syria. John Hyrcanus, son of Simon Maccabeus, entered upon the governorship and high-priesthood, after the death of his father, in 3919; and in the same year Antiochus Sideres, incensed at the losses which he had suffered by Simon Maccabeus, declared war against Hyrcanus, and besieged Jerusalem, destroyed the walls of the city, and then retired with all his forces. During the reign of Herod the Great, otherwise called the Ascalonite, Jerusalem received many additions and embellishments. In the year 4030, he constructed a superb royal palace, a theatre, and an amphitheatre, to celebrate various games in honour of Augustus. Herod likewise conceived a design of rebuilding the temple, or rather of enlarging that which had been erected after the return of the Jews from the Babylonish captivity, and accordingly began his work, in the eighteenth year of his reign, and completed it in eight years. Under the Emperor Tiberius, Pontius Pilate being president of Judea for the Romans, our Lord & Saviour JESUS CHRIST, at the age of thirty-three, was condemned to death, on the false accusation of the Jews, and crucified on Mount Calvary, which was then without the walls of the city. In the year 66 of the Christian era, and the twelfth of the reign of Nero, Gessius Florus, the procurator of Judea, had by his injustice and extortion reduced that rich country to a miserable condition; and adding cruelty to rapine, was the principal cause of the Hebrews attempting to throw off the Roman yoke. Being declared rebels, they began to commit every kind of iniquity. The Romans employed the severest punishment to reduce these people to obedience, but still without effect. Having attacked Cestius Gallus, the governor of Syria, they obliged him to retire; and this success inspired them with fresh hopes and courage. The flames

of war being thus kindled in Judea, Nero entrusted the management of it to his general, Vespasian, who, accompanied by his son Titus, and a powerful army, arrived in Syria in the year 67 of the Christian æra. Vespasian soon after being chosen emperor, sent orders to his son Titus to continue the war against the Hebrews, and set out for Rome, where he arrived amidst the acclamations of the populace, in the year 70 of the Christian æra. Jerusalem at this time was torn by different contending factions, and a prey to all the miseries of a civil war within its own walls. Nothing was seen throughout the city but slaughter, tumult, and murder; while patriotism was made a pretence for committing every species of atrocity. In this miserable state was the city of Jerusalem and all Judea, when, on the 14th of April, in the year 70, Titus undertook the siege of the former, having encamped at the distance of seven stadia, or a mile from it. On the 4th of May, Titus made himself master of the first wall of Jerusalem, and caused a great part of it towards the north to be demolished. Notwithstanding this success, he offered very favourable terms to the besieged, if they would submit; but his offer was rejected. Five days after, he took the second wall, from which he was however repulsed; but in four days more he again got it into his possession, and demolished what remained of it in the northern quarter. Having failed in his attempts to batter down the third wall, Titus made new proposals to the Hebrews, through the medium of Flavius Josephus, who had been taken prisoner, and after receiving his liberty had attached himself to the Romans, and was with Titus in his encampment. The greater part of the people were inclined to accept the easy conditions proposed them by Josephus, in the name of the emperor; but being opposed by some zealots, Josephus was treated with every mark of indignity and reproach. After this behaviour, there remained no more mercy for the Hebrews. Titus caused the hands of those who had voluntarily sought shelter in the Roman camp to be cut off, and sent them back to the city, and others were crucified in the sight of their countrymen. Famine in the mean time began to make dreadful havoc among the people. Of this calamity, and the distresses it occasioned, Josephus gives such a pathetic account as cannot fail of exciting horror. He tells us, that the effects of hunger were so great, that a noble lady, called Mary, devoured the flesh of her own son; and that this action appeared so unnatural to Titus, that he swore that he would bury the remembrance of it under the ruins of Jerusalem. In order to hasten the capture of the city, he caused all the trees which were within the distance of

some miles from Jerusalem to be cut down, and employed them in his machines and military works. Having made every necessary disposition for continuing his operations with vigour, he applied his battering rams to the third wall, that is to say the wall enclosing the fortress, and made himself master of the tower called Antonia. The Romans being desirous of getting possession of the Temple, without destroying it, were obliged to sustain a fierce conflict in it: but a soldier, instigated by some unknown motive, threw a burning torch into the northern part of it, where there was a great quantity of combustible materials, by which means it was set on fire. This magnificent building therefore was reduced to ashes, and the Hebrews, with great grief and sorrow, saw a monument destroyed which was the principal object that had animated their hopes, and awakened their courage. In short, on the 2d of September, in the year 71 of the Christian æra, and the second of the reign of Vespasian, the city of Jerusalem fell entirely into the hands of Titus. It was then given up to be plundered by the soldiers, and most of its inhabitants were put to the sword. According to the order of Titus, the city was destroyed to its foundations; and even the ruins of the temple were demolished. Josephus says, the number of prisoners taken during the whole time of the war, was 97,000; and that the number killed in the city during the same period amounted to 1,100,000; but Tacitus, who lived in the first century, in the time of Vespasian and Titus, heard it reported, that the number of the besieged, including those of every age and sex, was only 600,000. Notwithstanding the destruction of their country, a good many Jews remained in it, and even in Jerusalem, or rather in new buildings which they erected amidst the ruins of the city; but they now paid tribute to the Romans, and were entirely subject to their laws. In 118, they attempted to rebel, but were soon overcome by Tinius Rufus, the Roman president in Palestine. On account of the turbulent disposition of these people, Adrian, it appears, highly incensed at their conduct, resolved the same year to level the city of Jerusalem with the ground, that is to say, those new buildings erected by the Hebrews; to destroy three towers left by Titus for the convenience of the Roman garrison; and to sow salt in the ground on which the place had stood. Whatever may have been the cause that induced Adrian to make this devastation, and to shew so much resentment against the remains of a wretched nation, he fulfilled the prophecy of our Saviour, who foretold that neither in the city nor the temple should one stone be left upon another. This therefore may be called the final destruction

of Jerusalem, which took place 47 years after that of Titus. Adrian, desirous of building a new city on the ancient site of Jerusalem, began this enterprize in the year 119 of the Christian era, and the second of his reign. It was then called *Ælia*, after his own name *Ælius*, and formed a Roman colony. The Christians, who ever since the time of JESUS CHRIST had continued to increase and to inhabit Jerusalem, and the new city of *Ælia*, or *Ælia Capitolina*, sometimes protected and sometimes persecuted by the Roman emperors, began at length, in the time of Constantine the Great, to enjoy a little tranquillity. From his reign we may date the real establishment of Christianity. He extended his Christian care even as far the east. The city of Jerusalem, or rather the city of *Ælia*, experienced also the assistance of his benevolent hand; for he made it revive, by erecting churches and other buildings in it; and in this he was assisted by his mother, Helen, who went thither in person. It is commonly said, that under the reign of Constantine the Great, the name of *Ælia Capitolina* was changed, and that of Jerusalem substituted in its room. The church of Jerusalem enjoyed the high honour of being the most ancient of all, and it has therefore been called the first in the world; its first bishop was the apostle St. James the Less, who began to govern it in the year 34; and continued to do so till the year 62, when he suffered martyrdom. In 363, the Emperor Julian, a declared enemy to Christianity, ordered the temple to be rebuilt, on the foundations of that destroyed by Titus; and gave the direction of this work to Alipius, who had been a prætorian præfect in Britain, but all his endeavours were frustrated by earthquakes, flames of fire, and other strange and miraculous appearances. In 378, pilgrimages to Jerusalem, and journeys thither for the purpose of visiting the holy places of that city, began to be very frequent. Many persons celebrated for the nobility of their birth, and the fame of their sanctity, repaired to it with that view; and the number of monks who inhabited the environs continued daily to increase. In the year 614, the Persians came before Jerusalem, which having fallen into their hands, was sacked and plundered. Ninety thousand Christians of both sexes, and of all ages and conditions, were made slaves in this war, and sold by the Persians to the Jews, who, contrary to the laws of humanity, butchered them in a cruel manner. In 628, Jerusalem was restored to the Emperor Heraclius, who banished all the Jews, and interdicted them from approaching within three miles of it. In 636, Jerusalem was taken by the caliph Omar; when the provinces of Syria and Palestine fell entirely into the hands of the Sa-

racens, the city of Jerusalem was for several centuries governed by the caliphs. The government now became entirely Mahometan; and Mahometanism was the prevailing religion of the country. The Turks, after they had made themselves masters of Damascus, and subdued the whole country around, carried their arms against Jerusalem, which they likewise took, in 1076, of the Christian era, and of the Hegira 469. At the time when Jerusalem was under the dominion of the Turks, the Christians who resided in it were exposed to so great afflictions, that their situation was worse than when subject to the government of the Saracens. Many of the Western Christians, however, still continued to visit the holy places; but for this indulgence they were obliged to pay a very heavy tax. In 1093, among the many pilgrims who resorted to Jerusalem, there was a French monk, of the city of Amiens, in Picardy, named Peter, who has since been distinguished by the name of Peter the Hermit. Peter departed from Syria in 1095, in a merchant vessel bound for Bari in Apulia; and on landing there, immediately went to Pope Urban II. to whom he delivered letters from the patriarch and Christians of Jerusalem, requesting his assistance and support. At the same time he laid before him, in the most pathetic terms, the unhappy situation of those people; and informed him in what manner they were insulted and oppressed by the Mahometans. These letters, and the representations of Peter the Hermit, made such an impression on the pontiff's heart, that he resolved from that moment to do every thing in his power to recover the Holy Land. Peter then went to various courts, and applied to different princes, with a view of engaging them in the same design; and in every place in which he passed he preached up the crusades. The city was taken the 15th of July 1099, the third year after the Christians had set out from Europe to recover Palestine. Eight days after the city was taken, all the Christian Princes, generals, and commanders assembled, and elected for King of Jerusalem, Godfrey of Bouillon, duke of Lorraine, who by his piety, prudence and valour, was judged most worthy of that dignity. From the time that the city of Jerusalem remained under the power of the Western Christians, that is to say, from the 15th of July 1099, to the end of the year 1162, Jerusalem was governed by five Latin Kings, and the church by eight patriarchs. On the death of the last king, Baldwin III. the affairs of the Western Christians in Syria and Palestine began greatly to decline. The kingdom of Jerusalem, considered in its whole extent, was already divided into four parts; that is to say, that which was properly called the kingdom of Jerusalem, the

country of Edeſſa, the principality of Antioch, and the country of Tripoli. Jeruſalem in its modern ſtate, called by the Turks *Cudſembaric*, and *Cudſcherif*, is reduced by their oppreſſive tyranny into the condition of a poor thinly-inhabited town, of about three miles at moſt in circumference; it is ſituated on a rocky mountain, with a very ſteep aſcent on all ſides except to the north; the vallies at the bottom are deep, and at ſome diſtance environed with hills. The ſoil is for the moſt part ſtony, yet affords corn, wine, and olives, where cultivated; but ſcarce any thing except graſs, heath, and other ſpontaneous herbs and ſhrubs, which are left to run up to ſeed, grow at a diſtance from the city. *Long.* 35. 20. E. *Lat.* 31. 55. N.

Jerſheim, a town of the principality of Wolfenbützel. 13 miles ESE. Wolfenbützel.

Jerſardecheb, ſee *Bosaraddabea*.

Jesaru, a town of Prullia, in the circle of Natangen. 10 miles S. Königsberg.

Jesbava, a river of Servia, which runs into the Danube near Semendria.

Jesd, ſee *Yedſ*.

Jesenitza, a town of Croatia. 35 miles NW. Bihacs.

Jesernico, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli. 12 miles W. Palma la Nuova.

Jefi, a town of the Papedom, in the marquiſate of Ancona. The ſee of a biſhop, immediately under the Pope. It contains three churches and ten convents. 23 miles NE. Loreto, 16 WSW. Ancona. *Long.* 13. 10. E. *Lat.* 40. 31. N.

Jefiſſi, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiev. 56 miles SSW. Czyrkaffy.

Jefiſtrov, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiev. 3 miles WSW. Czyrkaffy.

Jeso, or *Jedso*, or *Yedso*, a large iſland in the North Pacific Ocean, governed by a prince tributary to the Emperor of Japan. The inhabitants are more rude and ſavage than the Japanese. They live chiefly on fiſh and game. *Long.* 140. 10. to 147. 10. E. *Lat.* 42. to 45. N.

Jespera, a mountain of Grand Bukharia. 100 miles NE. Vaſhgherd.

Jefſchmere, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circle of Bickaneer. 60 miles W. Bickaneer, 95 NNW. Joodpour. *Long.* 72. 51. E. *Lat.* 27. 28. N.

Jefſen, a town of Saxony, on the Elſter. 10 miles ESE. Wittenberg, 48 NNW. Drefden. *Long.* 13. 3. E. *Lat.* 51. 48. N.

Jefſenize, ſee *Aſling*.

Jefſima, one of the iſlands of Japan.

Jefſnitz, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anhalt, on the Muldau. 9 miles S. Deſſau, 24 N. Leiſpic. *Long.* 12. 20. E. *Lat.* 51. 42. N.

Jefſnitz, (*Old*), a town Saxony. 3 miles N. Bitterfeld.

Jefſore, a town of Bengal. 54 miles NE. Calcutta. *Long.* 89. 16. E. *Lat.* 23. 7. N.

Jefſuits' Rocks, rocks in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Braſil. *Lat.* 17. 48. S.

Jesul, a river of Hindooſtan, one of the branches of the Chumbul, which joins the main ſtream between Kotta and Suifopour.

Jesupol, a town of Poland, in Galicia: 5 miles S. Halitſch.

Jesus Island, an iſland in the river St. Lawrence, near the iſland of Montreal, about 24 miles long and 6 wide.

Jesus de Cuyaba, (*El*) a town of Braſil, in the government of Matto Groſſo.

Jesus Island, a ſmall iſland in the Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by Mendana in 1567. *Lat.* 6. 15. S.

Jesus de Machaca, a town of Peru, in the dioceſe of La Paz. 40 miles W. La Paz.

Jesus Maria de los Montes, a town of South-America, in the government of Buenos Ayres. 60 miles S. Santa Cruz de la Sierra la Nueva.

Jesus Maria, a town of South-America, in the province of Cordova. 30 miles N. Cordova.

Jethow, ſee *Gythow*.

Jetpour, a town of Hindooſtan, in Guzerat. 10 miles N. Junagur.

Jetting, ſee *Hierting*.

Jettſorſſ, a town of Auſtria. 4 miles E. Korn Neuburg.

Jetz, a town of Japan, in the iſland of Nippon. 84 miles NNE. Meaco.

Jetze, a river which riſes ſix miles S. Diſſdorf, and runs into the Elbe near Hitzacker, in the principality of Luneburg.

Jever, a town of Germany, and capital of a country called *Jeverland*, ſituated in the north-eaſt part of Eaſt Frieſland, on the weſt ſide of the mouth of the Weſer, which belongs to the Prince of Anhalt Zerbiſt. 28 miles NE. Emden. *Long.* 7. 53. E. *Lat.* 53. 30. N.

Jeumailloche, a town of France, in the department of the Indre. 16 miles E. Châtillillon ſur Indre, 7 SSE. Vallençay.

Jeurev Polſkai, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Vladimir. 32 miles NNW. Vladimir.

Jeuree, a town of Bengal. 14 miles NW. Ramgur.

Jezdikan, or *Jezdkan*, a town of Perſia, in Adarbeitzan. 90 miles W. Tabris, 100 S. Erivan.

Jezdkaff, or *Tedkas*, a town of Perſia, in Farſiſtan. 42 m. S. Iſpahan, 120 N. Schiras.

Jeziernica, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodeck. 40 miles SW. Novogrodeck.

Jeziorocze, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna. 32 m. WNW. Braſlaw.

Jeziera, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki. 12 miles NE. Grodno.

Jezira, see *Gezira*.

Jezow, see *Biekow*.

Jf, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of France, the most easterly of three, at the entrance of the port of Marfeilles, fortified, and furnished with a garrison.

Jfchan, a town of Persian Armenia. 138 miles ENE. Erivan.

Jffendic, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine. 3 miles W. Montfort, 7 ESE. St. Meen.

Jffros, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen. 12 miles ESE. Taäs.

Jflamabat, a town of Hindooftan, in the country of Bengal. 124 miles SSE. Dacca, 120 NNW. Aracan.

Jfordsbick, or *Krotzka*, a town of Servia. 8 miles W. Semandria, 14 SE. Belgrade.

Jfran, *Jfren*, or *Ufaram*, a town and district of Africa, near the Atlantic, belonging to Morocco. 40 miles SW. Non.

Jfver Kylee, a town of Sweden, in the province of Tavaftland. 26 miles NNE. Jamfio.

Iga, a feaport town of Japan, in the island of Nippon, in the bay of Owari. 85 miles SE. Meaco. *Long.* 138. E. *Lat.* 35. 10. N.

Igaripe, a river of Brazil, which runs into the Paraguay.

Igat, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea. *Long.* 130. 35. E. *Lat.* 7. 11. S.

Igeialin, a small island in the Strait between Russia and America. *Long.* 189. 36. E. *Lat.* 65. 40. N.

Iggensen, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Paderborn. 6 m. SE. Paderborn.

Iggon, a small island on the west side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 17. 7. E. *Lat.* 60. 43. N.

Igalsha, one of the smaller Shetland islands, near the west coast of Mainland. *Long.* 1. 48. W. *Lat.* 60. 57. N.

Iglau, a town of Moravia, and capital of a circle of the same name, which contains 21 towns, 294 villages, and 6433 houses. The town is well built, fortified, and populous: it contains 1196 houses, two convents, and a college: some good cloth is manufactured in the town, which is sent into Italy, by Trieste; the commerce in corn and hemp is considerable. In 1742, this town was taken by the Prussians. 62 miles SE. Prague, 122 SE. Dresden. *Long.* 15. 30. E. *Lat.* 49. 25. N.

Iglau, a river of Moravia, which runs into the Teyra near Mufchau.

Iglefias, see *Villa d'Iglefias*.

Iglorsit, a town of East Greenland. *Long.* 45. 10. W. *Lat.* 61. 25. N.

Iguatreskoe, a town of Russia, in the government of Ekaterinoflav. 40 miles S. Bachmut.

Igny, a town of France, in the department of the Marne. 5 miles S. Fimies.

Igrande, a town of France, in the department of the Allier. 6 miles S. Cerilly.

Igrani, a town of European Turkey, in Dalmatia. 44 miles ESE. Mostar.

Igridi, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Carmania, situated on a large lake.

Igualada, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. 18 miles ESE. Cervera.

Igualeja, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada. 3 miles SE. Ronda.

Iguay, a river of South-America, which rises in Paraguay, and crossing Brasil, runs into the Atlantic, forming a large estuary at its mouth, where it is called *Rio Grande*. *Lat.* 31. 54. S.

Iguape, a river of Brasil, which runs into the Atlantic. *Long.* 38. 56. W. *Lat.* 3. 35. S.

Iguen, a river of Brasil, which runs into the Atlantic. *Lat.* 10. 20. S.

Iguidi, a town and district of Africa, in the country of Sahara; the country is otherwise called *Lempta*.

Iguinas, a small island in the bay of Panama. *Long.* 81. 8. W. *Lat.* 7. 40. N.

Iguira, a town of Africa, on the Gold Coast, in the country of Soko, near which is dug very fine gold.

Iguito, a town of Brasil, in the government of St. Paul.

Igunfko, a town of Russia, near the eastern extremity of the continent of Asia. *Long.* 188. 34. E. *Lat.* 65. 45. N.

Jhansu-jeung, a town of Thibet, on the river Painom-tchieu: the environs of which are celebrated for its manufactures of woollen cloth. 150 miles N. Beyhar, 130 WSW. Lassa. *Long.* 89. 32. E. *Lat.* 28. 49. N.

Ihle, a river of Brandenburg, which, by the addition of an artificial canal, forms a communication between the Havel 9 miles W. Brandenburg, and the Elbe.

Ihne, a river which rises from a lake in the New Mark of Brandenburg, passes by Stargard, Golnow, &c. and runs into the Dammsch See or Oder, 9 miles below Damme.

Jhylum, a town of Hindooftan, in Lahore. 73 miles NNW. Lahore.

Ija, a river of Russia, which runs into the Oka near Archangelskoi.

Jibbel Aurefs, or *Eurefs*, a mountain of Algiers, in the province of Constantina. This, the Mons Aurafius of the middle age, and the Mons Audus of Ptolemy, is not one single mountain as the name would insinuate, but it is a large knot of eminences running one into another, with several beautiful little plains and vallies intervening. However both the higher and lower parts of it are of the utmost fertility, and still continue to be the garden of the province. The whole mountainous tract may be 120 miles in circuit, or three long days journey: and the northern part alone, which is visited every year by a flying camp of Algerines, is pos-

fed by fuch a number of clans, that it requires forty of their ftations to bring them all under contribution. However the Turkish foldiers have rarely the courage to penetrate fo far to the fouth-eaft as the Ain Ouheide, which is a noted intermitting fountain. The like rugged fituation to the fouthward equally difcourages them from fubduing the Near-dec, a fturdy community, and fo well fortified by nature, that one of their Marabouts expreffed the danger of attacking them by eating fire. A high, pointed, impenetrable rock is their chief place. Within the laft century, Umhaany, a brave warlike princefs like one of the heroines of old, commanded feveral of thefe fturdy clans, whom fhe often led out to battle and animated them therein by her own courage and example. There are a number of ruins fpread all over thefe mountains and their fruitful vallies. 50 miles S. Conftantina. *Long.* 6. E. *Lat.* 35. 25. N.

Jibbel Deera, a mountain of Algiers, in the province of Titterie. 50 m. SSE. Algiers.

Jibbel Dift, fee *Cape Ivy*.

Jibbel Karkar, a range of rocky mountains in the weftern province of Algiers. 20 miles NE. Tremecen.

Jibbel Dwee, a mountain of Africa, in the weftern province of Algiers, a little to the fouth of El Khadarah.

Jibbel Ifkell, a mountain of Africa, in the northern part of Tunis, anciently Mons Cerna, about 15 miles SW. Bizerta.

Jibbel Mustewah, a mountain of Algiers, in the province of Conftantina, the chief abode of a clan of Kabyles, called Welled Abdenore. 45 miles S. Conftantina.

Jibbel Seilat, a mountain of Africa, in the Sahara. 78 miles SSE. Algiers.

Jib-beleah, a range of mountains of Africa, which forms a boundary between Tunis and Tripoli.

Jidda, a feaport of Arabia Felix, on the Red Sea, in the Sherrieffate of Mecca, firft furrounded with walls, in 1514, by El Guri fultan of Egypt, to protect it from the Portuguese: the walls are now in a ftate of decay. It is fited in a barren fandy diftrict, and is without water. Jidda has been always a part of the dominions of the sherrieffe of Mecca. The Turkish fultan fends, indeed, a pacha to this city; but he is not abfolute fovereign of it. The fupreme authority is fhared between the sherrieffe and the Turkish governor. The latter is changed every year; and accordingly refufes fometimes to obey the pacha. The sherrieffe keeps an officer, who is called his vifir, to reprefent him in this city: and on this vifir folely do all fuch of the inhabitants of Jidda as are the sherrieffe's fubjects depend. This officer is always chofen out of the family of the sherrieffe, from among thofe who afpire to the fovereign power. A defendunt

of a noble Arab family would not deign to appear before a judge of a meaner birth. The revenue arifing from the customs is fhared between the fultan and the sherrieffe; upon which account the kiaja and the vifir always attend together, when goods are examined. The dues of cuftom are fixed at ten per cent. upon the value of the goods, eftimated arbitrarily by the cuftom-houfe officers; fo that they may be confidered as equal in reality to 12 or 15 per cent. The Englifh, however, are particularly favoured, even more than the fubjects of the fultan: they pay only 8 per cent. and are fuffered to difcharge this in goods, whereas all others muft produce money. Although the trade of Jidda is fo confiderable, yet this city is no more than a mart between Egypt and India. The fhips from Suez feldom proceed farther than this port; and thofe from India are not fuffered to advance to Suez. The circumjacent country affords nothing but Taif almonds for an object of traffic; of thefe, indeed, the Englifh carry 500,000 weight a year to India. Balm of Mecca is alfo brought hither from the neighbourhood of Medina, as an article of exportation. The imports are greater, becaufe both Mecca and Medina are to be fupplied from this market. Large quantities of corn, rice, lentiles, fugar, oil, &c. are imported from Egypt, without which this part of Arabia could not poffibly be inhabited. All goods from Europe come, alfo by the way of Egypt; and on the other hand, thofe which are brought hither from India, pafs generally into Egypt. 170 miles S. Medina. *Lat.* 21. 17. N.

Jidmeelah, a town of Algiers. 28 miles WSW. Conftantina.

Jidoon, a country or diftrict of Asia, fited on the eaft fide of the river Sind, on the borders of Cachemire and Thibet.

Jigat Point, a cape of Hindooftan, forming the weftern extremity of Guzerat, where is a town with a pagoda. *Long.* 68. 12. E. *Lat.* 22. 23. N.

Jigguroon, a town of Hindooftan, in the circar of Sirhind. 23 miles WSW. Sirhind.

Jigni, a town of Hindooftan, in the circar of Gohud. 18 miles SSE. Kooch.

Jihon, or *Amu*, or *Amol*, a river of Asia, formed by the union of feveral rivers, the principal of which is the Harrat, from Badakshan to Termed; after leaving Termed it takes the name of Jihon, and at Amol it joins the Perfian river Margab, and fometimes it is called Amu and Amol, from the town; after leaving Amol, its courfe is north, inclining weft till it falls into lake Aral. It is the ancient Oxus.

Jijel, a town of Algiers, in the province of Conftantina, anciently *Igilgili*; this place is now reduced to a few houfes and a fmall fort, in which the Turks have a garrifon of

one company. It is situated on a point of land near the sea. This town was taken by the French in 1664. 30 miles ENE. Boujeiah. *Long.* 6. E. *Lat.* 36. 56. N.

Filgoun, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania. 28 m. E. Akferai.

Fillifree, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Barra, on the bank of the Gambia. *Long.* 16. 7. W. *Lat.* 13. 16. N.

Filling, a town of Bengal. 45 miles SW. Rogonatpour.

Filly Kagur, a town of Bengal. 4 miles W. Burdwan.

Finnali, a town of Abyssinia. 40 miles S. Miné.

Fimmel, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, anciently called *Tegaa*. 11 miles SW. Lempta, 27 ESE. Cairoan.

Fimmel, a town of Algiers. 33 miles SW. Constantina.

Fimmelab, a town of Africa, anciently Gemella. Near it are magnificent ruins, the remains of an amphitheatre, &c. 27 miles SSW. Constantina.

Fimbala, or *Guimbala*, a kingdom of Africa, the whole of which is an island formed by two branches of the Niger, which separate at leaving the lake Dibbie, and unite again about 15 miles from Tombuctou. The form is oval, the length about 80 miles, and the greatest breadth about 40. The country is said to be fertile, so full of swamps and creeks that the Moors have not been able to subdue it. The inhabitants are Negroes.

Fimbala, a town of Africa, and capital of the kingdom so called, on a branch of the Niger. It is a resting place for merchants trading between Tombuctou and the western parts of Africa. 70 miles SW. Tombuctou. *Long.* 0. 16. E. *Lat.* 16. 4. N.

Fincaghi, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 13 miles N. Kiutaja.

Findeja, a town of Africa, in the country of Woolly. 30 miles WSW. Medina.

Fin-enne, a river of Algiers, which rises in Jibbel Deera, and loses itself in the Short. *Fingergutcha*, a town of Bengal. 8 miles W. Moorley.

Fingler, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude 33 m. SE. Gooracpour.

Finnett, a seaport town of Algiers, in the province of Titterie, situated on a small creek of the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the Yisser. Great quantities of corn are yearly exported from hence to Europe. 33 miles E. Algiers. *Long.* 4. 10. E. *Lat.* 36. 43. N.

Finco, a town of Spain, in Galicia. 12 miles SE. Orense.

Finoowarah, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Guzerat. 40 m. S. Janagur.

Fjo, a town of Sweden, in the government of Unga. 20 miles N. Ulea.

Fjo, a town of Japan, in the island of Kieoco. *Long.* 134. 10. E. *Lat.* 34. N.

Fionpour, a circar of Hindoostan, in Allahabad, bounded on the north by Oude, on the east by Gazypour, on the south by Benares, and on the west by Manickpour; about 50 miles long, and 30 broad. Fionpour is the capital.

Fionpour, a town of Hindoostan, and capital of a circar in the subah of Allahabad, on the Goonty river. 30 miles NW. Benares. *Long.* 82. 55. E. *Lat.* 25. 46. N.

Fisorra, a town of Africa, in Bambarra. *Long.* 3. 40. E. *Lat.* 14. 38. N.

Firbin, a town of Arabia, in Yemen. 8 miles NW. Sana.

Firree, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Gohud. 25 miles W. Narwa.

Firwary, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Gohud. 7 miles SW. Gwalior.

Fittis, a town of Sweden, in the province of Tavastland. 62 miles E. Tavasthus.

Fiviccotta, a town of Bengal. 60 miles NE. Purneah.

Fianchero, a town of the island of Corsica. 4 miles S. Sarcena.

Ik, a river of Russia, which runs into the Kama.

Ik, a river of Russia, which runs into the Sakkara.

Ikalis, a town of Sweden, in the government of Abo. 40 miles ENE. Biorneborg.

Ikarunga, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 75 miles N. Meaco. *Long.* 136. E. *Lat.* 36. 16. N.

Ikazani, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna. 4 miles SE. Wilna.

Ikder, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 30 miles S. Satalia.

Ikeikani, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 65 miles E. Constantinople.

Ikenda, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 140 miles WNW. Jedo.

Iklera, a town of Hindoostan, in Katchwara. 34 miles EN. Saurungpour.

Ikmas, a town of Egypt. 10 miles SW. Menuf.

Ikella, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Angola, east of Loanda.

Ikon, a town of Africa, on the Gold Coast, where the Dutch have a factory.

Iktiman, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria. 25 miles ESE. Sofia.

Ikna, a town of Japan, in the island of Ximo. 50 miles NNE. Nangasaki, 24 SSW. Taifero.

Ila, or *Ily*, one of the Western islands of Scotland, in the North Sea, about 18 miles from the north coast of Ireland, 12 from the coast of Argyle county in Scotland: the form is irregular, perhaps not very unlike a horseshoe, with the toe part pointed, being hollowed towards the south, by a large bay called *Loch Indaal*. The circumference about 50 miles. It is separated from Jura by a narrow strait to which it gives the

name of Sound. It is generally mountainous, and contains some mines of lead mixed with copper: strata of iron called *Bog Ore*, with veins of emery. In some places small veins of quicksilver have been found. The produce of corn is not considerable, and consists principally in bear and oats, with some flax; some wheat has been sown within a few years: but the corn raised is not sufficient for the consumption of the inhabitants, which may probably be owing to a considerable consumption in the distilleries. Great numbers of cattle are bred, and many annually exported. The number of inhabitants is computed to be between 7 and 8000, of whom about 700 are employed in weaving and fishing. The air is not esteemed equally healthy with Jura. *Long.* 6. 12. W. *Lat.* 55. 50. N.

Ila Sound, a narrow strait between the islands of Jura and Ila, the navigation of which is dangerous, from the rapidity of the tides, sudden squalls, and foul ground.

Ilaantrerach, a small island near the west coast of Scotland, a little to the east of Oronsa.

Ilaanrsan, a small island near the western coast of Scotland, a little to the S. of Oronsa.

Ilaburga, a town of Bengal. 5 miles E. Kishenagur.

Ilaa Kiamen, a post of Chinese Tartary. 15 miles S. Merguen.

Ilak, or *Falak*, a town of Nubia, on the Nile, supposed by some to be the ancient Meroc. *Long.* 34. 10. E. *Lat.* 17. 48. N.

Ilak, a river of Turkestan, which runs into the Sirr at Toncat.

Ilanba, or *Eluané*, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Angola. There are two provinces of this name, distinguished by the name of the Upper, which is the more inland, and the Lower, nearer the Atlantic. They are both fertile, and bring in a considerable revenue to the crown of Portugal.

Ilanmore, a small island in Clew Bay, on the west coast of Ireland.

Ilanmore, a small island of Scotland, about half a mile N. from the isle of Coll.

Ilanz, a town of the Grisons, and capital of the Grise League, situated near the Rhine. 20 miles SW. Coire, 40 SE. Lucerne. *Long.* 9. 18. E. *Lat.* 46. 40. N.

Ilanzinskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk. 10 m. NNW. Verchnei Udinsk.

Ilat, a small island on the east coast of the island of Boaro. *Long.* 127. 33. E. *Lat.* 3. 35. S.

Iberg, a town of Sweden, in the province of Wermeland. 6 miles NW. Carlstadt.

Icheester, see *Iwicheester*.

Ildinskoi, a cape of Russia, in the Pacific Ocean, near the northern part of Kamtchatka. *Long.* 164. 14. E. *Lat.* 59. 15. N.

Ile, a river of England, in the county of Somerset, which runs into the Parret, about a mile S. Langport.

Ileharre, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées, near Mauleon.

Ilek, a river of Russia, which runs into the Ural, at Fort Iletzkaia.

Ilen, a river of Wales, in the county of Pembroke, which runs into the sea, a little to the south of St. David's.

Ileray, one of the smaller Western islands of Scotland, near the north coast of Benbecula. *Long.* 7. 25. W. *Lat.* 57. 30. N.

Ilet, a river of Russia, which runs into the Volga, 40 miles NW. Kazan.

Ileterton, a town of Thibet. 30 miles SW. Cha-tcheou.

Iletzkaia, a fort of Asiatic Russia, in the government of Upha, on the south side of the Ural. 72 miles W. Orenburg.

Iletzkaiazatsebita, a fort of Russia, on the river Ilek, in the government of Upha. 40 miles S. Orenburg.

Ilfeld, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Hohnstein. 6 miles N. Nordhausen, 2 WNW. Stolberg.

Ilfracomb, a seaport of England, situated in the British Channel, on the north coast of the county of Devon, with a convenient and safe harbour, whither vessels frequently strive to enter for shelter, when not able to make the Taw for Barnstable. Lights are kept here burning for the direction of mariners. There is a good quay and pier, repaired by Act of Parliament. The vessels belonging to the port are chiefly employed as coasters, in carrying ore and corn, &c. from Cornwall and Devonshire to Bristol; and in fishing. It is governed by a mayor and bailiffs; the market is on Saturday. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1838. 44 miles W. Bridgewater, 181 W. London. *Long.* 3. 10. W. *Lat.* 51. 11. N.

Ilga, a river of Russia, which runs into the Lena at Ilginskaia.

Ilginskaia, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, at the conflux of the Ilga and Lena. 52 miles S. Orlenga.

Ilginskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the Ilga. 76 miles NE. Balaganzkoi, 140 N. Irkutsk. *Long.* 105. 14. E. *Lat.* 54. 30. N.

Ilgur, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania. 8 miles E. Akhehr.

Ilha Grande, an island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Brasil, about 15 miles long, and three broad. *Lat.* 23. 15. S.

Ilhavo, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 4 miles S. Bragança Nova, 24 NNW. Coimbra.

Ilheo, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa. *Lat.* 23. 30. S.

Ilheos, a seaport town of Brasil, and capital of a district, called *Rio dos Ilheos*, situ-

ated at the mouth of a river called by the same name. *Long.* 36. 36. *W. Lat.* 15. 25. S.

Ilheos, or *Rio dos Ilheos*, a river of South-America, in the country of Brasil, which runs into the Atlantic at Ilheos.

Ili, a river of Tartary, which runs into lake Palcati, 20 miles NW. Harcas.

Iliabad, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 4 miles SW. Arnee.

Iliacour, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of the Nayrs. 20 m. NE. Tellichery.

Iligatangan, one of the small Philippine islands, north-west of Leyta. *Long.* 124. E. *Lat.* 11. 24. N.

Iligno Bay, a bay on the south-west coast of the island of Mindanao. *Long.* 20. E. *Lat.* 7. 30. N.

Ilija, a town of Turkish Armenia. 9 miles NW. Erzerum.

Ilija, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir, on the Euphrates. 60 miles W. Diarbekir.

Ilim, a river of Russia, which rises in *Lat.* 54. 20. and runs into the Angara, near Samakina, *Long.* 102. 2. E. *Lat.* 57. 25. N.

Ilimsk, a town of Russia, on the Ilim, in the government of Irkutsk. In the environs of which are found the most beautiful black fables. It consists of an ostrog, and about 80 houses. 152 miles N. Irkutsk. *Long.* 103. 56. E. *Lat.* 56. 30. N.

Ilimska, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the Lena. 56 miles NE. Kirensk.

Ilimskaia, a fortress of Russia, on the river Ural. 84 miles ESE. Orenburg.

Ilimskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk. 8 miles N. Atchinsk.

Ilimskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Tver. 32 miles ENE. Tver.

Ilimskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Olonetz. 8 miles N. Olgskoi.

Ilimskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Novgorod, on the river Sula, opposite Tcherempovetz.

Ilion, a town of Thibet. 25 miles WNW. Hara-toube.

Ilit, a town of South-America, in the province of Popayan. 20 miles S. Pasto.

Itkirch, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine. 4 m. S. Straßburg.

Itkusch, see *Olkusch*.

Ill, (*L.*) a river of France, which rises in the department of the Upper Rhine, near Ferrette, passes by Mülhausen, Ensisheim, Schleithat, &c. and runs into the Rhine, near Straßburg. It is navigable for boats from Schleithat.

Ill, a river of Germany, which passes by Pludentz and Feldkirch, and empties itself into the Rhine, northwest of Feldkirch.

Illakabad, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Mahur. 35 miles N. Neermul.

Illambazar, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 25 miles SSE. Nagore.

Illabon, a town of Egypt. 12 miles SE. Fayoum.

Ille, a town of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenées, on the Teck, containing about 2000 inhabitants. 12 miles W. Perpignan, 10 ENE. Prades.

Illes, a river of France, which rises near Dingé, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and joins the Vilaine near Rennes.

Ille and Vilaine, a department of France, bounded on the north by the English Channel and the department of the Channel, on the east by the department of the Mayenne, on the south by the Lower Loire, and on the west by the departments of the Morbihan and the North Coasts; about 60 miles in length from north to south, and from 20 to 48 in breadth, from east to west. It takes its name from two rivers, the Ille and the Vilaine, which unite together at Rennes, the capital of the department.

Illeus, *Lar*, a town of the island of Hispaniola. 7 miles N. St. Domingo.

Iller, a river which passes by Kempten, Memingen, &c. and joins the Danube about two miles above Ulm.

Illescas, a town of Spain, in New Castile, situated about midway in the road from Toledo to Madrid. It contains two parishes and three convents. 15 miles SSW. Madrid, 15 NNE. Toledo.

Illic, a town of Thibet. 7 miles NW. Toefon-Hotun.

Illiers, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire. 12 miles SW. Chartres, 15 NNW. Châteaudun.

Illimani, a mountain of Peru, near La Paz, supposed to contain immense quantities of gold.

Illinois, a lake of North-America, about 15 miles long, and two wide. The Indians inhabiting the neighbouring country are called the Illinois Indians. *Long.* 89. 18. W. *Lat.* 40. 35. N.

Illinois, a river of North-America, which rises from lake Illinois, and runs into the Mississippi, *Long.* 91. 5. W. *Lat.* 38. 40. N.

Illoamint, a town or village of East Greenland. *Long.* 43. W. *Lat.* 60. N.

Illek, a town of Slavonia, situated on the Danube. In 1494, this town was taken by King Wladislaus; and in 1526, by Solyman, emperor of the Turks. 16 miles W. Peterwaradin, 48 WNW. Belgrade. *Long.* 18. 8. E. *Lat.* 45. 23. N.

Ilora, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada. In 1242, this town was taken from the Moors by Ferdinand king of Leon. 16 miles N. Loja.

Ilownika, a river of Silesia, in the principality of Teschin, which runs into the Vistula, 5 miles S. Bilitz,

Illuxta, a town of the dutchy of Courland. 32 miles SE. Seelburg.

Ilm, a river of Germany, which rises a little to the west of Ilmenau, in the county of Henneberg, and runs into the Saale seven miles above Naumburg in Upper Saxony.

Ilm, a river of Bavaria, which passes by Pfaffenhoven, and runs into the Danube near Vohburg.

Ilm, or *Stadt-Ilm*, a town of Germany, in the county of Schwartzburg Rudolstadt, on the Ilm. 12 miles SSW. Rudolstadt, 14 S. Erfurt. *Long.* 11. 9. E. *Lat.* 50. 46. N.

Ilmarway, a town on the west coast of the island of Samar. *Long.* 124. 50. E. *Lat.* 11. 39. N.

Imbach, a river of Germany, which runs into the Saale, 6 miles above Saalfeld.

Ilme, a river of Westphalia, which runs into the Leine, two miles SE. Einbeck, in the principality of Grubenhagen.

Ilmen, a lake of Russia, in the government of Novgorod, about 48 miles long, and from 12 to 18 wide; Novgorod is situated near it.

Ilmen, or *Elme*, a river which runs into the Alle, near Allenburg, in Prussia.

Ilmen Kiamen, a post of Chinese Tartary. *Long.* 125. 40. E. *Lat.* 43. 40. N.

Ilmenau, or *Elmenau*, a river which rises about ten miles south from Oldenstadt, in the principality of Luneburg Zelle, passes by Oldenstadt, Luneburg, &c. and runs into the Elbe, 12 miles SE. Hamburg.

Ilmenau, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg, on the side of the Elbe; near it are some mines of silver and copper. 10 miles E. Schmalkalden.

Ilment, a river of Persia, in the province of Mecran, which runs into the sea, two miles W. Aruba.

Iminster, a town of England, in the county of Somerset, on the river Ille, with a weekly market on Saturday, and containing 2045 inhabitants, including 1267 employed in trade and manufactures. Here is a manufacture of narrow cloths. 12 miles SE. Taunton, 137 W. London. *Long.* 2. 58. W. *Lat.* 50. 53. N.

Imola, a town of Sweden, in the government of Wala. 44 miles NE. Christianstadt.

Iloccos, a province of the island of Luçon.

Ilomantz, a town of Sweden, in the government of Kuopio. 90 miles E. Kuopio.

Ilri, a town of Mingrelia, on the coast of the Black Sea. 14 miles SE. Igaur. *Long.* 40. 42. E. *Lat.* 43. 8. N.

Ilovla, a river of Russia, which runs into the Don at Fort Donkaia.

Ilz, or *Iltz*, or *Ilz*, a river of Bavaria, which rises on the borders of Bohemia, and runs into the Danube at Ilzstadt, opposite Passau.

Ilbo, a town of Sweden, in the province of Helsingland. 9 miles N. Hudwickswall.

Ilse, a river of Westphalia, which runs into the Ocker, 6 miles S. Wolfenbattel.

Ilfenburg, a town of Germany, in the county of Wernigerode. 4 miles W. Wernigerode.

Ilfenlein, a town of Germany, in the county of Wernigerode. 6 miles WNW. Wernigerode.

Ilfley, or *East Ilfley*, a town of England, in the county of Berks, with a weekly market on Wednesday. 14 miles W. Reading, 53 W. London. *Long.* 1. 12. W. *Lat.* 51. 32. N.

Ilfia, a river of Poland, which runs into the Bog, 8 miles N. Brzesc.

Ilst, or *Ylft*, a town of Holland, in the department of Friesland, defended by a ditch filled with the waters of the river Weymer. 12 miles NE. Staveren, 5 SE. Bolfwaert.

Ilstorp, a town of Sweden, in West-Gothland. 27 miles SSE. Gotheborg.

Ilten, a town of the principality of Luneburg. 16 miles SSW. Zelle.

Ilterib, a town of Syria, in the pachalic of Aleppo. 15 miles NW. Aleppo.

Iltz, see *Ilz*.

Iltz, a river of Stiria, which rises north-west Bischoffstorf, and runs into the river Feitritz, 3 miles SSE. Kalstorf.

Ilzhofen, a town of Germany, in the territory of Hall. 8 miles NE. Hall.

Ilua, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the north coast of the island of Sardinia.

Iluchano, a town of Russia, in the government of Upha. 32 miles SSE. Menzelinsk.

Ilwiltzkoffe, a town of Sweden, in the province of Skonen. 10 m. S. Christianstadt.

Ilve, a town of Transylvania, on the river Maros. 32 miles SSW. Weisenburg.

Itza, a town of Austrian Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz. 14 m. S. Radom.

Itzstadt, see *Passau*.

Imabari, a town of Japan, on the north coast of the island of Xicoco. *Long.* 134. 20. E. *Lat.* 34. 10. N.

Imaglin, a small island in the straits between the western coast of America, and the east point of Russia. *Long.* 189. 44. E. *Lat.* 65. 40. N.

Imalgan, a small island in the sea of Mindoro. *Long.* 121. 5. E. *Lat.* 10. 51. N.

Imanzade, a town of Persia, in the province of Farlitan. 20 miles S. Darabgherd.

Imanzade-Kasim, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 30 miles SW. Ghulpaigan.

Imba, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 70 miles E. Jedo.

Imbest, a town of the county of Tyrol. 8 miles SW. Stams.

Imbra Chrislos, a town of Abyssinia. 145 miles SE. Gondar.

Imbo, an island in the Grecian Archipelago, mountainous and woody, with plenty

of game; it is about 20 miles in circumference, and contains five villages, two of which are defended by castles. *Long.* 25. 46. E. *Lat.* 40. 10. N.

Imbst, or *Ymbst*, a town of the county of Tyrol. 9 miles SSE. Reuten.

Imbster, see *Emster*.

Imelbon, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 34 m. SE. Salungen.

Imendorf, a town of Germany, in the territory of Nuremberg. 3 m. E. Lichtenau.

Imagna, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Drontheim. 56 m. NNE. Romsdal.

Imidzu, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 130 miles NW. Jedo.

Imiretta, a country of Asia, bounded on the north by that part of Circassia possessed by the Russians, and called the government of Caucasus; on the east and south-east by Georgia, on the south by Turkish Armenia, and on the west by Mingrelia; about 80 miles from north to south, and nearly as much from east to west: the country is poor and mountainous: the inhabitants are in general wanderers and vagabonds: it would formerly supply an army of 20,000 men, chiefly foot; at present it is but thinly peopled, partly on account of the great number of children purchased by the Turks, and an imposition on them to furnish annually four-score young men, between ten and twenty years of age. The real title of the prince is *mepe*, though he arrogates to himself that of king of kings. There are but few towns; Cotatis seems the principal.

Imizimin, a town of Morocco, on the Atlas mountains. 60 miles SW. Morocco.

Imliat, a river of Russia, which runs into the Mijas, 8 miles SW. Imliatskaia.

Imliatskaia, a town of Russia, in the government of Upha, on the river Imliat. 60 miles ENE. Tchelabinsk.

Imling, a town of Austria. 5 miles NW. Schwannastat.

Immendorf, a town of Austria. 8 miles N. Sonneberg.

Immenhausen, a town of the principality of Hesse Cassel. 8 miles NNW. Cassel, 16 NE. Naumburg. *Long.* 9. 25. E. *Lat.* 5. 15. N.

Immensstadt, a town of Germany, in the county of Königsegg, on a small river, which soon after joins the Iller. 12 miles S. Kempten, 14 SE. Isny.

Inner Island, one of the New Hebrides, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 169. 46. E. *Lat.* 19. 16. S.

Insola, a town of Italy, in the department of the Amona, anciently called *Forum Cornelii*, or *Forum Julii*, situated on an island, formed by the river Salerno, surrounded with walls, towers, and ditches, and defended with a strong castle; the see of a bishop, suffragan of Ravenna. It con-

tains 16 churches and 17 convents. This town was ruined by Narfes, and repaired by the Lombards. The Bolognese, the Manfredi, and Galeas Sforza, duke of Milan, were severally possessors of it at different times. But Caesar Borgia, son of Pope Alexander VI. made himself master of it, and annexed it, with the rest of Romagna, to the dominions of the church. In the beginning of February 1797, a battle was fought in the neighbourhood between the Austrians and the French, in which the former were defeated. 18 miles SE. Bologna, 40 NNE. Florence. *Long.* 11. 32. E. *Lat.* 44. 22. N.

Insomnagur, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 25 miles ESE. Bahar.

Insori, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 16 miles S. Meaco.

Inscebi, a fortress of Dalmatia, built on an eminence, on the site of the ancient Novanium. It is the chief place of a district to which it gives name.

Insack, a town of Austria. 6 miles WNW. Crems.

Imperiale, a town of Chili, on a river which runs into the Pacific Ocean. This town was destroyed by the Indians. 60 miles N. Valdivia.

Impey's Island, a small island in the Mergui Archipelago. *Lat.* 10. 22. N.

Impira, a town of South-America, in the province of Cordova. 90 miles S. Cordova.

Ina, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 22 miles NW. Fanissima.

Inaccessible Island, a small island in the South Atlantic Ocean, and one of those called the islands of Tristan de Cunha. It seems to deserve the name, being a high, bluff, and apparently barren plain, visible at the distance of fourteen or fifteen leagues. It is about nine miles in circumference, and has on the whole a very forbidding appearance. There is a high rock detached from it at the south end. *Long.* 11. 50. W. *Lat.* 37. 19. S.

Inacori, a town of Hindoostan, in Marawar. 20 miles NNW. Rannadporeum.

Indagua, or *Yanagua*, two islands of the West Indies, near the north-west coast of St. Domingo. *Long.* 72. 50. to 71. 30. W. *Lat.* 21. 2. to 21. 26. N.

Inaka, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 130 miles W. Meaco.

Inapour, a town of Hindoostan, in Visiapour. 15 miles SE. Merritch.

Inbatzkoï Novinskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the Enisei. 124 miles S. Turuchansk. *Long.* 89. 14. E. *Lat.* 63. 40. N.

Inbatzkoï Verchnei, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk. 168 miles S. Turuchansk.

Incaracion, a town of Paraguay. 369 miles S. Assumpcion.

Incarnacion, a town of New Navarre. 13 miles W. Casa Grande.

Incaflan, a canton or district of Africa, on the Gold Coast. The country is mountainous, and abounds in forests: among the trees is one the wood of which is yellow, and much esteemed in cabinet-work and furniture: there is a small bay on the coast, with convenience of landing, and good anchorage.

Ince, a township of England, in Lancashire. 5 miles SW. Ormskirk.

Incenada de Barragan, a town of South America, situated on the west bank of the Barragan, at its union with the Plata; vessels which draw more than twelve feet water, cannot come up to this town. The houses are built without regularity, and the inhabitants are in general lazy and poor. 21 miles W. Buenos Ayres.

Inch, an island of Ireland, in Lough Swilly, about five miles in circumference. 6 miles NW. Londonderry.

Inch, a town or village of Scotland, in the county of Wigton, in which are some mineral and sulphurous springs. 3 miles E. Stranrawer.

Inch, a town of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen. 10 miles NW. Inverary.

Inch Calloch, or the *Island of Nuns*, an island of Scotland, in Loch Lomond, on which are the remains of a conventual church.

Inch Colm, a small island of Scotland, in the river Forth, anciently called *Amonia*. On it are the ruins of a celebrated abbey, founded about the year 1123, by Alexander I. king of Scotland, who was driven on its shore in a tempest, in gratitude for his escape. In the invasion of Scotland, under the Duke of Somerset, after the battle of Pinkney, or Musselburgh, this monastery was occupied as a post to command the Forth: about a mile and a half from Queensferry. *Long.* 3. 18. *W.* *Lat.* 56. 3. N.

Inch Garvie, a small island in the river of Forth, between the coasts of the counties of Fife and Linlithgow, fortified with cannon to defend the passage of the river. It is opposite to Queensferry.

Inch Keith, a small island of Scotland, in the Frith of Forth. It was granted to a hero of the name of Keith, who behaved gallantly against the Danes in 1010. In the reign of Edward VI. it was taken and fortified by the English, but not held by them long. The fort was afterwards destroyed by Act of Parliament, but some of the walls remain. 12 miles ESE. Dunfermline. *Long.* 3. 9. *W.* *Lat.* 56. 3. N.

Inch Kenneth, a small island near the west coast of Mull. *Long.* 6. 10. *W.* *Lat.* 56. 29. N.

Inch Marnoch, a small island near the west coast of the Isle of Bute, where are the ruins

of a chapel. The extent of this little isle is about a mile; it has 120 acres of arable land, 40 of brush-wood, near 300 of moor, with strata of coral and shells on the west side.

Inch Murrin, or the *Island of St. Murrius*, an island of Scotland, in Loch Lomond, two miles long, and converted into a deer park. On it are the remains of a mansion, belonging to the family of Lenox.

Inch Point, a cape of Ireland, between Dingle Bay and Cattlemain Harbour, in the county of Kerry. 13 miles E. Dingle.

Inchaolus, a town of Bengal. 15 miles NW. Silhet.

Inchenhofen, a town of Bavaria. 3 miles N. Aicha, 13 SE. Rain.

Inchin, a small island in the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Chili. *Lat.* 45. 40. S.

Inchou, a town of China, of the third rank, in Se-tchuen. 10 miles NE. Pan.

Inchture, a town of Scotland, in the county of Perth, in the road between Perth and Dundee. 9 miles E. Perth.

Incisa, a town of France, in the department of the Tanaro. 8 miles N. Acqui, 14 SE. Asti.

Incoronata (La), a town of Naples, in Capitanata. 16 miles N. Acoli.

Incussa, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo. 80 miles S. St. Salvador.

Indal, a town of Sweden, in the province of Medelpad, on a river of the same name. 14 miles WNW. Sundswal. *Long.* 16. 23. E. *Lat.* 62. 34. N.

Indal, a river of Sweden, which rises on the borders of Norway, and runs into the gulf of Bothnia near Sundswal.

Indapour, see *Indrapour*.

Indea, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Yamina, on the river of the same name.

Indekirch, a town of Sweden, in the circle of Samland. 5 miles W. Konigsberg.

Indelacoy, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda. 40 miles S. Neermul, 75 N. Hydrabad. *Long.* 78. 40. E. *Lat.* 18. 26. N.

Inden, a town of Switzerland, in the Valais. 18 miles E. Sion.

Inden Hotun, a town of Chinese Tartary, the capital of the Mantcheou Tartars, where they began to establish their empire over China. 420 miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 124. 36. E. *Lat.* 41. 46. N.

Indergerec, a river on the north-east coast of Sumatra, which runs into the sea, *Long.* 103. 20. E. *Lat.* 0. 33. S.

Indergur, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 15 miles E. Damaun.

Indermay Point, a cape on the north coast of Java. *Long.* 108. 18. E. *Lat.* 6. 12. S.

Indersee, a town of Austria. 3 miles SW. Tauffkirchen.

Inderskaia, a town of Russia, on the river Ural, 72 miles N. Gurev.

Inderfoul, a town of Hindoostan, in Bagiana. 12 miles E. Bahbelgong.

Inder Tauplitz, a town of the dutchy of Stiria, on the Enns. 14 miles W. Rottenman.

Inderva, see *Andarvia*.

Indevillars, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs. 2 miles E. St. Hypolite, 6 SE. Blamont.

Indgeh, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Carmania. 12 miles SW. Kaifarieh.

Indgeh Su, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 40 miles SW. Angura.

India, see *Hindoostan*.

Indian Cove, a harbour on the east coast of Indian Island, in Dusky Bay.

Indian Creek, a creek on the island of Antigua, a little to the west of Standfast Point.

Indian Corn Falls, a cataract in the river St. Mary, about 20 miles from Lake Superior. *Long.* 84. 25. W. *Lat.* 46. 22. N.

Indian Creek, a river of Virginia, which runs into the Ohio, *Long.* 80. 40. W. *Lat.* 40. 25. N.

Indian Island, a small island near the coast of North-Carolina, at the mouth of Pamlico Sound. *Long.* 76. 50. W. *Lat.* 35. 23. N.

Indian River, a river of Delaware, which runs into Rehobot Bay, *Long.* 75. 16. W. *Lat.* 38. 40. N.

Indian Creek, a river of Virginia, which runs into the Chesapeak, *Long.* 76. 27. W. *Lat.* 37. 43. N.

Indian Head, a cape on the east coast of New Holland; so called by Captain Cook, from the number of natives who appeared near it as he passed in the year 1770. *Long.* 123. 56 E. *Lat.* 25. 3. S.

Indian Island, an island on the south part of Dusky Bay, on the coast of New Zealand, about four miles in circumference; so called by Captain Cook, because he saw some natives of the country there. About 4 miles N. from Pickersgil Harbour.

Indian Sound, a gulf or bay on the south coast of Patagonia, communicating with the Straits of Magellan, by means of St. Jerome's Channel.

Indian Town Point, a cape of the island of Antigua, on the east coast. *Long.* 61. 22. E. *Lat.* 17. 15. N.

Indiana, a tract of country, situated on the Ohio, in the state of Virginia, claimed by William Trent, and others; being granted by the Indians, as a compensation for losses sustained from them in the year 1768. The goods taken away were valued at 85,915*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* New-York currency. This claim has been laid before congress, and in some degree allowed, but it does not appear to be yet finally determined.

Indians, the name by which the aborigines

of America are generally called. These people are scattered through the extent of the two prodigious continents, and divided into an infinite number of nations and tribes; differing very little from each other in their manners and customs, and all form a very striking picture of antiquity. The Indians, or people of America, are tall and straight in their limbs, beyond the proportion of most nations. Their bodies are strong; but of such a species of vigour, as is rather adapted to endure much hardship, than to continue long at any servile work: it is the strength of a beast of prey, rather than that of a beast of burthen. Their bodies and heads are flattish, the effect of art. Their features are regular, but their countenances fierce; their hair long, black, lank, and as strong as that of a horse, but they have no beards. The colour of their skins, a reddish brown, admired and improved by the constant use of bear's fat and paint. Their only occupations are hunting and war; agriculture is left to the women; merchandize they despise. There are no people amongst whom the laws of hospitality are more sacred, or executed with more generosity and good will. Their houses, their provisions, even their young women, are not enough to oblige a guest. But to the enemies of his country, or to those who have privately offended, the Indian is implacable. No length of time is sufficient to allay his resentment; no distance of place great enough to protect the object. The Indians have scarce any temples amongst them; though we hear, indeed, of some, and those extremely magnificent, amongst the ancient Mexicans and Peruvians: but those were civilized nations; they hold the existence of a Supreme Being, eternal and incorruptible, who has power over all. Satisfied with owning this, which is traditional amongst them, they give him no sort of worship. Though without religion, they abound in superstitions; as it is common for those to do whose subsistence depends, like their's, upon fortune. Being great observers of omens and dreams, and pryers into futurity with great eagerness, they abound in diviners, augurs, and magicians, whom they rely much upon in all matters that concern them, whether of health, war, or hunting. Liberty, in its fullest extent, is the darling passion of the Indians: to this they sacrifice every thing. This is what makes a life of uncertainty and want supportable to them; and their education is directed in such a manner as to cherish it to the utmost. This free disposition is general; and though some tribes are found in America with a head, whom we call a king, his power is rather persuasive than coercive; and he is revered as a father, more than feared as a monarch; he

has no guards, no prisons, no officers of justice. But among the Five Nations, or the Iroquois, the most celebrated commonwealth of North-America, and in some other nations, there is no other qualification absolutely necessary for their head men, but age, with experience, and ability in their affairs. Every thing is transacted among them with much ceremony; which, in a barbarous people, is necessary: for nothing else could hinder all their affairs from going into confusion: besides, that the ceremonies contribute to fix all transactions the better in their memory. In order to help this, they have belts of small shells, or beads of different colours, which have all a different meaning, according to their colour or arrangement. At the end of every matter which they discourse upon, when they treat with a foreign state, they deliver one of these belts. If they should omit this ceremony, what they say passes for nothing. These belts are carefully treasured up in each town, and serve as the public records of the nation; and to these they occasionally have recourse, when any contests happen between them and their neighbours; neither will they look upon what our commissioners say to be of any weight, unless some present accompanies each proposal. —The same council of their elders which regulates whatever regards the external policy of the state, has the charge likewise of its internal peace and order. The loss of any one of their people, whether by natural death or by war, is lamented by the whole town he belongs to. The whole village attends the body to the grave, which is interred, being dressed in the most sumptuous ornaments. With the body of the deceased are placed his bow and arrows, with what he valued most in his life, and provisions for the long journey which he is to take; for they universally hold the immortality of the soul, though their idea of it is gross. Though the women in America have generally the laborious part of the economy upon themselves, yet they are far from being the slaves which they appear to be; and are not all subject to the great subordination in which they are placed in countries where they seem to be more respected. No nations of the Indians are without a regular marriage, in which there are many ceremonies; the principal of which is the bride's presenting the bridegroom with a plate of their corn. Though incontinent before wedlock, the chastity of their women after marriage is remarkable. When the ancients among the Indians have resolved upon a war, they do not always declare what nation they are determined to attack, that the enemy upon whom they really intend to fall, may be on his guard. Nay they even

sometimes let years pass over, without committing any act of hostility, that the vigilance of all may be unbent, by the long continuance of the watch, and the uncertainty of the danger. In the mean time, they are not idle at home: the principal captain summons the youths of the town to which he belongs; the war-kettle is set on the fire, the war-songs and dances begin; the hatchet is sent to all the villages of the same nation, and to all its allies; the fire catches, and the war-songs are heard in all parts. The qualities in an Indian war are vigilance and attention, to give and avoid surprise; also patience and strength, to endure the intolerable fatigues and hardships which always attend it. The fate of their prisoners is the most severe of all: during the greatest part of their journey homewards, they suffer no injury; but when they arrive at the territories of the conquering state, or at those of their allies, the people from every village meet them, and think that they shew their attachment to their friends, by their barbarous treatment of their unhappy prisoners. Is it usual to offer a slave to each house that has lost a friend, giving the preference according to the greatness of the loss. The person who has taken the captive, attends him to the door of the cottage to which he is delivered; and with him he gives a belt of wampum, to shew that he has fulfilled the purpose of the expedition, in supplying the loss of a citizen; when he is either preserved and entertained as a friend, or put to death with the most horrid torments. Don Ulloa, in his celebrated Voyage to South-America, draws a very different, and, at the same time, a very melancholy picture of the Indians in the province of Quito, where the cruel usage of their Spanish masters has quite destroyed their former spirit and love of liberty, and rendered them stupid, lazy, and contemptible. Nothing can move them, or alter their minds; even interest here loses all its power; it being common for them to decline doing some little act of service, though offered a very considerable reward. Fear cannot stimulate, respect induce, or punishment compel them; being proof against every attempt to rouse them from their natural indolence, in which they seem to look down with contempt on the wisest of mortals. A great part of the barbarism and rusticity of the minds of the Indians must, indeed, be imputed to the want of culture; for they who in some parts have enjoyed that advantage, are found to be no less rational than other men; and if they do not attain to all the politeness of civilized nations, they at least think properly. The Indians of the mission of Paraguay are, among others, remarkable instances of this; who from an ambulatory

and savage manner of living, have been reduced to order, reason, and religion. The disease which makes the greatest havoc among them, is the small-pox, which is so fatal that few escape it, accordingly it is looked upon in this country as a pestilence. This distemper is not continual, as in other nations; seven or more years passing without its being heard of: but when it prevails, towns and villages are thinned of their inhabitants. The Indians of North-America are in general slight made, rather tall and slend, and seldom any one is seen deformed: their eyes are large and black, and their hair of the same hue, but very rarely curled; they have good teeth, and their breath is as sweet as the air they draw in; their cheek-bones rather raised, but more so in the women than the men; the former are not quite so tall as the European women; however, good faces and agreeable persons are frequently found among them, although they are more inclined to be fat than the other sex. Many writers have asserted, that the Indians, even at the maturest period of their existence, are only furnished with hair on their heads: and that notwithstanding the profusion with which that part is covered, those parts which among the inhabitants of other climates are usually the seat of this excrescence remain entirely free from it. This is not true; after the age of puberty, their bodies in their natural state are covered in the same manner as those of the Europeans. The men, indeed, esteem a beard very unbecoming, and take great pains to get rid of it, nor is there any ever to be perceived on their faces, except when they grow old, and become inattentive to their appearance. Every hair on the other parts of the body is held unseen by them, and both sexes employ much time in their extirpation. The men of every nation differ in their dress from each other, except those who trade with the Europeans; these exchange their furs for blankets, shirts, and other apparel, which they wear as much for ornament as necessity. The latter fasten by a girdle around their waists about half a yard of broad cloth, which covers the middle parts of their bodies; those who wear shirts never make them fast either at the wrist or collar, this would be a most insufferable confinement to them; they throw their blanket loose upon their shoulders, and holding the upper side of it by the two corners, with a knife in one hand, and a tobacco pouch, pipe, &c. in the other, thus accoutred they walk about in their villages or camps: but in their dances they seldom wear this covering. Those among the men who wish to appear gayer than the rest, pluck from their heads all the hair except from a spot on the top of it, about the size of a crown-piece, where it is permitted to grow

to a considerable length: on this are fastened plumes of feathers of various colours with silver or ivory quills. The manner of cutting and ornamenting this part of the head, distinguishes different nations from each other. They paint their faces red and black, which they esteem as greatly ornamental; they also paint themselves when they go to war, but the method they make use of on this occasion differs from that wherein they use it merely as a decoration. Young Indians, who are desirous of excelling their companions in finery, slit the outward rim of both their ears; at the same time they take care not to separate them entirely, but leave the place thus cut still untouched at both extremities; around this spongy substance, from the upper to the lower part, they twist brass wire till the weight draws the amputated rim into a bow of five or six inches diameter, and drags it almost down to the shoulder. This decoration is esteemed to be excessively gay and becoming. It is also a common custom among them to bore their noses, and wear in them pendants of different sorts: sea shells are much worn by those of the interior parts, and reckoned very ornamental; procured probably by their traffic with other nations nearer the sea. They go without any covering for the thigh, except that before spoken of round the middle, which reaches down half way the thighs; but they make for their legs a sort of stocking either of skins or cloth: these are sewed as near to the shape of the leg as possible, so as to admit being drawn on and off: the edges of the stuff of which they are composed are left annexed to the seam, and hang loose for about the breadth of a hand; and this part, which is placed on the outside of the leg is generally ornamented by those who have any communication with the Europeans, if of cloth, with ribbands or lace, if of leather, with embroidery and porcupine quills curiously coloured. Strangers who hurt among the Indians in those parts where there is a great deal of snow, find these stockings much more convenient than others: their shoes are made of the skin of the deer, elk, or buffalo: these, after being sometimes dressed according to the European manner, others with the hair remaining on them, are cut into shoes and fashioned so as to be easy to the feet, and convenient for walking: the edges round the ankle are decorated with pieces of brass or tin fixed round leather strings, about an inch long, which being placed very thick, make a cheerful tinkling noise either when they walk or dance. The women wear a covering of some kind or other from the neck to the knees; those who trade with the Europeans wear a linen garment the same as that used by the men, the flaps of which hang over the petticoat,

Such as drefs after their ancient manner, make a kind of shift with leather, which covers the body but not the arms. Their petticoats are made either of leather or cloth, and reach from the waist to the knee. On their legs they wear stockings and shoes made and ornamented as those of the men; they differ from each other in the mode of dressing their heads, each following the custom of the nation or band to which they belong, and adhering to the form made use of by their ancestors from time immemorial. Most of the females who dwell on the east side of the Mississippi, decorate their heads by inclosing their hair either in ribbands or in plates of silver: the latter is only made use of by the higher rank, as it is a costly ornament. But the women that live to the west of the Mississippi, viz. the Naudowessies, the Allinpoils, &c. divide their hair in the middle of the head, and form it into two rolls, one against each ear. The women of every nation generally place a spot of paint, about the size of a crown piece against each ear; some of them put paint on their hair, and sometimes a small spot in the middle of the forehead. The Indians in general pay a greater attention to their dress and to the ornaments with which they decorate their persons than to the accommodations of their huts or tents. They construct the latter in the following simple and expeditious manner; being provided with poles of a proper length, they fasten two of them across near the ends, with bands made of bark: having done this, they raise them up, and extend the bottom of each as wide as they purpose to make the area of the tent: they then erect others of an equal height, and fix them so as to support the two principal ones; on the whole they lay skins of the elk or deer, sewed together in quantity sufficient to cover the poles, and by lapping over to form the door; a great number of skins are sometimes required for this purpose, as some of the tents are very capacious; that of the chief warrior of the Naudowessies was at least 40 feet in circumference, and very commodious. They observe no regularity in fixing their tents when they encamp, but place them just as it suits their convenience. The huts also which those, who use not tents, erect when they travel, for very few tribes have fixed abodes or regular towns or villages, are equally simple and almost as soon constructed. These cabins have neither chimnies nor windows; there is only a small aperture left in the middle of the roof, through which the smoke is discharged, but as this is obliged to be stopped up when rains or snows violently, the smoke then proves exceedingly troublesome. They lie on skins, generally those of the bear, which are placed in rows on the ground; and if the floor is not large

enough to contain beds sufficient for the accommodation of the whole family, a frame is erected about four or five feet from the ground, in which the younger part of it sleep. As the habitations of the Indians are thus rude, their domestic utensils are few in number, and plain in their formation. The tools wherewith they fashion them are so awkward and defective, that it is not only impossible to form them with any degree of neatness or elegance, but the time required in the execution is so considerable, as to deter them from engaging in the manufacture of such as are not absolutely necessary. The Naudowessies make the pots in which they boil their victuals of a black clay or stone which resists the effects of the fire nearly as well as iron. When they roast, if it be a large joint or a whole animal, such as a beaver, they fix it on horizontal wooden spits; if the piece be smaller, they place the spit in an inclining perpendicular, frequently changing the sides, till every part is sufficiently roasted. They make their dishes in which they serve up their meat, and their bowls and pans, out of the knotty excrescences of the maple tree or any other wood. They fashion their spoons with a tolerable degree of neatness, from a wood, that is termed in America spoonwood, and which greatly resembles boxwood. Every tribe are now possessed of knives, and steels to strike with; these being so essentially needful for the common uses of life, those who have not an immediate communication with the European traders, purchase them of such of their neighbours as are situated nearer the settlements, and generally give in exchange for them slaves. When the Indian women sit down, they place themselves in a decent attitude, with their knees close together; but from being accustomed to this posture, they walk badly and appear to be lame: they have no midwives amongst them, their climate, or some peculiar happiness in their constitutions, rendering any assistance at that time unnecessary; on these occasions they are confined but a few hours from their usual employment; the women place their children soon after they are born on boards stuffed with soft moss, such as is found in morasses or meadows. The child is laid on its back in one of this kind of cradles, and being wrapped in skins or cloth to keep it warm, is secured in it by small bent pieces of timber: to these machines they fasten strings, by which they hang them to branches of trees; or if they find not trees at hand, fasten them to a stump or stone, while they transact any needful business; in this position are the children kept for some months. When they are taken out, the boys are suffered to go naked, and the girls are covered from the neck to the knees with a shift and short petticoat. The Indians are

extremely circumspect and deliberate in every word and action: there is nothing that hurries them into any intemperate warmth, but that inveteracy to their enemies which is rooted in every Indian heart, and never can be eradicated: in all other instances they are cool, and remarkably cautious, taking care not to betray on any account whatever their emotions. If an Indian has discovered that a friend is in danger of being intercepted and cut off by one to whom he has rendered himself obnoxious, he does not inform him in plain and explicit terms of the hazard he runs by pursuing the track near which his enemy lies in wait for him, but he first coolly asks him which way he is going that day; and having received his answer, with the same indifference tells him that he has been informed that a dog lies near the spot, which might probably do him a mischief. This hint proves sufficient, and his friend avoids the danger with as much caution, as if every design and motion of his enemy had been pointed out to him. If an Indian has been absent from his family and friends many months, either on a war or hunting party, when his wife and children meet him at some distance from his habitation, instead of the affectionate sensations that would naturally arise in the breast of more refined beings, and be productive of mutual congratulations, he continues his course without paying the least attention to those who surround him till he arrives at his home; he there sits down with the same unconcern, as if he had not been absent a day, and smokes his pipe; those of his acquaintance who have followed him do the same, and perhaps it is several hours before he relates to them the incidents which have befallen him during his absence, though perhaps he has left a father, brother, or son dead on the field. If an Indian has been engaged for several days in the chase, or on any other laborious expedition, and by accident continued thus long without food; when he arrives at the hut or tent of a friend where he knows his wants may be immediately supplied, he takes care not to shew the least symptoms of impatience, or to betray the extreme hunger by which he is tortured: but on being invited in, sits contentedly down and smokes his pipe with as much composure as if every appetite was allayed, and he was perfectly at ease; he does the same if among strangers: this custom is strictly adhered to by every tribe, as they esteem it a proof of fortitude, and think the reverse would entitle them to the appellation of old women. If you tell an Indian that his children have greatly signalized themselves against an enemy, have taken many scalps, and brought home many prisoners, he does not appear to feel any extraordinary plea-

sure on the occasion; his answer generally is "It is well," and he makes very little further enquiry about it. On the contrary, if you inform him that his child is slain or taken prisoner, he makes no complaints; he only replies, "It does not signify," and for some time asks not how it happened. If an Indian goes to visit a particular person in a family, he mentions to whom his visit is intended, and the rest of the family, immediately retiring to the other end of the hut or tent, are careful not to come near enough to interrupt them during the whole of the conversation. The Indian, by a surprising sagacity, will cross a forest or plain of the greatest extent, and reach with great exactness the place of his destination, without deviation from a direct line. Their memory is very tenacious; their belts of wampum preserve the substance of the treaties they have concluded with the neighbouring tribes for ages back, to which they will appeal, and refer with as much perspicuity and readiness as Europeans can to their written records. Every nation pays great respect to old age. The advice of a father will seldom meet with any extraordinary attention from the young Indians, probably they receive it with only a bare assent; but they will tremble before a grandfather, and submit to his injunctions with the utmost alacrity. The words of the ancient part of their community are esteemed by the young as oracles. If they take during their hunting parties any game that is reckoned by them uncommonly delicious, it is immediately presented to the oldest of their relations. They never suffer themselves to be overburthened with care, but live in a state of perfect tranquillity and contentment. Being naturally indolent, if provision just sufficient for their subsistence can be procured with little trouble, and near at hand, they will not go far, or take any extraordinary pains for it, though by so doing they might acquire greater plenty, and of a more estimable kind. Having much leisure time, they indulge this indolence to which they are so prone by eating, drinking, or sleeping, and rambling about in their towns or camps. But when necessity obliges them to take the field, either to oppose an enemy, or to procure themselves food, they are alert and indefatigable. The Indians are fond of gaming, and often lose their arms, their apparel, and every thing they are possessed of. The greatest blemish in their character is that savage disposition which impels them to treat their enemies with a severity every other nation shudders at: but if they are thus barbarous to those with whom they are at war, they are friendly, hospitable, and humane, in peace. It may with truth be said of them, that they are the worst enemies, and the

best friends of any people in the whole world. The Indians in general are strangers to the passion of jealousy; and brand a man with folly that is distrustful of his wife. Among some bands the very idea is not known, as the most abandoned of their young men very rarely attempt the virtue of a married woman; nor do these often put themselves in the way of solicitation. Yet the Indian women in general are of an amorous temperance, and before they are married are not the less esteemed for the indulgence of their passions. The Indians of their common state are strangers to all distinction of property, except in the articles of domestic use, which every one considers as his own, and increases as circumstances admit. They are extremely liberal to each other, and supply the deficiency of their friends with any superfluity of their own. In dangers they readily give assistance to those of their band who stand in need of it, without any expectation of return. If any of their neighbours are bereaved by death or by an enemy of their children, those that are possessed of the greatest number of slaves supply the deficiency, and these are adopted by them, and treated in every respect as if they really were the children of the person to whom they are presented. The Indians, except those who live adjoining to the European colonies, can form to themselves no idea of the value of money; they consider it, when they are made acquainted with the uses to which it is applied by other nations, as a source of innumerable evils. They shew almost an equal degree of indifference for the productions of art; when any of these are shewn them they say, "It is very pretty, I like to look at it;" but are not inquisitive about the construction of it, neither can they form proper conceptions of its use. Considering their ignorance of astronomy, time is very rationally divided by the Indians: those in the interior parts count their years by winters; or, as they express themselves, by snows. Some nations among them reckon their years by moons, and make them consist of twelve synodical or lunar months; observing, when thirty moons have waned, to add a supernumerary one, which they term the lost moon, and then begin to count as before. They pay a great regard to the first appearance of every moon, and on the occasion always repeat some joyful sounds, stretching at the same time their hands towards it. Every month has with them a name expressive of its season; for instance, they call the month of March (in which their year generally begins at the first new moon after the vernal equinox) the Worm month or moon; because at this time the worms quit their retreats in the bark of the trees, wood, &c. where they have sheltered

themselves during the winter. The month of April is termed by them the Month of Plants, May the Month of Flowers, June the Hot Month, July the Buck Moon, August the Sturgeon Moon, September the Corn Moon, October the Travelling Moon, November the Beaver Moon, December the Hunting Moon, January the Cold Moon, February they call the Snow Moon. When the moon does not shine, they say the moon is dead; and some call the three last days of it the naked days. The moon's first appearance they term its coming to life again. They make no division of weeks, but days they count by sleeps, half days by pointing to the sun at noon, and quarters by the rising and setting of the sun; to express which in their traditions they make use of very significant hieroglyphicks. Their sole knowledge in astronomy consists in being able to point out the polar star, by which they regulate their course when they travel by night. They reckon the distance of places not by miles or leagues, but by a day's journey, which appears to be about twenty English miles. They have no idea of arithmetic; and though they are able to count to any number, figures as well as letters appear mysterious to them, and above their comprehension. Every separate body of Indians is divided into bands or tribes, which band or tribe forms a little community within the nation to which it belongs. As the nation has some particular symbol by which it is distinguished from others, so each tribe has a badge from which it is denominated; as that of the eagle, the panther, the tiger, the buffalo, &c. &c. One band of the Nadowessie is represented by a snake, another a tortoise, a third a squirrel, a fourth a wolf, and a fifth a buffalo. Throughout every nation they particularize themselves in the same manner, and the meanest person among them will remember his lineal descent, and distinguish himself by his respective family. Besides, every nation distinguish themselves by the manner of constructing their tents or huts. Every band has a chief, who is termed the Great Chief or the chief warrior: but this chief is not considered as the head of the state. Besides the great warrior, who is elected for his warlike qualifications, there is another, who enjoys a preeminence as his hereditary right, and has the more immediate management of their civil affairs. This chief might with greater propriety be denominated the Sachem; whose assent is necessary in all conveyances and treaties, to which he affixes the mark of the tribe or nation. Though these two are considered as the heads of the bands, and the latter is usually denominated their king, yet the Indians are sensible of neither civil or military subordination. Among

the Indians no visible form of government is established; they allow of no such distinction as magistrates and subjects, every one appearing to enjoy an independence that cannot be controlled. The object of government is rather foreign than domestic, for their attention seems to be more employed in preserving such an union among the members of their tribe, as will enable them to watch the motions of their enemies, and to act against them with concert and vigour, than to maintain interior order by any public regulations. If a scheme that appears to be of service to the community is proposed by the chief, every one is at liberty to choose whether he will assist in carrying it on; for they have no compulsory laws that lay them under any restrictions. If violence is committed, or blood is shed, the right of revenging these misdemeanours are left to the family of the injured; the chiefs assume neither the power of inflicting or moderating the punishment. Some nations, where the dignity is hereditary, limit the succession to the female line; on the death of a chief his sister's son sometimes succeeds him before his own son; and if he happens to have no sister, the nearest female relation assumes the dignity. Each family has a right to appoint one of its chiefs to be an assistant to the principal chief, who watches over the interest of his family, and without whose consent nothing of a public nature can be executed. In this body, with the hereditary chief at its head, the supreme authority appears to be lodged; as by its determination every transaction relative to their hunting, to their making war or peace, and to all their public concerns, are regulated. In their councils every affair of consequence is debated; and no enterprise of the least moment undertaken unless it there meets the general approbation of the chiefs. They commonly assemble in a hut or tent appropriated to this purpose, and being seated in a circle on the ground, the eldest chief rises and makes a speech; when he has concluded, another gets up; and thus they all speak, if necessary, by turns. On this occasion their language is nervous, and their manner of expression emphatical. Their style is adorned with images, comparisons, and strong metaphors, and is equal in allegories to that of any of the eastern nations. In all their set speeches they express themselves with much vehemence, but not so in common discourse. Many of the Indian nations neither make use of bread, salt, or spices; and some of them have never seen or tasted of either. They eat the wild rice, which grows in great quantities in different parts of their territories; but they boil it and eat it alone. One dish, however, which answers nearly the same purpose as bread, is composed of their unripe corn, and

beans in the same state, boiled together with bear's flesh, the fat of which moistens the pulse. All their victuals are either roasted or boiled; and this in the extreme: their drink is generally the broth in which it has been boiled. Their food consists of the flesh of the bear, the buffalo, the elk, the deer, the beaver, and the racoon. The lower ranks of the Indians are exceedingly nasty in dressing their victuals; but some of the chiefs are very neat and cleanly in their apparel, tents, and food. They commonly eat in large parties, so that their meals may be properly termed feasts; and this they do without being restricted to any fixed or regular hours, but just as their appetites require, and convenience suits. They usually dance either before or after every meal. The men and women feast apart; and each sex invite by turns their companions to partake with them of the food they happen to have: but in their domestic way of living the men and women eat together. No people are more hospitable, kind, and free, than the Indians: they will readily share with any of their own tribe the last part of their provisions, and even with those of a different nation, if they chance to come in when they are eating. When the chiefs are convened on any public business, they always conclude with a feast, at which their festivity and cheerfulness know no limits. Dancing is a favourite exercise among the Indians; they never meet on any occasion but this makes a part of the entertainment: and when they are not engaged in war or hunting, the youth of both sexes amuse themselves in this manner every evening. The Indians have several kinds of dances, which they use on different occasions, as the Pipe or Calumet Dance, the War Dance, the Marriage Dance, and the Dance of the Sacrifice. The movements in every one of these are dissimilar; but it is almost impossible to convey any idea of the points in which they are unlike. Hunting is the principal occupation of the Indians; they are trained to it from their earliest youth, and it is an exercise which is esteemed no less honourable than necessary towards their subsistence. A dextrous and resolute hunter is held nearly in as great estimation by them as a distinguished warrior. Scarcely any device which the ingenuity of man has discovered for ensnaring or destroying those animals that supply them with food, or whose skins are valuable to Europeans, is unknown to them. The beasts that the Indians hunt, both for their flesh on which they subsist, and for their skins, of which they either make their apparel, or barter with the Europeans for necessities, are the buffalo, the elk, the deer, the otter, the martin, &c. The route they take for this purpose, and the parties that

shall go on the different expeditions are fixed in their general councils which are held some time in the summer, when all the operations of the ensuing winter are concluded on. Every hunter prepares himself by fasting during several days; the reasons they give for this fasting are, that it enables them freely to dream, in which dreams they are informed where they shall find the greatest plenty of game; and also that it averts the displeasure of the evil spirits, and induces them to be propitious. They also on these occasions blacken those parts of their bodies that are uncovered. The Indians begin to bear arms at the age of fifteen, and lay them aside when they arrive at the age of sixty. In every band or nation, there is a select number who are stiled the warriors, and who are always ready to act either offensively or defensively, as occasion requires; these are well armed, bearing the weapons commonly in use among them, which vary according to the situation of their countries. Such as have an intercourse with the Europeans make use of tomahawks, knives, and fire-arms: but those whose dwellings are situated to the eastward of the Mississippi, and who have not an opportunity of purchasing these kinds of weapons, use bows and arrows, and also the casse-tête, or war club. The Indians seldom take the field in large bodies, as such numbers would require a greater degree of industry to provide for their subsistence during their marches. Their armies are never encumbered with baggage or military stores: each warrior, besides his weapons, carries with him only a mat, and whilst at a distance from the frontiers of the enemy supports himself with the game he kills or the fish he catches. When they pass through a country where they have no apprehensions of meeting with an enemy, they use very little precaution. They always pitch their tents long before sun-set; and being naturally presumptuous, take very little care to guard against a surprise. They place great confidence in their Manitous or household gods, which they always carry with them; and being persuaded that they take upon them the office of sentinels, they sleep very securely under their protection. The household gods are nothing more than the otter and martins' skins, for which, however, they have a great veneration. After they have entered the enemies' country, no people can be more cautious and circumspect: fires are no longer lighted, no more shouting is heard, nor game any longer pursued: they are not even permitted to speak; but must convey whatever they have to impart to each other by signs and motions: they now proceed wholly by stratagem and ambuscade. Having discovered their enemies, they send to reconnoitre them, and a

council is immediately held, during which they speak only in whispers, to consider of the intelligence imparted by those who were sent out; the attack is generally made just before day-break, at which period they suppose their foes to be in the soundest sleep. Throughout the whole of the preceding night they will lie flat upon their faces, without stirring; and make their approaches in the same posture, creeping upon their hands and feet, till they are got within bow-shot of those they have destined to destruction: on a signal given by the chief warrior, to which the whole body makes answer by the most hideous yells, they all start up, and discharging their arrows in the same instant without giving their adversaries time to recover from the confusion into which they are thrown, pour in upon them with their war-clubs or tomahawks. The Indians think there is little glory to be acquired from attacking their enemies openly in the field; their greatest pride is to surprize and destroy; they seldom engage without a manifest appearance of advantage: if they find the enemy on their guard too strongly entrenched or superior in number, they retire, provided there is an opportunity of doing so; and they esteem it the greatest qualification of a chief warrior to be able to manage an attack, so as to destroy as many of the enemy as possible at the expence of a few men: sometimes they secure themselves behind trees, hillocks, or stones, and having given one or two rounds, retire before they are discovered. Europeans, who are unacquainted with this method of fighting, too often find to their cost the destructive efficacy of it. When the Indians succeed in their silent approaches, and are able to force the camp which they attack, a scene of horror that exceeds description ensues; the savage fierceness of the conquerors, and the desperation of the conquered, who well know what they have to expect should they fall alive into the hands of their assailants, occasion the most extraordinary exertions on both sides. When they have overcome an enemy, and victory is no longer doubtful, the conquerors first dispatch all such as they think they cannot carry off. If two Indians seize in the same instant a prisoner, and seem to have an equal claim, the contest between them is soon decided by the death of the party; after which, they immediately retire towards their own country with the spoil they have acquired, for fear of being pursued. The prisoners during their march are guarded with the greatest care during the day; if the journey is over land, they are always held by some of the victorious party; if by water they are fastened to the canoe: in the night-time they are stretched along the ground quite naked, with their legs, arms,

and neck fastened to hooks fixed in the ground. During their march they oblige their prisoners to sing their death song, until they reach the village or camp to which they are going. When the warriors are arrived within hearing, they set up different cries, which communicate to their friends a general history of the success of the expedition. The number of the death-cries they give, declares how many of their own party are lost; the number of war-hoops, the number of prisoners they have taken. Being arrived at the village or camp, the women and children arm themselves with sticks and bludgeons, and form themselves into two ranks through which the prisoners are obliged to pass. The treatment they undergo before they reach the extremity of the line is very severe, sometimes they are so beaten over the head and face, as to have scarcely any remains of life: after having undergone this introductory discipline, they are bound hand and foot whilst the chiefs hold a council, in which their fate is determined. Such captives as are pretty far advanced in life, and have acquired great honour by their warlike deeds, always atone for the blood they have spilt, by the tortures of fire. Their success in war is readily known by the blue marks on their breasts and arms, which are as legible to the Indians as letters are to Europeans. The prisoners destined to death are soon led to the place of execution, where, being stripped, and every part of their bodies blackened, the skin of a crow or raven is fixed on their heads; they then are bound to a stake with faggots heaped around them, and obliged for the last time to sing their death-song. There are many other methods which the Indians make use of to put their prisoners to death, but these are only occasional; that of burning is most generally used. Those prisoners that are consigned to the house of grace, and who are commonly young men, women, and children, await the disposal of the chiefs, who, after the execution of such as are condemned to die, hold a council for this purpose. A herald is sent round the village or camp to give notice that such as have lost any relation in the late expedition, are desired to attend the distribution which is about to take place. Those women who have lost their sons or husbands are generally first satisfied; after these, such as have been deprived of more distant relations, or who choose to adopt some of the youths. After the division, which is made without any dispute, those who have received any share of the captives lead them to their dwellings; and having unbound them, wash and dress their wounds, if they happen to have received any; they then clothe them and feed them in the best manner they are able. The wars

carried on between the Indian nations are in general hereditary, and continue from age to age with a few interruptions. If a peace become necessary, the principal care of both parties is to avoid the appearance of making the first advances: but when tired of a war carried on perhaps for many years without success, they seek for mediators to begin a negociation; these being obtained, the treaty is thus conducted. A number of their own chiefs, joined by those who have accepted the friendly office, set out together for the country of their enemies; those who are chosen for this purpose, are chiefs of the best abilities and greatest integrity: they bear before them the pipe of peace: this is termed by the French the *calumet*, and is about four feet long; its bowl is of red marble, and the stem of a light wood curiously painted with hieroglyphicks in various colours, and adorned with the feathers of the most beautiful birds. Every nation has a different method of decorating these pipes, and they can tell at first sight to what band it belongs. It is used as an introduction to all treaties, and great ceremony attends the use of it on these occasions. The assistant or aid-du-camp of the great warrior, when the chiefs are assembled and seated, fills it with tobacco mixed with herbs, lights it with a burning coal, and after using some ceremonies, presents it to the hereditary chief; then to the ambassadors or strangers; then to the chief of the warriors, and to all the other chiefs in turn according to their gradation. A council is then held, and when the debates are ended, if no obstructions arise to put a stop to the treaty, the painted hatchet is buried in the ground as a memorial that all animosities between the contending parties have ceased, and a peace taken place. A belt of wampum is also given on this occasion, which serves as a ratification of the peace, and records to the latest posterity, by the hieroglyphicks into which the beads are formed, every stipulated article in the treaty. These belts are made of shells found on the coasts of New-England and Virginia, which are sawed out into beads of an oblong form, about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch long and round like other beads. Being strung on leather strings, and several of them sewed neatly together with some sinewy threads, they then compose what is called a belt of wampum. The shells are generally of two colours, some white and others violet; but the latter are in the highest estimation; they are even as highly valued as gold or precious stones are by the Europeans. The Indians amuse themselves at several sorts of games; but that most practised is that of the ball, which is not unlike the European game of tennis: it is generally played by large companies, that sometimes consist of more than 300; and it is not

uncommon for different bands to play against each other. The Indians allow of polygamy: and persons of every rank indulge themselves in this point. The chiefs in particular have a seraglio, which consists of an uncertain number, usually from six to twelve or fourteen. The Indian nations differ but little from each other in the marriage ceremonies, and less in the manner of their divorces. The tribes that inhabit the borders of Canada, make use of the following custom: when a young man has fixed his inclination on one of the other sex, he endeavours to gain her consent, and if he succeeds, her parents never obstruct the union. When every preliminary is agreed on, and the day appointed, the friends and acquaintance of both parties assemble at the habitation of the oldest relation of the bridegroom, where a feast is prepared on the occasion. The company is sometimes very numerous, and they dance, sing, and enter into every other diversion usually made use of on their public rejoicings: when these are finished, all those who attended merely out of ceremony depart, and the bride and bridegroom are left alone with three or four of the nearest and oldest relations on either side; those of the bridegroom being men, and those of the bride women. Presently the bride, attended by these few friends, having withdrawn herself for the purpose, appears at one of the doors of the house, and is led to the bridegroom, who stands ready to receive her. Having now taken their station on a mat placed in the centre of the room, they lay hold of the extremities of a wand about four feet long, by which they continue separated, whilst the old men pronounce some short harangue suitable to the occasion. The married couple after this make a public declaration of the love and regard they entertain for each other; and still holding the rod between them, dance and sing: when they have finished this part of the ceremony, they break the rod into as many pieces as there are witnesses present, who each take a part and preserve it with great care. The bride is then reconducted out of the door at which she entered, where her young companions wait to attend her to her father's dwelling; there the bridegroom is obliged to seek her, and the marriage is consummated. When from any dislike a separation takes place, for they are seldom known to quarrel, they generally give their friends a few days notice of their intentions, and sometimes offer reasons in justification of their conduct. The witnesses who were present at the marriage, meet on the day requested at the house of the couple who are about to separate, and bringing with them the pieces of rod which they had received at their nuptials, throw

them into the fire in the presence of all the parties. This is the whole of the ceremony required, and the separation is carried on without any murmurings or ill-will between the couple or their relations; and after a few months they are at liberty to marry again. When the marriage is thus dissolved, the children which have been produced from it are equally divided between them. Adultery is esteemed a heinous crime, and punished with the greatest rigour. As the Indians are under no apprehension of robbers, or secret enemies, they leave the doors of their tents or huts unfastened during the night as well as in the day. Their children always bear the name of their mother; and if a woman marries several husbands, and has issue by each, they are all called after her. There is some difficulty attends an explanation of the manner in which the Indians distinguish themselves from each other: besides the name of the animal by which every nation and tribe is denominated, there are others that are personal. The chiefs are also distinguished by a name that has either some reference to their abilities, or to the hieroglyphick of their families; and these are acquired after they arrive at the age of manhood. As to religion, they acknowledge one Supreme Being, or giver of life, who presides over all things. The Chipeways call this Being *Manitou*, or *Kitchi-Manitou*; the Naudowessies, *Wakon* or *Tongo-Wakon*, that is the Great Spirit; and they regard him as the source of good, from whom no evil can proceed. They also believe in a bad spirit, to whom they ascribe great power, and suppose that through his means all the evils which are incident to mankind are inflicted. They believe in a future state, and suppose that their employments there will resemble those they are engaged in here, without the labour and difficulty annexed to them in this period of their existence. Their priests are their physicians and their conjurers; they cure their wounds and diseases, interpret their dreams, give them protective charms, and satisfy their prevalent desire of searching into futurity. The Indians in general are healthy, and subject to but few diseases. Pains and weaknesses in the stomach and breast are sometimes the result of their long fasting, and excessive fatigues they expose themselves to from their infancy. Their most general disease is the pleurisy: they are likewise afflicted with the dropsy and paralytic complaints; these however are but seldom known. An Indian meets death when it approaches him in his hut with the same resolution he has often faced it in the field. If he is a chief, and has a family, he makes a kind of funeral oration, which he concludes by giving to his children neces-

fary advice for the regulation of their conduct. He then takes leave of his friends, and issues out orders for the preparation of a feast, which is designed to regale those of his tribe that come to pronounce his eulogium. After the breath is departed, the body is dressed in its usual habiliments, the face is painted, and it is placed in a sitting posture on a mat in the middle of the hut, with his weapons by his side. His relations being seated round, each harangues in turn the deceased; and if he has been a great warrior, recounts his heroic actions. After this, the body is carried to the general burying place, where it is interred with some other ceremonies. The principal languages of the natives of North-America may be divided into four classes, as they consist of such as are made use of by the nations of the Iroquois towards the east; the Chipeways, or Algonkins, to the north-west; the Naudowessies, to the west; and the Cherokees, Chickasaws, &c. &c. to the south. One or other of these four are used by the Indians who inhabit the parts that lie between the coast of Labrador north, the Floridas south, the Atlantic east, and as far as we can judge from the discoveries hitherto made, the Pacific Ocean on the west; but of all these the Chipeway tongue appears to be the most prevailing.

Indies, (East;) under this head is comprehended all that vast tract of country which is situated to the south of Tartary, between Persia and China, as well as the islands in the Eastern Indian Sea, such as Borneo, Sumatra, Ceylon, Java, the Maldives, Celebes, Moluccas, Philippines, &c.

Indies, (West;) islands of the Atlantic, which extend from the coast of Florida, in a curve, to the coast of Surinam, in South-America, from 58. 20. to 85. 30. west *Long.* and from 10. to 27. 50. north *Lat.* making Cuba the westerly boundary, the Bahamas the most northerly; and fixing the easterly point at the island of Barbadoes, and the southerly at Trinidad. The name was given by Columbus; and is not unfrequently applied to the whole of America. Most of these islands are treated of separately.

Indigirka, a river of Russia, which runs into the Frozen Sea, *Long.* 144. 14. E. *Lat.* 73. N.

Indikhoor, a town of Grand Bukharia, 60 miles W. Balk. *Long.* 64. 10. E. *Lat.* 36. 38. N.

Indion, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorasan, near the Masjan. 210 miles NNE. Herat.

Indios, a river of the isthmus of Darien, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Lat.* 6. 20. N.

Indore, a town of Hindoostan, in the Malwa country; and residence of a Mahratta

chief. 290 miles SSW. Agra, 352 SSW. Delhi. *Long.* 76. 11. E. *Lat.* 22. 56. N.

Indos, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 16 miles ENE. Bissunpour. *Long.* 87. 53. E. *Lat.* 23. 10. N.

Indour, a town of Hindoostan, in Tellin-gana. 15 miles NW. Indelavoy.

Indramaia, or *Indermaia*, a river of the island of Java, which runs into the sea about 100 miles E. Batavia.

Indrapour, a town on the west coast of the island of Sumatra, capital of a country which has several other towns, where the Dutch have a factory, for the purchase of pepper. 100 miles NW. Bencoolen. *Long.* 100. 40. E. *Lat.* 2. S.

Indrapour Point, a cape on the west coast of the island of Sumatra. *Long.* 100. 34. E. *Lat.* 2. 10. S.

Indrat, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowla-tabad. 23 miles NW. Beder.

Indre, a river of France, which rises about four miles north north-west from Boussiac, in the department of the Creuse; passes by St. Sever, La Châtre, Châteauroux, Châtillon, (where it becomes navigable,) Loches, Cormery, Azay le Rideau, &c. and joins the Loire at Rigny, between Saumur and Tours.

Indre, a department of France, so called from the river which crosses it from south-east to north-west; bounded on the north by the department of the Loire and Cher, on the east by that of the Cher, on the south by the departments of the Creuse and Upper Vienne, and on the west by the departments of the Vienne and Indre and Loire; about 54 miles from north to south, and 45 from east to west. Châteauroux is the capital.

Indre and Loire, a department of France, so called from the union of the two rivers; bounded on the north by the department of the Sarthe, on the east by the departments of the Loire and Cher and the Indre, on the south and south-west by the department of the Vienne, and on the west and north-west by the department of the Mayne and Loire; about 50 miles from north to south, and 45 from east to west. Tours is the capital.

Indus, or *Sinde*, a celebrated river of Asia, which rises, as it is supposed, in the mountains of Little Thibet, and discharges its waters into the Indian Sea by many mouths, between *Lat.* 23. 20. and 24. 40. N.

Incada, a town of European Turkey, in Rumania. 56 miles ENE. Adrianople.

Ineboli, see *Aineh-boli*.

Inefferrha, a town of Africa, in Sennaar. 10 miles E. Gieslim.

Ineveram, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Rajamundry. 32 miles SE. Rajamundry.

Insandria, a town on the west coast of the island of Madagascar. 20 miles S. Cape St. Sebastian.

Infanta, a river of Africa, which runs into the Indian Sea, *Lat.* 32. S.

Infantor, a town of Spain, in New Castile. 20 miles W. Alcaraz.

Infierno, one of the smaller Canary islands, between Lancerotta and St. Clara.

Infiefflo, a town of Spain, in the province of Asturias. 20 miles E. Oviedo.

Infuma, or *Dikjeschoft*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Ante, where the English built a fort in 1691.

Ingamachois Bay, a bay on the west coast of Newfoundland. 5 miles S. Point Rich.

Inganess Bay, a bay on the north-east coast of the island of Pomona. *Long.* 2. 44. W. *Lat.* 58. 51. N.

Ingard Point, a cape on the south coast of Ireland, in the county of Wexford. 1 mile E. Featherd.

Ingaryd, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland. 5 miles S. Jonkioping.

Ingatestone, a town of England, in the county of Essex, in the road from London to Harwich. 28 miles SW. Colchester, 23 ENE. London.

Ingatorp, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland. 40 miles N. Wexio.

Ingelfingen, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hohenlohe, on the Kocher. 8 miles NE. Ohrenburg.

Ingelheim, (*Ober*,) a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, situated on the Selz. 12 miles W. Mentz, 28 NW. Worms. *Long.* 8. 1. E. *Lat.* 49. 56. N.

Ingelheim, (*Nider*,) a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre. 1 mile NNW. Ober Ingelheim.

Ingelly, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, at the mouth of the Hoogly. 60 miles S. Calcutta.

Ingelmunster, or *Engelmunster*, a village of France, in the department of the Lys, situated near the river Mandel, where is a castle, which was often made a garrison in the religious wars of the sixteenth century, Francois de la Noue, surnamed Iron-Arm, laid siege to it in 1580, by order of the Prince of Orange, but was defeated and taken prisoner by the Marquis de Risburg. 5 miles N. Courtray.

Ingelsburg, a town of Saxony, in the Vogtland. 9 miles SSE. Oelsnitz.

Ingelthal, a town of the dutchy of Carinthia. 4 miles NNW. Freifach.

Ingelsfad, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland. 10 miles SE. Wexio.

Ingen, a small island in the North Sea, near the coast of Lapland. *Lat.* 70. 56. N.

Ingeram, a small island in the Straits of Malacca, near the coast of Salengore. *Long.* 101. 26. E. *Lat.* 3. 15. N.

Ingeram, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Rajamundry. 30 miles SE. Rajamundry.

Ingelorp, a town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen. 10 miles E. Ystad.

Inghuysen, a town of Holland, in the county of Zutphen. 3 miles NE. Doesburg.

Ingkahu, a small island in the North Sea, near the coast of Lapland. *Lat.* 70. 50. N.

Ingelborough, a lofty mountain of England, in the north-west part of the county of York, 20 miles in circumference.

Ingling, a town of France, in the department of the Moselle. 6 miles E. Thionville.

Ingo, see *Hango*.

Ingoda, a river of Russia, which runs into the Amul, 28 miles W. Nertchinsk.

Ingolstadt, a town of Bavaria, situated on the Danube, and one of the strongest places in Germany, surrounded with a morass. It has an university, founded in the year 1472, which embraced the reformation in the year 1743. It was besieged in the year 1632, by Gustavus Adolphus king of Sweden, without success. In the year 1704, it was surrendered to the emperor by treaty; and in the year 1743, it was again taken by the Austrians, who held it till the year 1745. In the year 1796, the French besieged this town, but were compelled to retire in consequence of a battle with the Austrians on the 11th of September, in which they lost 2000 men killed and wounded, and 1500 prisoners. After the battle of Hohenlinden, Ingolstadt was put into the hands of the French as a hostage. 37 miles N. Munich, 33 NE. Augsb. *Long.* 11. 22. E. *Lat.* 48. 43. N.

Ingrande, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, on the Loire. 15 miles WSW. Angers, 10 E. Ancenis.

Ingré, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret. 4 miles NW. Orleans.

Ingria, a part of Russia, now called the Government of Petersburg, conquered from the Swedes by Peter the Great.

Ingrin, or *Grain*, a town of Africa, in the country of the Foulahs. 30 m. SW. Cayor.

Ingskar, a small island in the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 17. 24. E. *Lat.* 61. 15. N.

Ingrowitz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn. 30 miles NNW. Brunn. *Long.* 16. 2. E. *Lat.* 49. 36. N.

Ingue-louka, a town of Chinese Tartary. *Long.* 124. 44. E. *Lat.* 42. 16. N.

Ingueniel, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan. 10 miles N. Hennebon.

Ingul, a river of Russia, which runs into the Bug, near Matvievka.

Inguletz, a river of Russia, which runs into the Dnieper, 12 miles NE. Cherfon.

Ingulsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Ekaterinoflav, on the Ingul. 28 miles S. Elizavet.

Ingurty, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Golconda, 22 m. SE. Warangole.

Ingweiler, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, on the Moselle. 21 miles NNW. Strasburg.

Inhallow, one of the smaller Orkney islands, between Pomona and Rousa.

Inhambane, or *Imanham*, a kingdom of Africa, in the country of Mocaranga, bounded on the north by Sabia, on the east and south-east by the Indian Sea, on the south-west by the river Manica, and on the north-west by a country unknown. *Long.* 23. to 26. S.

Inhamoit, a town and district of Africa, in the country of Mocaranga, situated about *Long.* 31. 20. E. *Lat.* 17. 30. S.

Inhampura, a river of Africa, in the kingdom of Inhambane, which runs into the Indian Sea, *Lat.* 24. 30. S.

Inhanbano, a river of Africa, which runs into the Indian Sea, *Lat.* 23. 15. S.

Inhangoma, an island of Africa, in the river Zambeze. *Long.* 32. 20. E. *Lat.* 17. 45. S.

Inhanzara, a town of Nubia, in Sennaar. 30 miles Giesim.

Inhasato, a small island in the Indian Sea near the coast of Africa. *Lat.* 20. 35. S.

Inhaquea, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Sofala, in the possession of the Portuguese, near the sea coast. 20 miles SW. Sofala.

Inia, a river of Russia, which runs into the Ob, 50 miles NE. Kolivan.

Inia, a river of Russia, which runs into the Lena, *Long.* 116. 14. E. *Lat.* 55. 20. N.

Injambi, or *Tiete*, a river of Brazil, which runs into the Parana, 180 miles NW. St. Paul, on the borders of Paraguay.

Iniara, a town of Russia, in the government of Penza. 48 miles W. Penza.

Injeelee, a province of Bengal, lying on the right side of the Hoogly, near its mouth.

Ining, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Aichstatt. 4 miles E. Aichstatt.

Inio, a small island in the Baltic, near the coast of Finland, with a town. *Long.* 21. 14. E. *Lat.* 60. 26. N.

Inisbeg, an island near the north-west coast of Ireland. *Long.* 8. 3. W. *Lat.* 55. 12. N.

Inisbeg, an island near the west coast of Ireland. *Long.* 10. 22. W. *Lat.* 52. 7. N.

Inis Boffin, an island near the west coast of Ireland. *Long.* 8. 2. W. *Lat.* 55. 10. N.

Inis Boffin, an island near the west coast of Ireland. *Long.* 10. 9. W. *Lat.* 53. 35. N.

Iniscaltra, an island of Ireland, in the river Shannon. 2 miles S. Mount Shannon.

Iniscattery, an island of Ireland, about seven miles from the mouth of the Shannon. *Long.* 9. 25. W. *Lat.* 52. 35. N.

Inisdrifra, an island near the south-west coast of Ireland, in Raring-water Bay. *Long.* 9. 23. W. *Lat.* 51. 27. N.

Inisduf, an island near the north coast of Ireland. *Long.* 8. 2. W. *Lat.* 55. 11. N.

Inisfree, an island near the west coast of Ireland. 2 miles SE. Arranmore. *Lat.* 54. 57. N.

Inisfree Bay, a bay on the west coast of Ireland. *Lat.* 55. 2. N.

Inisglora Island, an island near the west coast of Ireland. *Long.* 9. 57. W. *Lat.* 54. 13. N.

Inisgoula Island, an island near the west coast of Ireland, in Clew Bay. *Long.* 9. 30. W. *Lat.* 53. 53. N.

Inish, a small island near the west coast of Scotland. *Long.* 5. 39. W. *Lat.* 56. 20. N.

Inishac Island, an island near the west coast of Ireland. *Long.* 8. 7. W. *Lat.* 53. 29. N.

Inisharn Island, an island near the west coast of Ireland. *Long.* 9. 46. W. *Lat.* 53. 37. N.

Inishbegil Island, an island near the west coast of Ireland, between the island of Achil and the continent. *Lat.* 54. N.

Inishberkan Island, an island near the south coast of Ireland, on the west side of Baltimore harbour, six miles in circumference. *Long.* 9. 19. W. *Lat.* 51. 24. N.

Inishmurry Island, an island in the river Shannon. 16 miles W. Limerick.

Inishowen Head, a cape on the north coast of Ireland. *Long.* 6. 48. W. *Lat.* 55. 15. N.

Inishruin Island, a small island near the west coast of Ireland. *Long.* 9. 59. W. *Lat.* 53. 36. N.

Inishugh Island, an island near the west coast of Ireland, in Clew Bay. *Long.* 9. 30. W. *Lat.* 53. 52. N.

Iniskea, (North,) an island near the west coast of Ireland. *Long.* 10. W. *Lat.* 54. 9. N.

Iniskea, (South,) an island near the west coast of Ireland. 1 m. SW. North Iniskea.

Iniskeel Island, an island near the west coast of Ireland, at the mouth of the Guibarra river. *Long.* 8. 20. W. *Lat.* 54. 51. N.

Iniskeerah, an island near the west coast of Ireland. *Long.* 9. 56. W. *Lat.* 54. 13. N.

Iniskerry, an island near the west coast of Ireland, north of Dunmore Bay. *Long.* 9. 27. W. *Lat.* 52. 47. N.

Inislire, an island near the west coast of Ireland, in Clew Bay. *Long.* 9. 30. W. *Lat.* 53. 50. N.

Inismain, one of the South Arran islands, near the west coast of Ireland, at the entrance of Galway Bay. *Long.* 9. 36. W. *Lat.* 53. 3. N.

Inismakera, an island near the west coast of Ireland. *Long.* 9. 23. W. *Lat.* 54. 57. N.

Inismanan, an island near the north-west coast of Ireland. *Long.* 9. 12. W. *Lat.* 55. 6. N.

Inismurry, an island near the west coast of Ireland. *Long.* 8. 33. W. *Lat.* 54. 26. N.

Inisbark Island, an island near the west coast of Ireland. *Long.* 10. 14. W. *Lat.* 53. 34. N.

Inislegell, an island near the west coast of Ireland. *Long.* 9. 49. W. *Lat.* 53. 38. N.

Inistioghe, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kilkenny, which formerly sent two members to the Irish parliament. 10 miles S. Gowran, 13 SW. Kilkenny.

Inistiuisear, an island near the west coast of Ireland. *Long.* 10. 26. W. *Lat.* 52. 8. N.

Inisture, an island near the west coast of Ireland. *Long.* 10. W. *Lat.* 53. 41. N.

In-kiang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou. 12 miles NNE. Se-nan.

Inskolkaia, a fortress of Russia, in the government of Kolivan. 40 miles SW. Bisk.

Inli, a town of Corea. 45 miles W. Hoang-tcheou.

In-min, a city of China, of the second rank, in the province of Quang-li. 750 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 106. 41. E. *Lat.* 23. 3. N.

In-noring, a town of the dutchy of Carinthia, on the river Lyzer. 6 miles N. Millstatt.

Inn, a river which rises in the country of the Grisons, about twelve miles south-west of Zils, passes by Innsbruck, Schwatz, Rattenburg, Kuffstein, Wasserburg, Muldorf, Braunau, Scherding, &c. and runs into the Danube near Passau.

Inn, a river of Austria, which runs into the Danube near Efferding.

Innaconda, or *Viniconda*, or *Huiniconda*, a fortress of Hindoostan, in the circar of Guntoor. 87 miles SSE. Hydrabad, 95 W. Masulipatam. *Long.* 79. 36. E. *Lat.* 16. N.

Innerkeithen, &c. see *Inverkeithing*, &c.

Inner See, a river which rises about five miles north-west from Goslar, and runs into the Leine about four miles NW. Sarstede, in the bishopric of Hildesheim.

Inner Sound, a strait of the North Sea, between the isle of Skye, and the north-west coast of Invernesshire, in Scotland.

Innerston, a small island on the west side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 17. 6. E. *Lat.* 61. 34. N.

Innerslein, a town of Austria. 6 miles WNW. Grein.

Innharting, a town of Austria. 5 miles W. Wels.

Innichen, a town of Germany, in the Tyrolse, situated near the Drave, anciently called Aguntum. About the year 600, the Wends were defeated by Garibald near this town. 21 miles N. Cadora, 29 E. Brixen. *Long.* 12. 20. E. *Lat.* 46. 41. N.

Innitpour, a town of Bengal. 48 miles N. Dacca.

Innsstadt, see *Passau*.

Inny, a river of Ireland, in the county of

Kerry, which empties itself into Ballinaskellig Bay.

Inor, a town of France, in the department of the Meuse. 3 miles N. Stenay, 7 W. Montmedy.

Inowlocz, a town of the dutchy of Warsaw. 56 miles SE. Lenczicz.

Inowloczaw, or *Inowiadislaw*, or *Fungenleslaw*, a town of the dutchy of Warsaw. 26 miles W. Wladislaw.

Inowraslaw, see *Wladislaw*.

Inowisul, a small island, near the north-east coast of the island of Borneo. *Long.* 117. 27. E. *Lat.* 6. 45. N.

Insch, a town of Scotland, and burgh of a barony in Aberdeen. 10 m. NW. Inverary.

Inse, a river of Prussia, which runs into the Curisch Haff, 11 miles S. Rufs.

Inse, a town of Prussia. 22 miles W. Tilsit, 33 S. Memel.

Inshené, a town of Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile. 9 miles W. Dendera.

Insbilla, a town of Africa, near the east coast of Tunis. 108 miles S. Tunis.

Insigna, a town of Italy, in the department of the Lario. 6 miles E. Como.

Innsingen, a town of Bavaria. 4 miles S. Rothenburg.

Insming, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte. 10 miles NNE. Dieuze, 9 ENE. Morhange.

Infoko, a town of Africa, on the Gold Coast. 120 miles from the sea.

Innsbruck, or *Innspruck*, or *Ynsbrugg*, a town of Germany, and capital of the Tyrolse, situated on the Inn. Within the walls and gates, indeed, it is not large, but contains extensive suburbs, which are taken up by considerable palaces, churches, and convents. This town is the residence of the supreme representation, and aulic chamber, of the revision-judicatory of the counties of the Lower and Upper Austria, as also of the regency, or lords-justices. In the middle of the Franciscan church, which the emperor Ferdinand I. caused to be built here, among other monuments, is seen a magnificent one, erected by that emperor in honour of Maximilian I. On the top of it he is represented by a metal statue kneeling, which statue is surrounded with four other smaller ones of metal, representing the Virtues; and on the monument itself, in a raised work of white marble, the exploits of that emperor are represented. In the costly choir-altar of the very beautiful parish church here, is to be seen, the celebrated image of Mariahulf, which the Archduke Leopold, while bishop of Strazburg and Passau, brought from the electoral cabinet at Dresden to Passau, and his son afterwards sent to this place. It is surrounded with the images of the princes of duke Charles V. of Lorraine, which are worked in silver, of the same size

as when born, together with the golden image, in the same lize, which the empress queen Maria Theresa, after her delivery, in the year 1741, of the Archduke Joseph, made a present of to this place; and some other valuable offerings. After the middle of the sixteenth century, the Jesuits were introduced here, whose gymnasium the emperor Leopold converted into an university in the year 1672, calling it *Cæsereo-Leopoldina*; and which, in 1745, was presented by the empress queen Maria Theresa, with the collection of books which was formerly kept at the citadel of Ambras; and afterwards with books out of the Imperial library at Vienna. In 1805, Inspruck was taken by the French, when the 76th regiment recovered two standards which the same regiment had lost in a former war. 28 miles N. Brixen, 68 SW. Salzburg. *Long.* 11. 30. E. *Lat.* 47. 16. N.

Inster, a river of Prussia, which rises six miles NE. Pilkallen, and joins the Angerap, to form the Pregel near Insterburg.

Insterburg, a town of Prussian Lithuania, containing two churches, about 350 houses, and 3000 inhabitants; the castle was built in the 14th century. Corn and beer are its principal articles of trade. 44 miles E. Königsberg. *Long.* 22. 2. E. *Lat.* 54. 35. N.

Insama, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedsjas. 100 miles SW. Mecca.

Intawa, a town of Hindoostan, in Bundelcund. 15 miles E. Pannah.

Intchen-ouci, a town of Chinese Tartary. 230 miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 127. 21. E. *Lat.* 41. 23. N.

Interdoco, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 12 miles W. Aquila.

Interlacken, a town of Switzerland, and capital of a considerable bailiwick, in the canton of Berne. It takes its name from a celebrated abbey, so called from being situated between the lakes of Brienz and Thun, which was secularised in the year 1528. 32 miles SE. Berne, 28 SSW. Lucerne.

Intaur, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Cuddapa. 33 m. NW. Gandicotta.

Intressin, a town of the dutchy of Warsaw. 40 miles S. Posen.

Introbio, a town of Italy, in the department of the Montagna. 7 miles N. Lecco.

Inturki, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna. 18 miles N. Wilna.

In-Venden, a mountain of the Tyrolse. 14 miles NNE. Brixen.

Inver, a river of Ireland, which enters into Donegal Bay, forming a bay at its mouth, to which it gives name, 7 m. W. Donegal.

Inverarity, a town of Scotland, in the county of Angus. 4 miles S. Forfar.

Inverary, a town and royal borough of Scotland, in the county of Argyle, united with Ayr, Irvine, Rothesay, and Campbell-

town, to send one member to parliament; situated on the north-west side of Loch Fyne, near which is a castle, the seat of the Duke of Argyle. It is the capital of Argyleshire, and the sea coast of the parish is 12 miles in length. The number of inhabitants in the year 1792, was upwards of 1800. A linen manufacture was established here in the year 1748. In the year 1776, a woollen manufacture was set on foot; and in the year 1754, a furnace was erected for smelting iron by means of charcoal. One ship belonging to the town is engaged in foreign trade, and about half a dozen employed in imports of meal, coals, and merchants' goods, &c. exporting wool, timber, and oak bark. 59 miles NW. Glasgow, 104 WNW. Edinburgh. *Long.* 4. 54. W. *Lat.* 56. 15. N.

Ingeraven, a town of Scotland, in the county of Bamff, near the conflux of the Avon and the Spey. 14 miles S. Elgin, 12 SSE. Forres.

Inverberrie, see *Berie*.

Inveresk, a town of Scotland, in the county of Edinburgh, on the Esk. 3 miles N. Dalkeith, 4 E. Edinburgh.

Inverkeithing, a seaport town of Scotland, and a royal borough, in the county of Fife, on the north side of the Forth. Before the entrance of the harbour there is a large and safe bay, which affords excellent shelter for ships in all winds. Here his majesty's ships of war sometimes come from Leith roads, and ride at anchor, to avoid the winter storms; and merchant ships from the Mediterranean formerly used to perform quarantine here. The harbour itself is a small bay, at the mouth of which, upon the west side, there lies a large Dutch built vessel as a lazaretto; where, instead of detaining ships from foreign ports, the particular goods, in which any infection may be supposed to lodge, are immediately received, aired under the inspection of a proper officer, and delivered within a limited time to the owners, by the express orders of the custom-house. At the head of the bay is a quay, the proper place for landing and receiving goods. The depth of water, at spring tides, is thirteen and sometimes fifteen feet. It was deepened within these few years, and a narrow channel cut farther down to admit ships up to it. This is kept pretty clear by the rivulet that runs through it at low tide. Another quay is now building with great improvements to accommodate the shipping. There are here sometimes between 40 and 50 vessels from different places waiting for coals, especially in the winter season. Several ships belong to this place, but none of any considerable burthen. Some of them sail to foreign parts, and the rest are chiefly employed in the coal and coasting trade. Not far from the town a lead mine was dis-

covered, belonging to the Earl of Morton; and a herring fishery has lately been begun on the coast. Inverkeithing joins with Stirling, Dumferline, Queensferry, and Culrofs, to send one member to parliament. In 1801, the population was 2228. 13 miles NW. Edinburgh, 29 S. Perth. *Long.* 3. 25. W. *Lat.* 56. 3. N.

Inverkeithing, a town of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen. 16 m. N. Inverary.

Inverkiller, a town of Scotland, in the county of Angus. 5 m. N. Aberbrothick.

Inverleithing, a town of Scotland, in the county of Peebles, on a river of the same name, with a medicinal spring. 5 miles E. Peebles.

Inverkeithing, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Tweed, 5 miles E. Peebles.

Inverlochry, see *Fort William*.

Inverness, a seaport town of Scotland, in the county of the same name, at the mouth of the river Ness. It is a royal borough, holding its first charter from Malcolm Canmore; and joins with Fortrose, Nairn, and Forres, to send one member to parliament. The harbour is safe and commodious. Seven vessels belong to it, of 400 to 500 tons; and nine boats manned by six men each. The vessels trade principally to London, carrying fish, skins, and the manufacture of the country, bringing back grocery, &c. The manufactures of the town are leather, coarse hempen cloth, bagging, sack, &c. linen, and thread. The memorable battle of Culloden was fought near this town. There are three national or presbyterian churches, besides one of Episcopalians, a place of worship for Methodists, &c. The number of inhabitants, in the year 1791, was 5107, besides 1823 in the parish. In 1801, the whole amounted to 8742. In 1810, Inverness was taken by Robert Bruce. In 1645, Montrose defeated Colonel Urrey near the town; and in 1649, Colonels Middleton and Monro seized it for Charles II. but were soon driven away by the parliament general, Strachan. 150 miles N. Edinburgh. *Long.* 4. 7. W. *Lat.* 57. 29. N.

Invernessshire, a county of Scotland, bounded on the north by the county of Ross, on the east by the counties of Murray and Nairn, on the south by Perth and Argyle, and on the west by the sea. It is divided into three districts, Invernessshire Proper, Lochaber, and Badenoch; and includes several of the Hebrides, or Western Islands, viz. Skye, Barra, North and South Uist, Benbecula, St. Kilda, Rona, Rasa, Rum, and some others, with the peninsula of Harris. Independent of the islands, it measures 75 miles from east to west, and 45 from north to south. It abounds with oak and fir timber, and mines of iron ore; the pastures feed numbers of cattle, and the

locks are well furnished with fish; but the corn produced is trifling: on the whole, it is reckoned one of the least fertile counties of Scotland. The principal rivers are the Ness and the Spey. Inverness is the capital. In 1801, the population was 74,292; of which 3864 were employed in trade and manufactures, and 34,068 in agriculture.

Inversnaid, a fort of Scotland, in the county of Stirling, with barracks near the east coast of Loch Lomond, erected at the beginning of the 17th century, to defend the country from freebooters. The barracks are yet kept in repair, and a guard regularly mounted. 18 m. N. Dunblane.

Inverury, a town of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen, situated on the conflux of the Don and the Ury. It is said to have been created a royal borough by Robert Bruce, on occasion of a victory obtained by him over the Earl of Buchan, who commanded for the King of England; but it does not appear to have ever been a place of much commerce, or a manufacturing town. In 1746, the laird of Macleod, and Mr. Monro, of Culcairn, were defeated here by Lord Lewis Gordon. Inverury joins with Banff, Elgin, Cullen, and Kintore, to return one member to parliament. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 783. 10 miles NW. Aberdeen, 51 NNE. Dundee. *Long.* 2. 19. W. *Lat.* 57. 11. N.

Inyami, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Loango, with a celebrated idol, adored by the inhabitants.

Joachimsthal, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Elnbogen, celebrated for its silver mines, the best in the kingdom, discovered in the year 1516. From the year 1586 to the year 1601, these mines yielded 305,790 marks of silver. 11 miles N. Elnbogen, 52 SSE. Dresden. *Long.* 12. 53. E. *Lat.* 50. 20. N.

Joachimsthal, a town of Brandenburg, in the Ucker Mark. 17 miles S. Prenzlau, 31 NNE. Berlin. *Long.* 13. 55. E. *Lat.* 53. 5. N.

Joag, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Kajaaga; supposed by Mr. Parke to contain about 2000 inhabitants. It is surrounded by a high wall, in which are a number of port-holes, for musquetry to fire from in case of an attack: every man's possession is likewise surrounded by a wall. To the westward of the town is a small river, on the banks of which are cultivated considerable quantities of tobacco and onions. *Long.* 10. W. *Lat.* 14. 27. N.

Joal, or *Juala*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Sin, on the sea coast, with a road and good anchorage, where the French have a factory for slaves, skins, ivory, and wax.

Joally, see *Sanjalli*.

Joamina, see *Janna*.

Joanna, or *Hinzuan*, one of the Comora Islands, about 30 miles long, and 15 broad. The sea coasts of this island are chiefly in the hands of Arabians, who have obtained a settlement, and driven the original natives to the interior and mountainous parts, though the latter are double the number of the former. Though not the largest, it is the principal, and demands tribute of the others. The principal domestic animals are cattle, sheep, and hogs; the bullocks are of a moderate size, like those in the East Indies, and are remarkable for large fleshy excrescences on their backs; their flesh is very sweet, and the excrescence, when it has been well salted, eats like marrow: the natives prefer it to the tongue. There are several species of fowl, and different kinds of game, but the inhabitants are so awkward in the use of nets and fowling-pieces, that they seldom kill any of them. The sea abounds in different kinds of excellent fish, and the islanders are very skilful in taking them: they consist of the ray, the mullet, and a flat fish that resembles our turbot; but the most remarkable species is the perquoet fish, so named from the resemblance of its snout to the beak of that bird: it is about a foot long, and of a greenish colour, spotted with yellow; its fins are blue; its eyes, which are very lively, are of the same colour, with a yellow iris; the scales are large; and it has two rows of teeth, with which it contrives to open the muscles and oysters; its flesh is very firm, and of an excellent flavour. The natives of this island are, in general, tall, robust, and well made: but the women are inferior to the men; they have all of them long black hair, piercing eyes, and their colour is between the olive and the black. The poor people live in huts made with twigs, interwoven with, and covered by a strong coat of grass; while the roof is protected by a kind of mat, made of the leaves of cocoa-trees. The upper orders have houses built of stone, cemented with tempered clay. Vegetables and milk form their principal food; but instead of oil and vinegar for their salad, they use a liquor which they extract from the cocoa-nut. Persons of rank are distinguished by the nails of their fingers, which they suffer to grow to an immoderate length; they also paint them with the alkana, which produces an orange colour: this fruit is found on a particular kind of shrub, that grows in marshy places. They generally wear large knives, attached to a belt, which is fastened round their middle; the handles of some of them are of silver and agate. The lower ranks have no other dress than a piece of cloth tied round their loins, with a sort of cap upon their head, made of any kind of stuff they can procure. Those of

the rank above them wear a shirt with large sleeves, which hangs down upon a pair of drawers, and covers a waistcoat, made of a thick or light stuff, according to the season; the higher orders wear turbans. The women are clad in a kind of jacket and petticoat, with a loose robe, and when they go out, their face is covered with a veil: they are very careful in adorning their legs, their arms, and their ears: they wear in the latter such a variety of baubles, in the form of pendants, that the lobes of them are drawn down to their shoulders; their arms and wrists are decorated with a number of bracelets, made of glass, of iron, of copper, of tin, or of silver, according to their rank or fortune. They suffer their children, both male and female, to be naked till the age of seven or eight years, a custom very general among the people of the east. They are remarkable for their simplicity, obliging disposition, and hospitality, which often exceeds their means of indulging it. Their manners preserve that natural appearance, which proves that they have not yet been corrupted by the arts of the more civilized world. The delightful temperature of their climate renders them indolent, and prone to amorous indulgence. They often avail themselves of the liberty which their laws allow them to divorce their wives, on the slightest pretences, and from the mere love of variety; though they generally have two or three wives, and as many concubines as they can maintain. Their tongue is a corrupt Arabic, blended with the language of Zanguebar, a part of the continent opposite to them, and from whence it is probable that the Comora Isles were originally peopled. There are 73 villages in this island, besides the town of Joanna, where the king resides. The inhabitants are supposed to amount to 130,000. The town of Joanna contains about 200 houses, the greatest part of which are inhabited by the principal personages of the country: they are built of stone, but are very low, except the king's palace, which is high and spacious: strangers are permitted free entrance into the anti-chamber, but the other apartments are reserved for the royal family. The title of king is given to the chief of this island: in fact, he possesses an unlimited power over all his subjects, as well in religious as temporal concerns: he usually resides about nine miles from the town, and seldom comes there, excepting when European vessels arrive there; he is on that occasion accompanied by a numerous equipage, and seldom fails going on board, where he is entertained by the captain, and saluted at his arrival and departure by five guns. Of this circumstance he is very jealous, not only on account of the private satisfaction

he receives from it, but, moreover, because it is a mark of esteem and importance, which renders him the more respected by his subjects. Every captain is obliged to obtain the king's permission before he can traffic with the inhabitants; to obtain which, he has only to make him a small present of European manufactures. *Long.* 44. 48. *E. Lat.* 12. 14. S.

Joanna, a town on the north coast of the island of Java. 40 miles NE. Samarang.

Joao Fustado, a town of Brasil, in the island of Marajo. 20 m. SSW. Engenho-real.

Joao Martino, a small island in the Indian Sea. *Long.* 42. 54. W. *Lat.* 10. 8. S.

Joao de Nova, a small island in the channel of Mozambique. *Long.* 40. 34. E. *Lat.* 16. 58. S.

Joao de Nova, two small islands in the Indian Sea. *Long.* 49. 14. E. *Lat.* 9. 30. S.

Joar, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Bursali, surrounded with palisades, to keep off wild beasts. 10 miles S. Kower.

Joartam, a town and kingdom of the island of Java, in the north-east part of the island.

Jourya, a town of Bengal. 55 miles S. Illamabad.

Jobah, a town of Hindoostan, in Gurry Mundella. 30 miles S. Gurrah.

Jobie, an island in the Pacific Ocean, at the entrance of a great bay on the north coast of New Guinea. 110 miles long from east to west, and from 6 to 20 broad. *Long.* 135. 50. to 137. 36. E. *Lat.* 1. 36. to 2. S.

Jobsikreuth, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 6 miles E. Windheim.

Jocalla, a town of Peru, in the diocese of La Paz. 9 miles N. Potoli.

Jockgrim, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, on an eminence near the Rhine. 9 miles SE. Landau, 7 NNE. Lauterburg.

Jockmocki, a town of Sweden, in the lapmark of Lulea. 90 miles NNW. Lulea.

Jockfberg, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anspach. 3 miles NW. Leuchterhausen.

Jocrons, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 20 miles NNE. Chitteldroog.

Jodo, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 5 miles S. Meaco.

Jogr-bend, a town of Charafm. 150 miles SSE. Urkonje.

Joghy Coopa, a town of Assam. 90 miles NW. Gerghonge.

Johadinga, a town of Bengal. 32 miles NE. Calcutta.

Johan-Georgen-stadt, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Erzgebürg, founded in the year 1654, by the Protestant miners, who were driven out of the little Bohemian mine-town of Platten, and was named after

the elector John George I. On the corn which is cultivated near the town, the inhabitants would hardly be able to subsist, even for a few days; but on the other hand, their breed of cattle here is good; the women weave lace, and the men apply themselves to mining. At first, tin only was found here; but in 1662, a silver vein was discovered at this place, and upon that a silver hut established, though at present the silver ore dug here is delivered in at Freyberg. Copper ore is sometimes found, and cobalt. Emery, also, is prepared here, besides other minerals, which are found at this place. 24 miles S. Chemnitz, 55 SW. Dresden. *Long.* 12. 40. E. *Lat.* 50. 23. N.

Johannes, a small island in the Pacific Ocean, seen by the Penthorn, in the year 1767. *Long.* 132. 18. E. *Lat.* 6. 50. N.

Johannefberg, or *Bickfberg*, a town of Germany, famous for its wine. 16 miles W. Mentz.

Johannefburg, a town of Prussia, in the province of Natangen, near the Spirding Lake. It has a castle, which was once fortified, where in 1698 the elector Frederick had a conference for some days with Augustus II. then newly elected King of Poland. 96 miles SSE. Konigsberg. *Long.* 22. 2. E. *Lat.* 53. 22. N.

Johansdorp, a town in the dutchy of Holstein. 2 miles S. Oldeburg.

Johansthal, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau, situated in Silesia. 12 miles NNW. Jagendorf.

John's Haven, a seaport town of Scotland, in the county of Kincardine, on the coast of the German Sea. 4 miles S. Bervie. *Long.* 2. 19. W. *Lat.* 56. 46. N.

John's Bay, a bay on the coast of Maine. *Long.* 69. 30. W. *Lat.* 53. 50. N.

John's River, a river of New Hampshire, which runs into the Connecticut, *Long.* 71. 40. W. *Lat.* 44. 26. N.

John's Island, an island of the Atlantic, near the coast of South-Carolina, a little to the south of Charlestown. 30 miles in circumference. *Long.* 80. 10. W. *Lat.* 32. 42. N.

John's Town, a town of New-York. 35 miles NW. Albany.

Johnny Groat's House, the most northerly dwelling of Scotland, in the county of Caithness. 1 mile W. Duncansby Head.

Johnson, a town of Virginia. 33 miles NW. Richmond.

Johnson's Point, a cape on the south-west coast of the island of Antigua. *Long.* 61. 35. W. *Lat.* 17. 10. N.

Johnston, a county of Rhode Island, one of the United American States.

Johnston Kirk, a town of Scotland, in the county of Dumfries. 6 miles N. Lockmaben.

Johnstons, a town of South-Carolina. 46 miles NNW. Queenborough.

Johnson's Island, see *Lord North's Island*.

John's-town, see *St. John*.

Johnstone's Straits, a channel of the Pacific Ocean, between the island of Quadra and Vancouver, and the west coast of North America. This strait branches off from the northern part of the gulf of Georgia, from Point Chatham to the west, bearing a little north for about 60 miles in length; the breadth being from two to four. *Long.* 233. to 234. 46. E. *Lat.* 50. 20. to 50. 35. N.

Johnstown, a town of Canada, on the St. Lawrence. *Long.* 75. 27. W. *Lat.* 44. 45. N.

Johor, a town of the peninsula of Malacca, near the south coast, and capital of a kingdom of the same name. In the year 1603, this town was destroyed by the Portuguese. *Long.* 103. 54. E. *Lat.* 1. 40. N.

Joigny, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Yonne, surrounded with thick walls, near the Yonne. 14 m. NW. Auxerre, 34 SW. Troyes. *Long.* 3. 29. E. *Lat.* 47. 59. N.

Joinagur, see *Jyenagur*.

Joinville, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Upper Marne, on the Marne. 15 miles SE. St. Dizier, 21 N. Chaumont en Bassigny. *Long.* 5. 13. E. *Lat.* 48. 27. N.

Jokalax, a town of Sweden, in the government of Abo. 22 miles NW. Abo.

Jokari Tusta, see *Soli*.

Joki, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 50 miles N. Meaco.

Jokiois, a town of Sweden, in the province of Tavastland. 28 miles WSW. Tavasthus.

Jokkas, a town of Sweden, in the province of Tavastland. 107 miles NE. Tavasthus.

Jokkato, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Barra.

Joko, a town of Africa, in Kaarta. *Long.* 8. W. *Lat.* 14. 30. N.

Jokomi, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 25 miles N. Jedo.

Jolian, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 20 miles N. Gogo.

Jolo, or *Soere Carta*, a town of the island of Java, and capital of the kingdom of Soefoohoonan.

Jollone Key, a small island among the Bahamas. *Long.* 77. 2. W. *Lat.* 26. 12. N.

Jolucar, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada. 7 miles NE. Motril.

Johut, a town of East Greenland. *Long.* 46. 50. W. *Lat.* 60. 56. N.

Jolat, an island near the west coast of East Greenland. *Long.* 46. 50. W. *Lat.* 60. 56. N.

Jompir, a river of Hindoostan, which runs into the Jumnah, 20 miles SE. Agra.

Jona, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Delhi. 35 miles S. Delhi.

Jona, or *Iona*, see *Icolunkill*.

Joncils, a town of France, in the department of the Herault. 25 miles N. Beziers.

Joncy, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire. 16 miles SW. Châlons sur Saône, 15 NNE. Charolles.

Joncy, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d' Or. 3 miles NW. Arnay le Duc.

Jondal, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Bergen. 30 miles E. Bergen.

Jondisfabur, a town of Persia, in the province of Chusistan. 20 miles NW. Sufter, 185 ESE. Bagdad.

Joneikischken, a town of Prussian Lithuania. 36 miles W. Tilsit.

Jonerstorf, a town of the duchy of Wurzburg. 4 miles NE. Geroltzhofen.

Jones, a county of North-Carolina.

Jones, a town of North-Carolina, situated on the north side of the Roanoke, opposite Halifax.

Jones's Island, an island in Hudson's Bay. *Long.* 63. W. *Lat.* 61. 52. N.

Jones's Town, a town of Pennsylvania. 25 miles W. Reading.

Jones's Creek, a river of Pennsylvania, which runs into the Delaware. *Long.* 75. 15. W. *Lat.* 40. 58. N.

Jones's Key, a small island in the Spanish Main, near the Mosquito shore, surrounded with rocks. *Long.* 82. 27. W. *Lat.* 15. 35. N.

Jong-tchang, a town of China, of the third rank, in Se-tchuen. 45 miles WSW. Tchong-kiang.

Jongoma, a kingdom of Asia, situated to the north of Siam.

Jonkakonda, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Yani, on the north side of the Gambia. *Long.* 13. 50. W. *Lat.* 13. 37. N.

Jonkioping, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland, situated near the Wetter Lake; containing two fauxbourgs, three churches, an arsenal, a manufacture of arms, and about 3000 inhabitants. It is the seat of justice for Gothland. 156 miles SW. Stockholm. *Long.* 13. 59. E. *Lat.* 57. 45. N.

Jonool, a town on the north-west coast of the island of Timor. *Long.* 125. 13. E. *Lat.* 8. 59. S.

Jonquiere Bay, a bay on the west coast of the island of Saghalien. *Long.* 50. 54. N.

Jonquera, see *Junqueira*, La.

Jonquieres, a town of France, in the department of the Vaucluse. 4 miles ESE. Orange.

Jonsac, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente. 9 miles SSE. Pons, 13 NNW. Montlieu.

Jonsberg, a town of Sweden, in East Gothland, near the coast of the Baltic. 22 miles E. Nordkiöping.

Jouville, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône, on the Saône. 7 miles N. Jussey.

Jood Boodang, a town on the west coast of the island of Celebes. *Long.* 119. 21. E. *Lat.* 1. 39. S.

Joodpour, a circar of Hindoostan, in the country of Agimere, bounded on the north by Bickaneer and Nagore, on the east by Agimere circar, on the south by Sirowy, and on the west by a sandy desert. The principal towns are Joodpour and Merta.

Joodpour, a town of Hindoostan, and capital of a circar or district, in the country of Agimere. 85 miles WSW. Agimere, 75 NW. Cheitore. *Long.* 73. 48. E. *Lat.* 26. 7. N.

Jogdanpour, a town of Bengal. 16 miles NW. Kishenagur.

Jogdya, a town of Bengal. 70 miles SE. Dacca.

Jogogoo, a town of Bootan. 40 miles N. Beyhar.

Jooky, a town of Bengal. 14 miles N. Boglipour.

Jool, a French settlement on the coast of Africa, dependent on Goree.

Jossy, a town of Hindoostan. 2 miles E. Allahabad.

Footsi-sima, or *Faotsima*, two small Japanese islands, near the north coast of Nippon. *Long.* 137. 50. E. *Lat.* 37. 56. N.

Joppa, a town of Maryland. 13 miles NE. Baltimore.

Joppa, see *Jassa*.

Joppa Buragya, a town of Morung. 10 miles SE. Amerpour.

Jopsur, a river of Rumania, which runs into the Mariza, 10 miles WNW. Asfarlic.

Jora, a fortress in the kingdom of Gurrah, where the treasures were deposited. In the year 1564, it was taken by the troops of the emperor Akbar; before the surrender, the garrison made a general massacre of their wives and children, and set fire to the place. The riches found here were immense.

Jorberg, a town of Samogitia, on the Niemen. 20 miles S. Rosienne.

Jordan, a town of South-Carolina. 10 miles E. Queenborough.

Jordan, a river of Asia, which rises in the mountain of Antilibanus from a lake, passes by Mount Hermon, and empties itself into the Dead Sea.

Jordan, a river of United America, in the district of Main, which runs into the sea, seven miles W. New Bristol.

Jorga, a town of Asiatic Georgia, in the province of Kaketi. 85 miles SE. Teflis.

Jorge Grego, a small island near the coast of Brasil. *Lat.* 23. 20. S.

Jorgen, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Bergen. 33 miles SW. Romfald.

Jorgenaw, a town of Prussia, in the circle of Natangen. 22 miles SSE. Königsberg.

Jorgenburg, a town of Austria. 14 miles SSW. Steyr.

Jorgenthal, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz. 6 miles NE. Kamnitz.

Jorgental, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland. 6 miles SW. Leibstadt.

Jori, a river of Asia, which runs into the Kur, on the borders of Georgia, in the province of Schirvan.

Jorjan, or *Corcan*, a town of Persia, and capital of a district to which it gives name, on the western part of Chorasán, bordering on the Caspian Sea, on the Abiscoun. It was anciently the capital of Hyrcania, and named Syringes. In the year 210 before CHRIST, Antiochus took it by storm from Arfaxes king of Parthia. 110 miles SW. Meshid, 300 N. Ispahan. *Long.* 54. 54. E. *Lat.* 36. 54. N.

Jorvis, a town of Sweden, in the government of Kuopio. 43 miles S. Kuopio.

Jorkow, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz. 13 miles N. Saatz. *Long.* 13. 26. E. *Lat.* 50. 28. N.

Joropour, a town of Bengal. 38 miles NNE. Calcutta.

Jorquera, a town of Spain, in New Castile, on the Xucar. 38 miles SSE. Alarcon.

Jorrach, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedsjas. 188 miles SSE. Mecca.

Jorsa, one of the smaller Western islands of Scotland, between Scarba and Kerrera.

Jor, a river of Franconia, which runs into the Sinn. 10 miles N. Gemunden.

Joseph's-Key, a small island in the gulf of Mexico, near the coast of Florida. *Long.* 89. 30. W. *Lat.* 30. 8. N.

Josefsgrod, a town of Russian Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw, on a river which runs into the Bog. 76 miles SSE. Braclaw, 95 NE. Jassi.

Josephstadt, see *Gesladt*.

Josephthal, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslau. 12 miles NNE. Turnau.

Josida, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 16 miles SE. Seoda.

Joslowitz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Znaym. 8 miles SE. Znaym.

Josniow, a town of Poland, in Podolia. 48 miles NNW. Kaminiec.

Josselin, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Morbihan. 19 miles NNE. Vannes, 33 E. L'Orient. *Long.* 2. 28. W. *Lat.* 47. 57. N.

Joslioka, a town of Poland, in palatinate of Sandomirz. 76 miles SSW. Sandomirz.

Jesvo, a town of Hungary. 16 miles W. Caschau.

Jotako, a small island in the Mediterranean. 2 miles E. Teaki.

Jotan, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the west coast of Natolia, near Cape Arbre. 10 miles N. Milcets.

Jëtistadt, see *Gotstadt*.

Jouarre, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne. 10 m. S. Meaux.

Jouaville, a town of France, in the department of the Moselle. 5 miles S. Briey, 9 W. Metz.

Jouckloke Inlet, a large bay on the east coast of Labrador; the entrance, *Long.* 58. 10. W. *Lat.* 54. 30. N.

Joué, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire. 3 miles S. Tours.

Joué du Plain, a town of France, in the department of the Orne. 5 miles SW. Argentan.

Jougue, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs. 8 miles S. Pontarlier, 22 ESE. Salins.

Jounpora, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 25 miles SW. Patna.

Jouque, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône. 12 miles NE. Aix.

Joura, an island in the Grecian Archipelago, about 10 miles in circuit, barren and uncomfortable. 12 miles SW. Andros. *Long.* 24. 46. E. *Lat.* 37. 37. N.

Jourkoup, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 48 miles SE. Kir-shehr, 50 ENE. Akserai.

Joutra, a town of Sweden, in Tavastland. 65 miles NE. Tavasthus.

Joux la Ville, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne. 9 miles N. Avalon, 15 SE. Auxerre.

Joux, (*Mont*), a part of Mount Jura, so called, near the source of the river Doubs, on the borders of Switzerland, and that part of the canton of Berne which borders on France.

Joux, a lake of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne, situated on a part of Mount Jura. 4 miles W. Romainmotier.

Jouy, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oise. 3 miles S. Versailles.

Jouy le Châtel, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne. 10 miles NW. Provins, 9 S. Coulommiers.

Jouy sur Morin, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne. 15 miles SE. Meaux.

Jouva Town, a town of North-America, on the east side of the river Mississippi. *Long.* 91. 15. W. *Lat.* 40. 30. N.

Jouva, a river of Louisiana, which runs into the Mississippi, *Long.* 91. 50. W. *Lat.* 40. 38. N.

Jowan el Mugarab, a town of Algiers. 30 miles SW. Setcef.

Jowgong, a town of Benga'. 18 miles SE. Burdwan.

Jowrasier, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 16 miles SE. Lucknow.

Jowries, a cluster of small islands in the Mediterranean, near the east coast of Tunis, opposite Lempta, anciently called Tarichia; and thought by Cæsar of so much consequence, that he appointed several stationary vessels to secure them. *Long.* 10. 56. E. *Lat.* 35. 38. N.

Joyeuse, a town of France, in the department of the Ardèche, on a river which runs into the Ardèche. 21 miles SSW. Privas. 21 NW. Pont St. Esprit. *Long.* 4. 19. E. *Lat.* 44. 29. N.

Josnagar, a town of Meckley. 8 miles NW. Munnypour.

Josnaranahaut, a town of Bengal. 18 miles ENE. Islamabad.

Joypour, a town of Bengal. 30 miles W. Rogonatpour.

Joypour, a town of Assam. 16 miles SSE. Gentia.

Jozé Azu, a town of Brasil, in the government of Para, on the river Tocantin. 70 miles SW. Para.

Ipam, a town of Africa, on the Gold Coast. 30 miles SW. Acra.

Ipaze, a river of Brasil, which runs into the Paraguay.

Ipanema, a town of Brasil. 160 miles SW. Fernambuco.

Ipek, a river of Servia, which rises in Mount Hæmus, and runs into the Danube, near Galombatz.

Ipertheim, a town of Germany, in the county of Schwarzenburg. 13 miles SW. Schainfeld.

Ipshen, a town of the dutchy of Wurzburg. 15 miles ESE. Wurzburg; 5 E. Kitzingen.

Ipiades, a town of South-America, in the province of Popayan. 36 miles S. Pasto.

Ipel, a river of Hungary, which runs into the Danube, near Gran.

Ips, a town of Austria, situated near the conflux of the Ips and Danube, on the site of the ancient Pons Iliis, or Ilipontium. 22 miles W. St. Polten, 48 W. Vienna. *Long.* 15. 5. E. *Lat.* 48. 13. N.

Ips, a river which rises from a lake in the south part of Austria, passes by Waidhoven, &c. and runs into the Danube near the town of Ips.

Ipsala, or *Skipslar*, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, the see of a Greek archbishop. 53 miles SW. Adrianople, 150 W. Constantinople.

Ipsera, an island in the Grecian Archipelago, about 6 miles long and three wide; it produces figs, grapes, a little cotton, and some corn; red wine is an article of commerce; the soil is in general excellent. The

inhabitants are chiefly Greeks, in number about 1000, who pay a tribute of about 1000 crowns, and are subject to the cadi of Scio. 6 miles NW. Scio. *Long.* 25. 35. *E. Lat.* 38. 42. N.

Ippeim, a town of Germany, in principality of Culmbach. 17 m. NNW. Anspach.

Ippli, a small island in the gulf of Engia. 5 miles NW. Engia.

Ipson, a town of Egypt. 3 m. S. Tahta.

Ipstones, a township of Staffordshire, with 1804 inhabitants. 2 miles N. Cheadle.

Ipswich, a town of England, in the county of Suffolk, on the river Orwell, about twelve miles from the German Sea. It is ancient, and was formerly of much greater note than at present; the harbour was more convenient, and had a greater number of vessels. It at present contains twelve parish churches, and is governed by two bailiffs, recorder, twelve portmen, &c. The bailiffs and four of the portmen are justices of the peace. In the year 901, Ipswich was ravaged by the Danes, and a peace was purchased of them at the expence of 10,000l.; notwithstanding which, in nine years after they plundered the town again: a castle was built here soon after the Norman conquest, which was pulled down by King Stephen, and no vestiges are now remaining. The principal trade for the shipping of this port is the Greenland whale fishery, for which it is well situated, as the same wind which conveys the ships out of the river will serve them for the whole voyage. Great quantities of corn are sent from hence to London, and timber conveyed to the different dock-yards. The tide rises to the height of twelve feet, but the harbour is almost dry at low water; vessels of large size are obliged to stop below the town. Ipswich is the county town, and sends two members to parliament. Here is a market on Tuesday and Thursday for butcher's meat, on Wednesday and Friday for fish, and on Saturday for corn and provisions in general. In 1801, the population was 11,277, including 1810 employed in trade and manufactures. Cardinal Wolfsey was a native of this town. 42 miles S. Norwich, 69 NNE. London. *Long.* 1. 10. *E. Lat.* 52. 4. N.

Ipswich, a seaport town of the state of Massachusetts, situated on a river of the same name, near the sea; the harbour is rendered inconvenient on account of a bar of shoals. 22 miles N. Boston. *Long.* 70. 50. *W. Lat.* 42. 38. N.

Ipswich, a town of the state of New Hampshire. 25 miles ESE. Chesterfield.

Ipthausen, a town of the dutchy of Wurzburg. 3 miles Konigshofen in der Grabfeld.

Iput, a river of Russia, which runs into the Soz, opposite Bilitz, in the government of Mogilev.

Iqueyqui, or *Iquique*, an island in the Pa-

cific Ocean, near the coast of Peru, about a mile in circumference, situated in a small gulf, which affords a shelter for vessels, but no fresh water. It is inhabited by Indians and slaves belonging to the Spaniards, who are employed in collecting a yellow earth, formed by the dung of birds, as manure for vines, and with which eight or ten ships have been loaded annually for a century. *Lat.* 20. 20. S.

Iquisenqui, one of the islands of Japan, situated near the south-east coast of the island of Ximo. It is very small. *Long.* 132. 40. *E. Lat.* 32. N.

Irabad, see *Hirabad*.

Irabatty, a name given to the river Ava, in some part of its course.

Irac, (*Arabian*), a country of Arabia Deserta, situated to the south of the Tigris, and Euphrates, the ancient Babylonia or Chaldea; towards the north-east it is watered by the branches of the Euphrates, and is fertile, with a number of cities and towns; towards the south-west it is a dreary wilderness. It is variously written Yerah, Erec, Jerack, and Irak. Bassora is one of the principal places.

Irac, or *Irac Agemi*, a province of Persia, bounded on the north by Ghilan and Mazanderan, on the east by Chorasan, on the south by Farsistan, and on the west by the Arabian Irac. This province contains a part of ancient Media and Parthia. It is about 150 leagues in length, and 120 in breadth: a part of it is composed of barren and naked mountains, or sandy plains, in which little can grow for the service of man. The air is healthy, but extremely dry; the climate is hot, and it hardly ever rains in the summer for six months together: near the rivers are vast and fertile plains; elsewhere the country is barren. Musk is obtained from an animal found on Mount Taurus, which crosses the province; and in several places manna is collected of exquisite whiteness. Galbanum is collected in the mountains, a few leagues from Isfahan, and in several places they cultivate grapes, part of which are dried, and the rest made into white wine. They reckon about 40 towns or cities. Isfahan is the capital.

Iracoubo, a river of Guiana, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 54. 27. *W. Lat.* 5. 35. N.

Iramally, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Dindigul. 30 m. WNW. Dindigul.

Irancy, a town of France, in the department of the Auxerre. 18 miles NW. Avalon, 6 SE. Auxerre.

Irappilly, a town of Hindoostan, in the Mysore country. 12 m. SE. Sankëridurgum.

Irben, a town of the dutchy of Courland, on the coast of the Baltic. 18 miles ENE. Windau.

Irbersdorf, see *Ehrenfriedersdorf*.

Irbil, a fortress of Asiatic Turkey, in Curdistan 80 miles SE. Betlis.

Irbitskaia, a town of Russia, in the government of Perm, on the Irbit. 100 miles NE. Ekaterinburg.

Irbit, a river of Russia, which runs into the Tura, near the town of Irbitskaia.

Irch, see *Earch*.

Ircunda, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cicacole. 20 miles SW. Cicacole.

Iré, see *Eyré*.

Ire Holmes, two islands among the Orkneys, a little to the west of the island of Sanda.

Ireby, or *Market Ireby*, a town of England, in the county of Cumberland, on the river Elne, with a weekly market on Thursday. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was only 262. 12 miles N. Kewick, 296 N. London. *Long.* 3. 5. W. *Lat.* 54. 39. N.

Irega, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Adoni. 50 miles WNW. Adoni.

Iregua, a river of Spain, which rises in Old Castile, and runs into the Ebro near Logroño.

Irej, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Gohud. 70 miles E. Narwa, 120 SSE. Agra. *Long.* 79. 40. E. *Lat.* 25. 37. N.

Irelaboo, a town on the north coast of the island of Sumatra. *Long.* 96. 15. E. *Lat.* 5. 9. N.

Ireland, a large island of Europe, separated from Great-Britain by a narrow sea, indifferently called *The Irish Sea*, and *St. George's Channel*, at various distances, according to the projections of each country; in some parts 120 miles, between Scotland and the county of Down about 18, and from the county of Antrim to a part of Scotland, called *The Mull of Kintyre*, hardly 12. The extent from north to south in a meridian line 185 miles, the breadth from east to west from 98 to 143; and the superficial contents are supposed to amount to about 19,000 square miles. The number of houses is about 700,000. Ireland is divided into four great provinces, viz. Ulster, Leinster, Connaught, and Munster; which are again divided into 32 counties, containing 3436 parishes. Ulster, which occupies the northern part of the kingdom, contains nine counties, viz. Antrim, Armagh, Cavan, Donegal, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry, Monaghan, and Tyrone. Leinster, situated to the east, contains twelve counties, viz. Carlow, Dublin, Kildare, Kilkenny, King's County, Longford, Louth, Meath, Queen's County, Westmeath, Wexford, and Wicklow. Connaught, towards the west, contains five counties, viz. Galway, Leitrim, Mayo, Roscommon, and Sligo. Munster, which occupies the southern part of the kingdom, contains six counties, viz. Clare,

Cork, Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary, and Waterford. The climate of Ireland is said to be more variable, and both heat and cold more moderate, than England. The air is certainly damper; but that quality, in the opinion of an ingenious and sensible writer, Dr. Beaufort, is not to be attributed entirely to the bogs, which are scattered over the kingdom, but chiefly to its insular situation, and to the quantities of moist particles that are wafted from the ocean by the westerly winds, which most frequently prevail. The moisture, however, is not prejudicial to health; neither is the neighbourhood of bogs unwholesome. The bog waters, far from emitting putrid exhalations, like stagnant pools and marshes, are of an antiseptic and strongly astringent quality, as appears from their preserving for ages, and even adding to the durability of, the timber which we find universally buried beneath their surfaces; and from their converting to a sort of leather the skins of men and animals, who have had the misfortune of being lost, and of remaining in them for any length of time. Thus does the vicinity of a bog widely differ from those apparently similar situations in other countries, which are rendered confessedly unhealthy by fens or marshes, but of which there are none in Ireland. Whether it be owing to the soil or the climate, certain it is, that in Ireland there are neither moles nor toads, nor any kind of serpents; and it is not more than 70 or 80 years since frogs, of which there are now abundance, were first imported from England. But though the same experiment has been made with snakes and vipers, it has happily been unsuccessful. Wolves were extirpated by Oliver Cromwell. But if this island be free from some noxious and all venomous creatures, it is, on the other hand, denied one of the sweetest of the feathered tribe. The nightingale is not to be found here; and when brought over in a cage, but lingers out a miserable existence for a short time. There are also some other birds, and several kinds of fish, which abound in England, but are unknown in Ireland. The soil of Ireland varies from the stiffest clay to the lightest sand; but of the latter there is not much to be met with, neither is chalk to be found in any part of it. It is in general much more stoney than the soil of England; and in some districts the surface appears more than half covered with rocks. Great part of the kingdom lies upon a stratum of rock, at various depths, so that stone quarries abound every where: and much of this rock being lime-stone, it greatly contributes to enrich and improve the land. Marble of great beauty is found in several counties. Mines of coal, iron, lead, and copper, are not unfrequent; and many of them are

worked to great advantage. The bogs, which supply most of the inland part of the country with fuel, produce on their surface heath, rushes, and coarse grass, with some other aquatic plants; and are generally pasturable in summer, especially on the sides of hills or mountains; and those which are in lower situations become excellent meadows when thoroughly drained. However the soil may vary, it is by nature remarkably fertile; and the pasturage is generally thought to be more luxuriant than in England; but in cultivation and good husbandry the Irish are still much behind their neighbours. Among the principal rivers of Ireland are the Shannon, Foyle, Bann, Liffey, Boyne, Slaney, Suir, Barrow, Erne, and Moy. Ireland has a considerable number of seaports, as Londonderry, on the north: Belfast, Dublin, Dundalk, Drogheda, and Wexford, on the east coast: Cork, Waterford, Kinsale, Youghal, and Dungarvon, &c. on the south: Galway, Sligo, with Limerick on the Shannon, &c. on the west: with many noble havens, such as Kenmare River, Bantry Bay, Black Sod Harbour, Galway Bay, &c. Along the western coast are ranges of mountains, and in some other parts are some other mountains of considerable height, but not to so great a degree as to be called a mountainous country. Lakes are very numerous, and some of them of considerable extent. wood is wanting, but a spirit of planting will, it is hoped, remedy this inconvenience, for the benefit of posterity. From the annual average of three years preceding January 1799, it appears that the total value of exports from Ireland to Great-Britain only was 5,612,689*l.* and the imports only 3,555,845*l.* leaving a balance in favour of Ireland of 2,056,844*l.* This balance is however turned against Ireland, by upwards of two millions remitted to absentees, and by the interest of loans raised in England. Ireland is supposed by some to have been originally peopled from Spain, by others from Great-Britain, but the ancient history is enveloped in darkness and uncertainty: however, it is generally thought Christianity was planted here at least as early as the 5th century, and that St. Patrick was engaged in propagating the Christian faith. In the 8th century, this island, as well as England, experienced the inroads of the Danes, who formed a settlement, and even when Henry II. first sent over with a design to conquer the country, were in possession of several towns on the coast. In the 12th century, Ireland was governed by five different kings, viz. of Ulster, Leinster, Meath, Connaught, and Munster, with many other petty princes, who were perhaps in some degree tributary to the others. Dermot king of Leinster, having invaded the dominions and carried

away the wife of Oronic, or O'Roirk, prince of Bressiny, the injured prince entered into an alliance with the king of Connaught, and expelled the tyrant from his dominions. Dermot fled to England to solicit the friendship of Henry II. offering to hold his crown in vassalage. Henry wanted little persuasion, as he had before entertained hopes of annexing Ireland to his dominions: Henry is called the conqueror of the island. His son John was created lord of Ireland, and, when he became king, gave them a body of laws. Henry VIII. was the first who assumed the title of king. Ireland is governed by a viceroy, appointed by the king; and formerly had a parliament similar to the parliament of Great-Britain, consisting of lords and commons, by whom all acts were passed before they became laws. The established religion is that of the English church, but a majority of the people are Roman Catholics. In the year 1731, a census of the inhabitants was taken, when it appeared that the number of Protestants was 700,453, and that of the Roman Catholics was 1,309,768. Ireland contains four archbishoprics, viz. Armagh, Dublin, Cashel, and Tuam; and twenty bishoprics, namely, Dromore, Down and Connor, Derry, Raphoe, Clogher, Kilmore, Ardagh, Emly, Meath, Kildare, Ferns and Leighlin, Ossory, Waterford and Lismore, Cloyne, Cork and Ross, Limerick and Ardfort, Killaloe and Kilfenora, Clonfert and Kilmacduagh, Elphin, and Killala and Achonry. Ardagh is united to Tuam, and Emly to Cashel. Trinity college, in Dublin, is the only university in Ireland. Dublin is the capital. Ireland was united to Great-Britain, by a solemn act of the legislature, and allowed to send 100 members to the Imperial parliament in London. The first session was held in January 1801. *Long.* 5. 19. to 10. 15. *W. Lat.* 51. 22. to 55. 20. *N.*

Ireland, (*New*), an island in the Eastern Indian Sea, so called by Capt. Carteret. The inhabitants are black, and woolly-headed like negroes, but without the flat nose and thick lips. The hair both of their heads and beards was adorned with a white powder: they were armed with spears, and long sticks or poles, but no bows and arrows were seen: their canoes were very long and narrow, with an outrigger; one of them were not less than 90 feet in length, and formed of a single tree. The most southerly point is situated, *Long.* 152. 17. *E. Lat.* 4. 59. *S.*

Ireland, one of the Bermuda Islands.

Ireland's Eye, a small island at the entrance into Dublin harbour.

Irelly, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda. 25 miles E. Hydrabad.

Ireman, a town of Cachar. 22 miles E. Cospour.

Irew, a town on the south-east coast of

the island of Timor. *Long.* 126. 3. *E. Lat.* 8. 45. S.

Irganong, a town of Hindoostan, in Baglana. 20 miles SE. Saler Mouler.

Irgis, a river of Russia, which runs into the Volga, near Volk.

Irgisface, a town of Russia, in the government of Saratov on the Irgis. 96 miles E. Volk.

Iri, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo.

Iriab, a town of Candahar. In 1398, it was taken by Timur Bec. 46 miles SE. Cabul. *Long.* 69. 8. *E. Lat.* 33. 50. N.

Irigny, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 6 m. S. Lyons.

Iriju, a river of Guiana, which runs into the Atlantic. *Long.* 51. 30. W. *Lat.* 0. 58. N.

Irish Sea, that part of the Atlantic Ocean which is between the coasts of Ireland and Great-Britain.

Irissari, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées. 10 miles SW. St. Palais.

Iritiba, a river of Brasil, which runs into the Atlantic. *Lat.* 21. S.

Irk, a river of England, in the county of Lancaster, which runs into the Irwell near Manchester.

Irken, or *Jerkin*, or *Yarkan*, see *Yarkan*.

Irkinacca, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk. 160 miles ENE. Enifeisk. *Long.* 96. E. *Lat.* 58. 50. N.

Irkut, a river of Russia, which runs into the Angara, opposite Irkutsk.

Irkutsk, a town of Russia, and capital of a government, to which it gives name, on the Angara, near the lake Baikal; the see of a Greek archbishop, and a place of considerable commerce; the caravans which trade to China, passing through it. 840 miles ESE. Kolivan, 1248 ESE. Tobolsk. *Long.* 95. E. *Lat.* 52. 4. N.

Irkutskoi, a government of Russia, containing all that part of Siberia which lies beyond the 107th degree of east longitude; bounded on the north by the Frozen Sea, on the east by the North Pacific Ocean, on the south by Chinese Tartary, and on the west by the governments of Kolivan and Tobolsk. It is the largest and least populous of all the Russian governments, and is divided into the four provinces of Irkutsk, Nertchinsk, Yakutsk, and Ochotsk, from these our principal towns.

Irenakissar, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natalia. 40 miles SE. Castamena.

Iring, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Mahur. 38 miles N. Mahur.

Iron Island, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the coast of Siam. *Long.* 98. E. *Lat.* 12. 35. N.

Irodequet Bay, a bay on the south side of lake Ontario. 50 miles S. Niagara.

Irongray, a town of Scotland, in the county of Kircudbright. 16 miles E. Kircudbright.

Iron Mountains, mountains of United America, which divide the Tennessee government from North-Carolina. *Long* 83. W. *Lat.* 35. 25. N.

Iroquois, when Lake Champlain and lake George were first discovered, they were known by no other name than that of the Iroquois Lakes; the Indians also that were then called the Iroquois, are since known by the name of the five Mohawk Nations, and the Mohawks of Canada. In the war between England and France, the former which consist of the Onondagoes, the Oniadass, the Senecas, the Tuscarories, and the Sroondocks, fought on the side of the English: the latter which are called *the Cohnawagans*, and *St. Francis Indians*, joined the French. A vast tract of land that lies between the two last-mentioned lakes and Lake Ontario, was granted, in 1629, by the Plymouth Company, under a patent they had received from King James I. to Sir Ferdinand Gorges, and to Captain John Mason, the head of that family afterwards distinguished from others of the same name as the Masons of Connecticut. The countries specified in this grant are said to begin ten miles from the heads of the rivers that run from the east and south into Lake George and Lake Champlain, and continuing from these in a direct line westward, extend to the middle of Lake Ontario; from thence, being bounded by the Cataract or the river of Iroquois, they take their course through Montreal to the junction of this river with the Richlieu; and from that point are inclosed by the last-mentioned river, till it returns back to the two lakes. This immense space was granted by the name of the province of Laconia.

Irpin, a river of Russia, which formerly formed the boundary line between that part of the palatinate of Kiev which was added to Russia, and that which was left to Poland, and runs into the Dnieper above Kiev.

Irrumit, a town of East Greenland. *Long.* 45. 35. W. *Lat.* 61. 10. N.

Irissa, a small island near the coast of Portugal, on the south side of the mouth of the Minho. *Long.* 8. 36. W. *Lat.* 41. 50. N.

Irt, a river of England, in the county of Cumberland, which runs into the Irish Sea, near Ravenglass.

Irtetzkoi, a fortress of Russia, in the government of Upha, on the Ural. 83 miles W. Orenburg.

Irthing, a river of Cumberland, which runs into the Eden, 2 miles E. Carlisle.

Irthingborough, a township of England, in Northamptonshire. 2 miles NW. Higham Ferrars.

Irtsch, a river of Russia, which rises in

Tartary, and joins the Oby, 200 miles N. Tobolsk.

Irean, see *Erivan*.

Irvine, a seaport town of Scotland, and royal borough, in the county of Ayr, situated at the mouth of a river of the same name; united with Inverary, Ayr, Rothsay, and Campbeltown to send one member to parliament. The principal trade is exporting coal to Ireland: the harbour is near half a mile from the town. In the year 1790, the number of vessels which belonged to this port was 51, the tonnage of which amounted to 3682 tons: the largest 160 tons, the smallest 33; and about 24,000 chaldrons of coals are exported annually; considerable quantities of woollen goods and carpeting, muslins, lawns, gauzes, and linen, are likewise exported from the manufacturing towns; the principal imports are hemp, iron, deals from Memel and Norway, ship-timber, and corn. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 4584, of whom 3961 were employed in trade and manufactures. 31 miles SW. Glasgow, 12 N. Ayr. *Long.* 4. 34. W. *Lat.* 55. 39. N.

Irvine, a river of Scotland, which rises in some mountains that form a boundary between the counties of Ayr and Lanerk, and runs into the Frith of Clyde a little below the town of Irvine.

Irun, or *Iron*, see *Yrun*.

Irvon, or *Yrvon*, a river of Wales, which runs into the Wye at Builth, in the county of Brecknock.

Irwell, a river of England, in the county of Lancaster, which runs into the Mersey, 7 miles above Warrington.

Isaac Rock, a rocky islet among the Bahamas. There are four or five others near. *Long.* 81. W. *Lat.* 25. 48. N.

Isabad, a town of Persia, in the province of Irac. 50 miles S. Hamadan.

Isabe, a town of Japan, in the island of Niphon. 50 miles N.W. Jedo.

Isabella, a small island near the coast of Brasil. 25 miles SW. from the mouth of the river St. Francisco.

Isabella, a town on the north coast of the island of Hispaniola, built by Christopher Columbus in the year 1493. *Long.* 71. 0. W. *Lat.* 19. 55. N.

Isacfig, a town of Croatia. 8 m. NNW. Bihacs.

Isago, a country of Africa, north-west of Benin.

Isaklu, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 12 miles NW. Akshehr.

Isakova, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia. 60 miles NE. Jaffy.

Isakzi, a town of European Turkey, situated on the Danube. In 1790, this town was taken by the Russians. 26 miles W. Iffmail. *Long.* 29. 9. E. *Lat.* 45. 18. N.

Isandora, a town of Angola, on the Coanza. 25 miles S. Loando.

Isar, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 3 miles N. Hof.

Isantse-Aghisi, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia. 12 miles W. Eregrî.

Isarek, see *Shadman*.

Isaria, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 8 miles W. Nicastro.

Isarria, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 11 miles S. Squillace.

Ilsbach, a river of France, which runs into the Ulse, 7 miles SE. Manderstcheidt.

Libartch, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, the residence of a pacha. The Greeks have four churches in the faubourgs. 92 miles S. Kiutaja. *Long.* 30. 56. E. *Lat.* 37. 44. N.

Isbaster, one of the smaller Shetland islands. *Long.* 0. 58. W. *Lat.* 60. 34. N.

Isbeliburg, a town of Egypt, on the coast of the Mediterranean. 4 miles S. Damietta.

Isby, a town of Sweden, in the province of Halland. 6 miles SE. Laholm.

Is campi, a town of European Turkey, in Albania. 6 miles SW. Albasani.

Isar, a town of Spain, in Old Castile. 24 miles NNW. Segovia.

Ischia, an island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Naples, about ten miles in circumference. It appears to have been formed by a volcano: for although no eruptions are now visible, scorïæ and lava are found, and several hot springs. It is mountainous, but fertile in fruits, and abounds in game; the white wine is much esteemed. The air is healthy, on which account it is much resorted to by invalids, as it is but a small distance from the continent, and hardly more than four leagues from Naples. Ischia, the town, is situated on the north coast of the island, on a rock surrounded by the sea, and communicating with the island by means of a bridge. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan of Naples. *Long.* 13. 46. E. *Lat.* 40. 50. N.

Ischim, a river of Russia, which runs into the Irtsch, *Long.* 90. E. *Lat.* 57. 45. N.

Ischim, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the river Ischim. 300 miles E. Ekaterinburg, 108 S. Tobolsk. *Long.* 69. 14. E. *Lat.* 56. 10. N.

Ischinskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, at the conflux of the Ischim and Oby. 112 miles E. Tobolsk.

Ise, a river which runs into the Aller, near Gifhorn, in the principality of Luneburg.

Isefjord, a large bay or gulf of Denmark, on the north coast of the island of Zealand. *Long.* of the mouth, 11. 50. E. *Lat.* 55. 59. N.

Isen, a river of Lower Bavaria, which runs into the Inn, opposite New Oettingen.

Izen, a town of Bavaria. 15 miles ESE. Freisingen, 24 ENE. Munich.

Izenburg, or *Upper Izenburg*, (*County of*) a principality of Germany, situated in the Wetterau, about thirty miles long, and ten wide, which consists properly of the lordship of Budingen, raised to a county in the year 1442, and some other estates near the county of Hanau. The house of Izenburg is divided into several branches, the chief of which are Izenburg Birstein, Izenburg Budingen, Izenburg Wachtersbach, and Izenburg Meerholz, each taking their surname from towns on the estate: of these the first was assessed to the matricula 69 florins 56 kruitzers; the second, 23 florins and 42½ kruitzers; the third, 22 florins 16 kruitzers; and the last, 14 florins 19¾ kruitzers; and Hesse Darmstadt for Izenburg, 28 florins. To the imperial chamber the whole were taxed at 113 rix-dollars 48 kruitzers. The elder branch was raised to a prince of the empire in the year 1442.

Izenburg, (*Lower*), a county of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and formerly governed by counts of its own, as a fief of the electorate of Treves. Count Ernest, the last of these counts, dying in the year 1664, without heirs, the Elector of Treves suppressed the greatest part of the county, and also obtained at the diets of the electoral Rhenish circle the place and voice of Lower Izenburg. A smaller part of it is possessed by the counts of Wied-Runkel, and another by the barons of Walderdorf. This county was rated in the matricula at 56 florins. To each chamber-term it paid 40 rix-dollars 54 kruitzers; of which sum the Elector of Treves paid 32 rix-dollars 40½ kruitzers; the Count of New Wied, 5 rix-dollars 6½ kruitzers; and the Count of Weid-Runkel, two rix-dollars 48½ kruitzers; and the Baron of Walderdorf also two rix-dollars 48½ kruitzers.

Izenburg, a town of Germany, which gives name to the county, situated on the Iser, and surrounded with sharp rocks; on one of which is a castle, built by Charlemagne. 10 miles N. Coblenz. *Long.* 7. 35. E. *Lat.* 50. 30. N.

Izenburg, a town of Germany, in the county of Mark. 4 miles W. Hattingen.

Izenburg, (*New*), a town of Germany, in the county of Izenburg, founded by French refugees. 3 miles S. Francfort on the Maine, 4 SW. Offenbach. *Long.* 8. 38. E. *Lat.* 50. 3. N.

Izenlick, see *Ysendick*.

Izenhagen, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Luheburg. 24 miles ENE. Zelle.

Iseo, a town of Italy, in the department of the Benaco, on a lake to which it gives name, through which the river Oglio takes

its course. The town was anciently called *Sebino*. 12 m. NW. Brescia, 40 NE. Milan.

Iser, a river of the Tyrolese, which rises about five miles north from Inforuck, passes by Munich, Mosburg, Landhut, Dingelsingen, Landau, &c. and runs into the Danube two miles below Deckendorf.

Iser, a river of France, which rises about four miles south-east Mont Cassel, and runs into the Yperle, near Fort Kenoque.

Iser, a river of Bohemia, which runs into the Elbe, near Alt Buntzlau.

Iser, a river which rises in the Alps, about 12 miles from Mount Cenis, in a mountain called *Iseran*, in the duchy of Savoy, passes by Montier, Montmelian, &c. in Savoy: after entering France, it passes by Grenoble, St. Quentin, Romans, &c. and joins the Rhône, about three miles above Valence. It is navigable for boats as far as Montmelian.

Iser, a department of France, constituted of the heretofore Dauphiny, about 80 miles in length, and from 25 to 35 in breadth; it takes its name from the river Iser, which crosses it. Grenoble is the capital.

Iserlbn, or *Lohn*, a town of Germany, in the county of Mark. The Lutherans have three churches, and the Calvinists one; the Roman Catholics celebrate divine worship in a house: the manufactures of the place are considerable in iron, tin, ribbons, velvets, silks, stuffs, &c. 32 miles NE. Cologne. *Long.* 7. 40. E. *Lat.* 51. 18. N.

Isernia, a town of Naples, in the Molise, situated at the foot of the Apennines; the see of a bishop, immediately under the Pope. 12 m. WSW. Molise, 32 N. Capua. *Long.* 14. 2. E. *Lat.* 41. 38. N.

Iset, a river of Russia, which runs into the Tobol, near Yalutorovsk.

Isetsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the Iset. 44 miles WSW. Yalutorovsk.

Isgaard, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland, situated on a peninsula in the Baltic. 7 miles ENE. Aarhus.

Isgaur, or *Isguria*, or *Iskuriat*, anciently called *Dioscurias* and *Sebastopolis*, a town of Mingrelia, on the east coast of the Black Sea, with a road for ships, tolerably good in the summer. In 1672, it was burned down by the Abcas, who were invited by the Prince of Mingrelia to assist him against the Turks. 125 miles NW. Cotatis. *Long.* 40. 32. E. *Lat.* 43. 48. N.

Isgel, a town of the Tyrolese. 8 miles SW. Landeck.

Isigny, a town of France, in the department of the Channel. 9 miles W. Mortain, 9 SSE. Avranches.

Isigny, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, 5 m. E. Carentan, 29 WNW. Caen. *Long.* 1. W. *Lat.* 49. 19. N.

Isikova, a town of Japan, in the island of Niphon. 20 miles SSW. Kunazava.

Isima, a town of France, in the department of the Dora. 19 miles E. Aosta.

Isime, a town of Thibet. 25 miles E. Harachar.

Isis, a name frequently given to the river Thames, before it joins the Thame at Dorchester: but most probably without foundation. This river is only a branch of the Thames, which rises near Minchinhampton in Gloucestershire, and joins the main stream near Lechlade.

Ist, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the Lena. Long. 123. 50. E. Lat. 61. N.

Iskarskoigorod, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk. 320 miles SW. Obdorskoi. Long. 59. 14. E. Lat. 60. 5. N.

Iskaskagamagts, (*Lake*), a lake of Canada. 84 miles NW. Quebec. Long. 72. 25. W. Lat. 47. 50. N.

Isker, a river of Wales, which runs into the Usk, two miles W. Brecknock.

Iskib, see *Ejkelib*.

Iskin, a river of Persia, which runs into the Arabian Sea, Long. 57. 9. E. Lat. 25. 45. N.

Iskoldz, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodeck. 30 miles SE. Novogrodeck.

Iskorefc, a town of Poland, in Volhynia. 48 miles N. Zytomiers.

Islla, a river of Scotland, which rises in Angusshire, and runs into the Tay, 10 miles N. Perth.

Islla, see *Ila*.

Islamabad, a town of Bengal, and capital of the province of Chittigong, situated on the river Chittigong or Currumfully, about 12 miles from the bay of Bengal. Long. 91. 55. E. Lat. 22. 21. N.

Islamabad, a small province of Bengal, between Goragot and Pauladah.

Islee, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 40 miles S. Bahraitch.

Islamnagur, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Bopal. 10 miles NNE. Bopaltol.

Islampour, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Nagore. 36 miles NE. Didwana.

Islampour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 28 miles S. Patna. Long. 85. 23. E. Lat. 25. 8. N.

Islampour, a town of Hindoostan, in Vi-fiapour. 15 miles SW. Currer.

Islampour, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Jyenagur. 70 m. NNW. Jyepour.

Islanti, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caranania. 30 miles SSE. Kaifarieh.

Island Bay, a bay on the east coast of the island of Paraguay. Long. 118. 53. E. Lat. 6. 15. N.

Island Magée, a peninsula of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, on the coast of the

North-Channel of the Irish Sea; about six miles long, and one broad; to the north of the entrance into Belfast Lough.

Islas Escolas, a cluster of small islands in the Atlantic, near the coast of Spain. Long. 8. 55. W. Lat. 42. 12. N.

Islas Medas, three small islands in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Spain. Long. 3. 4. E. Lat. 42. 3. N.

Islas Osas, rocky islets in the Atlantic, near the coast of Spain. Long. 8. 56. W. Lat. 42. 17. N.

Islas de Seyas, see *Bayona Islands*.

Islas de Sisarga, a cluster of small islands in the Atlantic, near the coast of Spain. Long. 8. 50. W. Lat. 43. 23. N.

Isle (L'), a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, on the Tarn. 5 miles SW. Gaillac, 23 NNE. Toulouse.

Isle Adam (L'), a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oise, on the Oise. 6 miles NNE. Pontoise.

Isle (L'), or *L'Isle Aumont*, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, on a small river, which soon after runs into the Seine. 6 miles S. Troyes.

Isle Bouchard (L'), a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire, surrounded by the Vienne. 9 miles ESE. Chinnon, 21 SSW. Tours.

Isle Boudouin (L'), or *Isle Bouin*, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée, situated on an island of the same name, about 5 miles long, on the coast. 9 miles NW. Challans.

Isle of Cœf, a small island in the English Channel, near the coast of France. Long. 3. 25. W. Lat. 48. 53. N.

Isle en Dodon (L'), or *L'Isle Dodon*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne. 18 miles NNE. St. Gaudens.

Isle sur le Doubs (L'), a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, situated on the Doubs. 11 miles NE. Baume les Dames, 5 NE. Clerval.

Isle Jourdain (L'), a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Gers, on the Save. It was once fortified, but the castle and walls have been destroyed; the number of inhabitants is about 2600. 7 miles E. Auch, 9 SE. Lectoure. Long. 1. 10. E. Lat. 43. 37. N.

Isle Jourdain (L'), a town of France, in the department of the Vienne. 24 miles SSE. Poitiers, 13 SSW. Mont Morillon. Long. 6. 45. E. Lat. 46. 15. N.

Isle Madame (L'), a fort of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, at the mouth of the Charente. 7 miles W. Rochefort.

Isle des Moins, an island of France, in lake Morbihan, with a town. 5 miles SSW. Vannes.

Isle de Noe, a town of France, in the department of the Gers. 5 miles N. Mirande.

Isle Grande, or *La Roche*, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, seen by Anthony de la Roche, in 1675. *Lat.* 45. S.

Isle Plate, a small island in the English channel, near the coast of France. *Long.* 3. 24. W. *Lat.* 48. 53. N.

Islettes (Les Grandes), a town of France, in the department of the Meuse. 3 miles W. Clermont.

Isleworth, a village of England, in the county of Middlesex, on the banks of the Thames, opposite Richmond, with 4346 inhabitants. 8 miles W. London.

Islington, a populous village of England, in the county of Middlesex, nearly joined to London towards the north. In 1801, the population was 10,212.

Islip, a village of England, in the county of Oxford. Here was formerly a royal palace, in which Edward the Confessor was born. In 1645, the royalists were defeated here by Cromwell. 6 miles N. Oxford.

Isnadats, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 125 miles NW. Jedo.

Isnacpou, a town of Bengal. 6 miles E. Boglipoor.

Isnacpou, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 38 miles SW. Patna.

Isnail, or *Isnailbow*, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Bessarabia; situated on the north side of the Danube, about 33 miles from the Black Sea. The town of Isnail measures about a mile toward the land, and half a mile by the side of the Danube, and was fortified with eight bastions. The ramparts are in general 18 feet in height, in some parts 25. The moat is from 30 to 40 feet deep; and half way between the polygons named Bender and Bröck, was a false trench. Near the town was a cavalier of stone work, capable of holding some thousand men. The side next the water was defended by ramparts and horizontal batteries. This place was taken by storm, on the 22d of December 1790, by the Russians, under General Suwarrow: the Russians were several times repulsed, and lost in the siege 10,000 men. According to the account, as published at Peterburgh, the Turkish garrison, who deserved a better fate, were put to death after the surrender, and 30,000 men massacred in cold blood; and the city was given up to the unrestrained brutality of the conquering army. The booty found was immense, 230 pieces of cannon, many magazines, powder, bombs, and balls; 345 standards, almost all stained with blood, two of which were Sainjak, great banners of the governors of Bender and Isnail, of which there are but five in the Ottoman empire: the superb banner of the khan of the Tartars; seven rich Burichuks, or horses' tails,

250 standard poles, (most of the standards being of rich stuff embroidered with gold and silver, being torn off by the soldiers and Cofacks for girdles or trophies;) a great stock of barley and hay, flour, cattle, salted meat, and abundance of other provisions, 10,000 horses, &c. to the value as calculated of ten millions of piastres. 144 miles SW. Otchakov, 268 N. Constantinople. *Long.* 29. 45. E. *Lat.* 45. 23. N.

Isnaning, a town of Bavaria, which gives name to a county, sold to the bishop of Freisingen, situated on the Iser. 8 miles NNE. Munich, 9 SSW. Freisingen.

Isnid, or *Is Nickmid*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, situated on a gulf or bay of the Sea of Marmora. The Greeks and Armenians have each a church and an archbishop residing here. It is supposed to have been the ancient *Nicomedia*, capital of Bithynia. 45 miles ESE. Constantinople. *Long.* 29. 34. E. *Lat.* 40. 39. N.

Isnid, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Carmania. 24 miles ESE. Cogni.

Isnil, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Carmania. 30 m. E. Cogni, 36 SW. Akferai.

Isnikil, a small island on the east side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 21. 20. E. *Lat.* 63. 16. N.

Isnin, see *Svingk*.

Isnagar, or *Isnajar*, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova. 10 miles S. Lucena.

Isniello, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Demona. 13 miles S. Cefalu.

Isnik, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia; situated on a lake which abounds with fish, and has a communication with the Sea of Marmora. Silk forms the principal article of trade. There are scarcely 300 houses in the town, yet it is the see of a Greek archbishop. It was anciently called *Nice*, where the celebrated council was held, and the Nicene Creed promulgated as the article of faith. 60 miles SE. Constantinople. *Long.* 29. 50. E. *Lat.* 40. 16. N.

Isny, or *Isni*, a town of Germany, lately Imperial, situated in the Algau, betwixt the counties of Hoheneck and Trauchburg, and the lordship of Eglof. Its magistracy, and the greatest part of the citizens, are Lutherans. Here is an abbey of Benedictine monks, of which the noble family of Truchsesses are administrators and patrons; the whole city, indeed, formerly belonging to them. But the latter, in 1365, redeeming itself for 9000 lb. weight of hellers, it was, by the emperor Charles IV. taken into the immediate protection of the empire, with all the rights, immunities, and usages of the Imperial towns. Its taxation to the matricula of the empire and diet was, in the year 1683, reduced from 80 to 40 florins. In 1692, it was further reduced to 30, and afterwards to 16;

but in 1728, raised again to thirty-eight florins. To the Imperial chamber of Wetzlar it paid 33 rix-dollars, 75 kruitzers. Ever since the year 1514, Yfui has been the tribunal seat of Leutkirch. In 1631, a great part of it was consumed by fire; and in 1721, it suffered extremely by the like calamity. 40 miles S. Ulm, 20 NE. Lindau. *Long.* 9. 58. E. *Lat.* 47. 45. N.

Isola (I'), a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, the see of a bishop, suffragan of St. Severina. 15 miles SE. St. Severina. *Long.* 17. 24. E. *Lat.* 39. 2. N.

Isola (I'), a town of Naples, in the province of Lavora, on a small island in the Garigliano. 5 miles S. Sora.

Isola, a town of Istria, built on an isthmus which extends a considerable distance into the sea. The environs are celebrated for wine. 7 miles S. Capo d'Istria. *Long.* 13. 40. E. *Lat.* 45. 37. N.

Isola, a river which rises in the mountains of Tyrol, and runs into the Drave, near Lientz.

Isola Alta, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mincio. 11 m. NNE. Mantua.

Isola de Dovaresi, a town of Italy, in the department of the Upper Po, on the Oglio. 12 miles NE. Cremona.

Isola Pocarizza, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mincio. 18 m. NE. Mantua.

Isola Grossa, see *Grossa*.

Isola delle Femine, a small island near the west coast of Sicily, formerly a place of banishment for women.

Isola Sacra, a small island at the mouth of the Tiber, near Ostia.

Isola della Scala, a town of the Veronese. 13 miles S. Verona.

Isolaccio, a town of the island of Corsica. 38 miles N. Porto Vecchio, 39 SSE. Corte.

Isolotta, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mela. 15 miles S. Brescia.

Isna, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. 24 miles N. Balaguer.

Izordskick, or *Krotza*, a town of Servia. 14 miles SE. Belgrade, 8 W. Semandria.

Ispahan, a city of Persia, and capital of the whole country, situated on the river Zenderoud, in the province of Irak, surrounded by a wall and ditch, and defended by a castle. The walls are built of mud, and are about 20,000 paces in compass; but kept in no repair, and so hidden by the adjoining houses and gardens, that they cut no figure, and are hardly to be discovered. The beauty of the city consists chiefly in a great number of sumptuous palaces, handsome and airy houses, spacious caravanferas, very beautiful bazars, many canals, and streets planted on both sides with lofty plane-trees; though, generally speaking, the other streets are narrow, crooked, and not paved; but the air being very dry here, and every

housekeeper causing the street to be watered before the door twice a day, there is neither so much dirt nor dust as in many great cities in Europe. The Meidan Shah, or *Royal Square*, is one of the finest in the world. It is 440 paces long, and 160 broad, and is surrounded with a canal, built with bricks, cemented with black mortar, which in time becomes harder than freestone. The royal mosque is at the south end of this square, and its portico is wonderfully adorned with a thousand figures, and an inconceivable profusion of gold and azure, the whole being also inlaid with enamelled squares, and a frieze round it of the same materials. Few structures can equal the magnificence of this, many of its pieces and decorations being wrought in a manner unknown to our European architects. The same may be said of the royal palace, and the *haram*, or women's apartment. The palace is certainly one of the most spacious in the world, being nearly five miles in compass. Its great portico stands in the royal square, and is all built with porphyry, and very high. The Persians revere it as sacred. The suburbs of Ispahan are very large, and chiefly inhabited by Armenians. There are besides 1460 villages round about Ispahan, and the inhabitants live chiefly upon the manufacturing of silk and wool. In 1387, Ispahan was taken by Timur Bec. The inhabitants redeemed their lives by paying a large sum; but an insurrection taking place in the night, Timur ordered that all the inhabitants should be put to the sword; and it is computed that 70,000 were killed by the soldiers, and their heads piled in heaps on the walls of Ispahan. In 1722, it was taken by the Afghans, under Mahmoud, after a long siege, in which the inhabitants suffered great hardships, and many died of hunger. In 1727, it was recovered from the Afghans by Nadir Shah. *Long.* 51. 50. E. *Lat.* 32. 26. N.

Ispanbac, a town of France, in the department of the Lozere. 5 miles NNW. Florac, 9 S. Mende.

Ispirluck, a town of European Turkey, in Servia. 24 miles NNE. Nissa.

Ispirud, or *Sebdura*, a river of Persia, which runs into the Caspian Sea, near Reshd.

Ispira, a town of Turkish Armenia. 74 miles NE. Erzerum, 100 E. Trebitond.

Ispitenango, a town of Mexico, in the province of Yucatan. 90 miles S. Chiapa dos Espagnols.

Ispintia, a town of Mexico, in the province of Guatemala. 30 miles WNW. Guatemala. *Long.* 93. W. *Lat.* 14. 32. N.

Ispitepec, a town of Mexico, in the province of Guaxaca. 40 m. WNW. Guataca.

Israhel, a river of New Hampshire, which runs into the Connecticut, *Long.* 71. 36. W. *Lat.* 44. 26. N.

Issagunge, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude, 35 miles NE. Kairabad.

Issak, a river of Hindoostan, which rises in the Dooab, and runs into the Ganges, 20 m. SSE. Canoge.

Issapaur, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 25 miles NE. Lucknow.

Issawarra, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 15 m. SE. Kairabad.

Isse, see *Ise*.

Isse Head, a cape of Denmark, at the northern extremity of the island of Samsoe. *Long.* 10. 26. E. *Lat.* 56. 3. N.

Issel, a river of Holland, which branches off from the Rhine, near Arnheim, passes by Doesburg, Zutphen, Deventer, and Campen, and runs into the Zuyder See, near the latter town.

Issel, a river of Holland, which passes by Isselstein, Montfort, Gouda, &c. and runs into the Meuse, two miles above Rotterdam.

Issel, (*Old*), a river which rises in the dutchy of Cleves, and joins the Issel, at Doesburg.

Isselbach, a town of Germany, in the county of Holzapfel. 4 m. NW. Holzapfel.

Isselburg, a town of the dutchy of Cleves, containing a Lutheran and a Calvinist church, on the Issel. 14 miles ENE. Cleves. *Long.* 6. 35. E. *Lat.* 51. 53. N.

Isselmond, an island in the river Meuse, opposite Rotterdam, with a town on it of the same name.

Isselort, a town of Holland, in Guelderland, situated at the separation of the Rhine and the Issel, near Arnheim.

Isselstein, a town of Holland, on account of which there have been frequent disputes between the states of Holland and Utrecht, to which it belonged, but it was at length decided in favour of Utrecht. It is situated on the river Issel; it was pillaged and burnt by the Guelphians, in the year 1417, and again in 1465. It is the capital of a small territory, and formerly belonged to William III. king of England. 5 miles S. Utrecht, 21 S. Amsterdani.

Issenbron, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Aichstätt. 6 m. ENE. Aichstätt.

Issengeaux, or *Yssengeaux*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire, the seat of a tribunal. 9 miles S. Monistrol, 12 NE. Le Puy. *Long.* 4. 10. E. *Lat.* 45. 8. N.

Isser, a river of Algiers, which joins the Taina, near its mouth. It was anciently called *Affanus*.

Issucar, a town of the island of Java, on the south coast. 70 miles SW. Batavia.

Issi, a mountain of Arabia, in the province of Yemen. 8 miles E. Danir.

Issiga, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 5 miles WNW. Hof.

Issigeac, a town of France, in the depart-

ment of the Dordogne. 9 miles SSE. Bergerac, 18 ESE. Belvez.

Issin, a town of Persia, in the province of Kerman, whither many of the inhabitants of Gomron retreat during the unhealthy season. 6 miles N. Gomron.

Issini, a town of Africa, and capital of a district on the Gold Coast, at the mouth of the Sueiro da Costa. *Long.* 16. 40. E. *Lat.* 5. 5. N.

Issini, a kingdom of Africa, on the Ivory coast, consisting of 12 or 13 villages.

Isslang, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Bamberg. 3 m. SE. Lichtenfels.

Issire, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Puy de Dôme, on the Couze, near the Allier. 15 miles SSW. Clermont. *Long.* 3. 19. E. *Lat.* 45. 32. N.

Issoudun, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Indre, on the Theols, containing about 11,000 inhabitants, with considerable manufactures. 18 miles NE. Châteauroux, 8 N. La Châtre. *Long.* 2. 4. E. *Lat.* 46. 57. N.

Is sur Tille, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Côte d'Or, situated on the Tille. 7 m. W. Gray, 4 N. Dijon. *Long.* 5. 9. E. *Lat.* 47. 30. N.

Issy, a town of France, in the department of Paris. 3 miles SSW. Paris.

Issy l'Evêque, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire. 9 miles NE. Bourbon Lancy, 19 SSW. Autun.

Istachar, see *Estachar*.

Istambolie, or *Istabel Antar*, see *Eslambolie*.

Istan, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada. 6 miles SE. Monda.

Istanna, a country of Africa, east of Benin.

Istapa, a town of Mexico, in the province of Tabasco. 15 miles SW. Villa Hermosa.

Istapa, a town of Mexico, in the province of Mechoacan. 30 miles SE. Zacatula. *Long.* 102. 46. W. *Lat.* 18. 10. N.

Istapa, a town of Mexico, in the province of Culiacan. 40 miles E. Culiacan.

Istapan, a town of Mexico, in the province of Guadalajara. 15 miles NE. St. Miguel.

Istchia, a town of the Morea, in the gulf of Coron. 7 miles S. Scardamula.

Istefun, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia. 20 miles N. Sinob.

Istlenaz, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania. 18 miles W. Satalia.

Isteece, a town of Mexico, in the province of Guatemala. 12 m. N. St. Salvador.

Istiatzka, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the Vagai. 68 miles S. Tobolsk.

Iſſio, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia. 72 miles N. Saloniki. *Long.* 22. 48. E. *Lat.* 41. 50. N.

Iſſilar, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia. 56 miles SE. Saloniki.

Iſſizer, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk. 24 miles ESE. Tobolsk.

Iſſlan, a town of Mexico, in the province of Mechoacan. 60 miles NW. Mechoacan.

Iſſres, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône. 18 miles SE. Arles.

Iſtria, a peninsula of Europe, bounded on all sides by the sea, except towards the north, where it is joined to Carniola. It was anciently a part of Illyrium; but being conquered by the Romans, between the first and second Punic wars, was annexed to Italy. In the middle ages it belonged to the patriarch of Aquileia, who was invested with it as a marquisate, by the emperor Henry IV. In the year 1190, most of the maritime part was conquered by the republic of Venice, though not without some interruption from the Austrians. Venetian Iſtria was divided into 4 bishoprics and 18 districts or territories: contained 6 large and 12 small towns or boroughs, 200 villages, and 100,000 inhabitants: whose chief occupation consisted in agriculture, the culture of wine and oil, the rearing of bees; the manufacturing of silk, leather, tallow, salt; and in fishing. Though there are but few corn fields, yet the quality of the grain is so good, that on this account the barley is exported as far as Hamburg. Of the excellent oil of Iſtria, which fully equals that of Cordova and Venafro, 20,000 barrels, together with the greater part of its Muscadine wine, are yearly exported to Venice only, but the wine of Ribolla is generally exported to Germany. The Iſtrian salt is preferred to that of the isles of the Levant, for salting of fish. The tunny fish and anchovy fishery are very profitable; but there is often a want of salt, so that many thousands of fish are left to putrify, whence pestilential effluvia arise. The quarries of marble and stone form likewise important branches of commerce: and near Sevigiano, porcelain clay and alum are found. But the chief riches of the country consist in their enormous forests, which occupy the greatest part of the surface of the country: they produce not only an abundance of fire-wood and timber for ship-building, but likewise plenty of game. The four principal rivers are the Timavo, the Formione or Rifano, the Quieto, and the Arta. By the peace of Luneville, the Venetian part of Iſtria was ceded to Austria. That part of Iſtria which before belonged to Austria, had been greatly improved by the emperor Charles VI. who

visited the country in person, in the year 1728. He established a Levant Company, made good roads for the sake of conveying merchandize to Vienna and Carlstadt, in Croatia; built a lazaretto at St. Veit; made Trieste a free port. Joseph seconded these endeavours; and by perseverance and a continuance of peace, Iſtria would most probably have become a commercial country. By the peace of Presburg it was ceded to Italy.

Iſſtrup, or *Oiſtrup*, a town of the bishopric of Paderborn. 12 miles E. Paderborn.

Iſſunala, a town of South America; in the government of Tucuman. 130 miles E. St. Miguel de Tucuman.

Iſſubay, a river of Brasil, which runs into the Atlantic. *Lat.* 24. 35. S.

Iſſungu, a town of the island of Gilolo, situated about the centre.

Iſſvora, a town of Walachia. 12 miles ESE. Brancovina.

Iſſwith, a river of Wales, in the county of Cardigan, which runs into the Irish sea, near Aberistwyth.

Iſſwetofla, a town of Sweden, in the province of Skonen. 8 m. NE. Christianstadt.

Itabier, a town of the island of Borneo. 30 miles N. Negara.

Itaboca, a town of Brasil, in the government of Para, on the Tocantin. 90 miles S. Canuta.

Itacambim, a town of Brasil. 60 miles N. Villa Nova del Principe.

Itacorussa, a town of Brasil, on the Xingis. 60 miles SW. Curupa.

Itaka, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 35 miles S. Ixo.

Itala, a river of Chili, which runs into the Pacific Ocean. *Lat.* 36. 20. S.

Itala, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Demona. 13 miles SW. Messina.

Italah, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 20 miles N. Alah-Sehr. *Long.* 28. 29. E. *Lat.* 38. 43. N.

Italy, a country of Europe, bounded on the north by Switzerland and Germany, on the east by Carniola and the Adriatic, on the south and south-west by the Mediterranean, and on the west towards the north by France; extending from the lake of Geneva to the southern extremity of Calabria; about 700 miles. The breadth is very unequal; towards the north, measuring from France to Carniola, the distance is about 300 miles; from Leghorn to Ancona 135, and from Naples to Termoli 75. Its form has been compared to a boot, the province of Otranto representing the heel, and Calabria the toe of the foot. The most considerable mountains of Italy are the Alps, and the Apennines; the principal rivers are the Po, Adige, Arno, and Tiber. The air, climate, and productions vary in different parts, and are generally noticed in the

respective accounts of each. The plains of Lombardy are justly styled the garden of Europe, as well on account of their fertility, as the serenity and pleasantness of the climate: in the dominions of the church, and in the kingdom of Naples, the heat in summer is excessive, to which, however, they are indebted for the richest fruits, and the most odoriferous flowers, as well as oil, wine, and silk, and other valuable commodities. There are few countries in the world better watered than this, in respect to springs, rivulets, small and great lakes, as well as large rivers. Thus bountifully dealt with by nature, it has also, from the ingenuity and application of its inhabitants, been esteemed the mother of arts and commerce, in respect to the rest of Europe: its reputation is still so high with regard to the first, that the tour of Italy is considered as the necessary conclusion of a polite education; and in reference to the latter, though the trade of Italy is now nothing to what it was, yet the ports of Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, and Venice, to say nothing of those in Sicily, make still a very great figure; and afford great advantages to the sovereigns in whose dominions they are situated. Besides all this, the several countries of Italy have such funds of natural riches, and the people are so happy at improving as well as inventing manufactures, that they stand in need only of some favourable juncture to revive their ancient spirit, and to make as great a figure as their ancestors did, in comparison with other nations. This great and fruitful country of Italy has been, high as history records, either the seat of empire, or the theatre of war. It was then in the same situation that it now is, cantoned out into various little states and republics, all living in distrust at least, if not in war with each other. The Roman commonwealth changed the face of things, by swallowing up all, and making herself the head and mistress of Italy. The division of her empire proved the ruin of it; and the provinces adjacent to Italy being lost, the barbarous nations that conquered them very soon became masters even of the imperial city of Rome, and divided Italy once more into separate principalities; all of which have been extremely subject to revolutions, sometimes from the superior power of foreign invaders, and often from the effects of intestine commotions; so that no history is fuller of events, and, consequently, more capable of gratifying curiosity, and fixing attention, than that of this country. There is no kind of government subsisting in any part of Europe, of which something of the like is not to be met with in Italy. As to the sovereignty of the Pope, it is peculiar to this country, being vested in a spiritual

person, and yet altogether a temporal power, exercised as absolutely, and, as is generally supposed, with more policy than in any other monarchy. To near the end of the 18th century the only two monarchies within its limits were those of Sardinia, which included Piedmont and Savoy, and that of Naples or the Two Sicilies. The duchy of Milan, once the largest and richest in this part of the world, together with the duchy of Mantua, and its dependencies, belonged to the house of Austria. His imperial majesty was considered one of the Italian powers, not only in that capacity in which he claimed a title, paramount to the greatest part if not the whole, but particularly also as grand duke of Tuscany. The duke of Parma was in possession of a settlement, composed not only of that duchy and of Placentia, which was the patrimony of his ancestors by the mother's side, but likewise of Guastalla. The Duke of Modena held that duchy and Reggio, together with the duchy of Mirandola; and besides these there were some other lesser princes, who were styled sovereigns. The republic of Venice was unmixed aristocracy. Still venerable for the wisdom of its government, as heretofore formidable by the extent of its dominions, as well as great naval force. The republic of Genoa was an aristocracy also, but not quite so pure as that of Venice. There were besides these two free states, the dominions of which were surrounded by those of sovereign princes; to whom, notwithstanding, they owe no obedience, or even homage; the first of which is the commonwealth of Lucca, in the neighbourhood of Tuscany, and the latter the republic of St. Marino, in the midst of the Pope's territories. Such was the distribution of power in Italy; and in supporting this distribution, and in maintaining each of these princes and states in their respective rights, so as to prevent their encroaching upon each other, or being overborne by a foreign force, consists the preservation of the balance of Italy. The principal countries or states of Italy were Piedmont, Savoy, Genoa, the Milanese, Mantua, estates of Venice, Parma, Modena, Tuscany, Naples, States of the Church, or the dominions of the Pope, the small republics of Lucca, and St. Marino, the principality of Monaco, &c. with the islands of Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, and some others, all which are treated of under their respective heads. Italy is said to have contained at one time 1197 cities; but we are not told the era: the depopulation probably began from the reign of Tiberius, when agriculture seemed to be neglected. In the fourth century, St. Ambrose deplored the ruin of a populous district which had once been adorned with the flourishing cities of Bo-

logna, Modena, Regium, and Placentia. In the reign of Odoacer, Æmilia, Tuscany and the adjacent provinces were almost exhausted of inhabitants.—[Of this region we speak only as it stood before the French revolution and its consequences had produced such political changes in Europe; and although the reader will find things described as if in present existence, he is to remember that the name of Italy is now confined to the northern part alone, which is erected into a distinct kingdom.]

Italy, a kingdom of Europe, formed by the union of several states, which had belonged to Austria, and some which had been subject to the Venetians; the three legations of Romagna, Bologna, and Ferrara, ceded by the Pope; the duchy of Modena; part of the duchy of Parma; the four Italian bailiwicks, the counties of Bormio and Chiavenna, and the Valteline; forming in the whole a territory of about 3600 square miles, with a population of about 3,500,000 souls. The union of these states at first took the appellation of Cisalpine Republic, in 1802, under the protection of Bonaparte, then first consul of France. Instead of the ancient divisions, the country was divided into departments, after the mode adopted by the French, and the government was vested in a president, vice-president, and counselors of state. In 1806, the form of government was changed, and Napoleon emperor of the French chosen king. At the peace of Presburg, the rest of the Venetian territories, with Istria and Dalmatia, were added to Italy.

Italu, a river of Paraguay, which runs into the Parana.

Itamaraca, see *Tamaraca*.

Itabira, a town of Brasil, in the government of Minas Geraes. 36 miles W. Villa Rica.

Itanbaem, a river of Brasil, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 17. 40. S.

Itanham, a river of Brasil, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 24. 15. S.

Itanna, or *Eslanna*, a kingdom of Africa, on the Slave Coast, subject to Benin.

Itape, a town of South-America, in the province of Paraguay. 90 miles SE. Assumpcion.

Itapua, a town of South-America, in the province of Paraguay, on the Parana. 170 miles SE. Assumpcion.

Itata, a town of South-America, in the country of Chili, on a river of the same name. 32 miles NNE. La Concepcion.

Itati, a town of South-America, in the province of Buenos Ayres, on the Parana. 35 miles NE. Corrientes.

Itchapour, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Ellichpour. 48 miles SSW. El-

lichpour, 100 ENE. Aurungabad. *Long.* 77. 38. E. *Lat.* 20. 28. N.

Itchapour, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cicacole. 30 miles SSW. Ganjam.

Itchaur, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Hindia. 30 miles N. Hindia.

Itche, a town of Thibet. 95 miles SW. Cha-tcheou.

Itcking, or *Alre*, a river of England, in the county of Hants, which rises near Alresford, and runs into Southampton Water, a little below Southampton.

Itchera, a river of Russia, which runs into the Lena, near Itchoriska, in the government of Irkutsk.

Itchorfska, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the Lena. 80 miles NE. Kirensk.

Iteng, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea. *Long.* 132. 15. E. *Lat.* 6. 42. S.

Iteri, a town of the island of Sardinia. 12 miles SE. Sassari.

Itfu, a town of Egypt. 8 m. S. Tahta.

Itbaca, a town of New-York, at the south extremity of Lake Cayuga. 30 miles S. Cayuga. *Long.* 76. 33. W. *Lat.* 42. 27. N.

Itbon, a river of Wales, which runs into the Wye, 3 miles N. Builth.

Itobara Bay, a bay on the coast of Brasil. *Long.* 37. 46. W. *Lat.* 6. 20. S.

Itkarinskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Kolivan. 156 miles ENE. Kolivan. *Long.* 85. 44. E. *Lat.* 55. 36. N.

Ittabo, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada. 10 miles WNW. Motril.

Ittri, a town of Naples, in the province of Lavora. 3 miles SE. Fondi.

Ittsch, a river which passes by Coburg, and runs into the Maine, 1 mile S. Rattelsdorf, in the bishopric of Bamberg.

Ittja, a town of Japan, in the island of Ximo. 10 miles N. Taifero.

Ittendal, a town of Sweden, in the province of Helsingland. 15 miles N. Hudwicksval.

Ittenweiller, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine. 7 miles W. Bensfelden.

Itter, a river of Hesse, which runs into the Eder, two miles SW. Vohle.

Itterbeck, a river of France, which runs into the Meuse, about five miles below Mœsyck.

Itter Thal, or *Itter en Val*, or *Burgstadt*, a town of Upper Hesse. 8 miles NW. Waldeck, 24 W. Cassel.

Ittergau, a fertile district of Upper Hesse, watered by the Itter.

Itu, a town of South-America, in the province of Buenos Ayres, on the Parana. 130 miles E. Corrientes.

Ituero, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. 13 miles SSW. Ciudad Rodrigo.

Itwa, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen. 3 miles NW. Teufing.

Itz, or *Iz*, a river which rises in the principality of Coburg, and runs into the Maine about a mile NE. Baunach.

Itzehoe, a town of the dutchy of Holstein. The town derives its origin from an order issued in 809, by the emperor Charles the Great, to Count Egbert, that on the Stör, at a place called Essesfeld, he should build a town and fortrefs against the Danes. This fortrefs afterwards obtained the name of Escho or Etzehoe, which in the fourteenth century was changed into that of Itzehoe. In the year 1200, the burg, and no small part of the adjoining place, was destroyed; but the latter was rebuilt, and for its greater strength surrounded by water, a wide canal being drawn to it from the Stör. In 1238, Count Adolphus IV. erected it into a town, conferring on it Lubeck rights; and in 1260, the Counts John and Gerhard made it a staple, so that all ships coming up the Stör out of the Elbe and from Wiltser are to unload here, and offer their goods to sale, and not to proceed farther upwards without the permission of the magistracy. On account of the above-mentioned rebuilding of this place, all that part of the town environed by the Stör is called New Town, though in reality more ancient than that named the Old, which did not obtain municipal rights till 1303, though part of it escaped the destruction of the year 1200. The Old Town was, indeed, rebuilt at the end of the thirteenth, or the beginning of the fourteenth century; but in process of time is fallen to decay, and its site annexed to the bailiwick of Steinburg. In 1643, Itzehoe was taken and fortified by the Swedes, but wrested from them again in 1644. In 1657, however, they reduced it entirely to ashes. 8 miles NNE. Glückstadt, 29 NNW. Hamburg. *Long.* 9. 35. E. *Lat.* 53. 57. N.

Itzi, a river of Hungary, which runs into the Theysse near Sziget.

Itzig, a town of Bavaria, in the bishopric of Bumberg. 3 miles SE. Staffeltstein.

Ivafune, a town of Japan, in the island of Niphon. 30 miles SSE. Nigata.

Juan Fernandes Island, see *Fernandes*.

Juan de la Frontera, see *Chacapoyas*.

Juan de Fuca, (*Straits of*,) a large bay or gulf of the North Pacific Ocean, on the west coast of North-America. This strait is from 8 to 14 miles wide. In the year 1792, Captain Vancouver gave it the name of the gulf of Georgia. The entrance is situated in *Long.* 122. 55. W. *Lat.* 48. 25. N.

Jum de Nova, two small islands in the Indian Sea. *Long.* 52. 45. E. *Lat.* 10. 20. S.

Jum de los Llanos, a province of South-America, situated on the east of New Grenada, but little known.

Juan Rio, a town of the island of Cuba. 26 miles ESE. Spiritu Santo.

Ivangorod, a town of Russia, in the government of Petersburg, on the Plüsa, near the Baltic, opposite Narva, built by Ivan Basilowitz; surrounded with a treble wall, and defended by a number of small towers. 52 miles SW. Petersburg. *Long.* 28. 14. E. *Lat.* 59. 16. N.

Ivanits, a town of Croatia, on the river Lonia. 42 miles NE. Carlstadt, 32 S. Varadin. *Long.* 16. 44. E. *Lat.* 46. 0. N.

Juar, a town of Hindoostan, in the subah of Delhi. 17 miles S. Secundara.

Juarrros, a town of Spain, in Old Castile. 8 miles SE. Burgos.

Juaye, or *Juais*, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, on the Aure. 4 miles S. Bayeux, 13 W. Caen.

Juba, a town of Syria, on the right bank of the Euphrates, on a narrow tongue of land, formed by the winding of the river. 90 miles WNW. Bagdad, 62 SW. Tecrit. *Long.* 41. 58. E. *Lat.* 33. 42. N.

Jubal, an island in the Red Sea. *Long.* 33. 40. E. *Lat.* 27. 30. N.

Jubbel, a town of the Arabian Irak, on the Tigris. 50 miles SE. Al Modain.

Jubbra, a town of Bengal. 45 miles WNW. Ranigur. *Long.* 84. 58. E. *Lat.* 23. 58. N.

Jube, a kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Ajan, near the Eastern Indian Sea, with a capital of the same name, subject to the Portuguese. *Long.* 43. 20. E. *Lat.* 0. 50. N.

Jubo, a river of Africa, which runs into the Indian Sea a little to the north of the equinoctial line. *Long.* 42. 46. E.

Jubu, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Benin.

Jubones, a river of Peru, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Lat.* 3. 20. S.

Jucarichi, a town of Mexico, in the province of New Biscay. 110 m. NW. Parral.

Jucasetz, a town of Slavonia. 25 miles S. Eszek.

Jucendro, a town of the island of Madagascar. *Long.* 47. 14. E. *Lat.* 23. 10. S.

Juckasjerri, a town of Swedish Lapland. 145 miles NW. Tornea. *Long.* 20. 46. E. *Lat.* 67. 50. N.

Juckatagheri, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 5 miles E. Muglee.

Judez, a town of Turkestan. 45 miles SW. Turkestan.

Judan, a town of Hindoostan, in Baglana. 20 miles W. Junse.

Judda, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Gurrah. 10 miles E. Mahur.

Judenbach, a town of Germany, in the principality of Coburg. 12 m. NE. Coburg.

Judenburg, a town and capital of Upper Stiria, on the river Muehr, situated in a plain surrounded with lofty mountains,

always covered with snow. It has a castle, a college, and two convents. This town was taken by the French in the beginning of April 1797, and here a suspension of arms was agreed on between the Archduke Charles and General Buonaparte. 32 miles WNW. Gratz, 84 SW. Vienna. *Long.* 14. 25. E. *Lat.* 47. 10. N.

Judger, a cluster of rocks off Cape Deserada, near the coast of Terra del Fuoco.

Judeigne, or *Geldenacker*, a town of France, in the department of the Dyle, on the Geete; near it are the ruins of an ancient castle, where the children of the dukes of Brabant were heretofore brought up on account of the excellency of the air. Godofroi III. duke of Brabant, enlarged and embellished the town in 1155. In 1578, the troops of the Prince of Orange set fire to it, which consumed a considerable part. 12 miles SSE. Louvain, 25 W. Liege.

Judoma, a river of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, which joins the Maia, *Long.* 134. 14 E. *Lat.* 58. 50. N.

Jdomskoi Krest, a fortress of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the banks of the Judoma. On an eminence at a little distance from the river are some magazines guarded by four soldiers, which serve as an asylum when the habitations are overflowed by the river. 2 miles WNW. Ochotsk.

Judook, a town of Bengal. 18 miles N. Dacca.

Juefras, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Barra.

Juel, a river of England, in the county of Bedford, which passes by Biggleswade, from which place it is navigable for barges, and joins the Ouse at Tempsford.

Juel, or *Ivil*, a river of England, which rises in Dorsetshire, and soon after entering Somersetshire, passes by Yeovil, Ivelchester, &c. and joins the Parret at Langport.

Ivelchester, or *Ilchester*, a town of England, in the county of Somerset, situated on the river Ivel. It was formerly a place of great consequence, the evidences of which are scarcely left; and was encompassed with a double wall and ditch defended with a castle, now in ruins. In the reign of Edward III. it was made a county town, and the assizes were appointed to be held here. The assizes are now removed, and held alternately at Bridgewater, Taunton, and Wells. Though a poor mean place, with only 817 inhabitants, the election for the county members is held here, and it sends two members to parliament: here is likewise the county gaol, a modern erection. It has a market on Wednesday. 21 miles S. Bridgewater, 129 W. London. *Long.* 2. 46. W. *Lat.* 50. 57. N.

Icenack, a town of the duchy of Mecklenburg. 30 miles SE. Rostock.

Ivenitz, a river which rises in Silesia, and runs into the Queis near Naumburg.

Iverskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Novgorod. 80 m. SE. Novgorod.

Jufessia, a town of Arabia, in the province of Oman. 160 miles ESE. El Catif.

Jug, a river of Russia, which runs into the Dwina, near Usting, in the government of Vologda.

Jugang, a town of Thibet. 30 miles ENE. Zucnga.

Jugdallik, a town of Candahar, on the Kameh. 35 miles ESE. Cabul.

Jugdees, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 31 miles NE. Allahabad.

Jugdispour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 15 miles SW. Arrah. *Long.* 83. 56. E. *Lat.* 25. 27. N.

Jugdispour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 8 miles S. Bettiah. *Long.* 84. 51. E. *Lat.* 26. 39. N.

Jugdispour, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 44 miles N. Manickpour.

Jugdispour, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 46 miles WSW. Kairabad.

Jughinol, a town of Bengal. 7 miles SSW. Moorley.

Jughigopa, a town of Bengal. 27 miles E. Rangamatty.

Jugk, a town of Prussia, in the province of Natangen. 10 miles NW. Lick.

Jugna, a town of France, in the department of the Charente. 15 m. S. Angoulême.

Jugon, a town of France, in the department of the North Coasts, on the Arquenon, containing about 700 inhabitants. 9 miles SE. Lamballe, 10 W. Dinan.

Jugrat, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Chanderee. 15 m. N. Chanderee.

Juhos, one of the mouths of the Indus. 10 miles W. of the Ritchel.

Ivica, an island of the Mediterranean, belonging to Spain, about 15 miles long, and 12 wide: fertile in corn, grapes, figs, and other fruit. A great number of olive trees grow wild. The chief employment of the inhabitants is making salt, highly esteemed for its whiteness: the saltworks belong to the archbishopric of Tarragon. Ivica, the capital, which is situated on the south side of the island, is fortified in a modern manner; but is little more than a fortress, as the garrison without being numerous is more so than the town. It is said no noxious reptile will live on this island, and that if they be brought there they die. *Long.* 1. 22. E. *Lat.* 38. 58. N.

Juida, see *Whidah*.

Juigne, a town of France, in the department of the Sarthe. 3 miles NE. Sablé.

Juillac, a town of France, in the department of the Corzeze. 19 miles W. Tulle, 12 SW. Uzerches.

Juillac le Coq, a town of France, in the

department of the Charente. 5 miles S. Cognac.

Juilly, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne. 7 miles NW. Meaux.

Juine, a river of France, which, united with the Estampes, forms the Essone.

Juvingoe, a town of England, in the county of Buckingham, with 452 inhabitants. The chief manufacture is making lace. 10 miles ENE. Aylesbury, 32 NW. London. *Long.* c. 29. W. *Lat.* 51. 50. N.

Jujui, a river of South-America, which rises 100 miles west north-west Omaguaca, by which name it is at first called; till being joined by several small rivers at St. Salvador, it takes the name of Jujui. On the borders of the province of Chaco, it joins the Vermejo in *Lat.* 24. 50. S. Its whole course is south-east nearly 300 miles.

Jujumera, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Sunibulpour. 20 miles SSE. Sunibulpour.

Jukan, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 20 miles W. Noanagur.

Jukum, a town of the dutchy of Courland. 32 miles ESE. Goldingen.

Julbach, a village of Bavaria, with a castle. 4 miles W. Braunau, 8 NNE. Burkhäusen.

Juleta, a town of Sweden, in Sudermania. 35 miles NW. Nykiöping.

Julfa, see *Zulpha*.

Julfar, or *Dijulfar*, a town of Arabia, in the province of Oman, situated in a bay of the Persian Gulf. 160 miles NW. Maskat, 100 NW. Oman. *Long.* 57. E. *Lat.* 26. 3. N.

Julganco, a town of Hindoostan, in the Candeish. 46 miles E. Burhampour.

Julgong, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Aurungabad. 15 miles SW. Aurungabad.

Juliers, (*Dutchy of*) late a country of Germany, at present annexed to France, forming a portion of the department of the Roer. Before the late war, it was bounded on the north by the dutchy of Gueldres, on the east by the electorate of Cologne and the Rhine, on the south by the territories of Blankenheim and Schleiden, and on the west by the bishopric of Liege, the dutchy of Gueldres, and the Meuse. This dutchy enjoys a fruitful soil, which produces all sorts of corn in abundance, together with good meadow and pasture land. The breed of cattle here is considerable; and in particular it has a good breed of horses, which are partly sent to the neighbouring countries, and partly to France. Much wood also is cultivated here, and linen manufactured. Near Eschweiler is found stone coal. In this country are 26 towns, and about 11 freedoms and

boroughs. The provincial states of Juliers bound themselves, in the years 1628 and 1636, with those of Berg, for the maintenance of their privileges; and these united Land-states of Juliers and Berg consist of the nobility of both countries; as also what are called the four head towns of each dutchy; which in the dutchy of Juliers were the towns of Juliers, Dueren, Munster-Eysfel, and Eufzkirchen; and in the dutchy of Berg, the towns of Lennep, Rattingen, Dusseldorff, and Wipperfurth. These asserted that they depended not on the unlimited arbitrary will of their sovereign, but were always governed according to their own, and their country's freedoms, privileges, ancient usages, customs, rights, and immunities; and at the land-diets not only deliberated, but even determined and decided, and were also to be consulted on the most weighty matters. The common land-diets were held at Dusseldorff. By virtue of the religious agreement, entered into on April 26, 1672, at Colln on the Spree, as also on July 26, 1673, at Dusseldorff, between Frederick William elector of Brandenburg, and the palatine Philip William; those of the Augsburg confession, as well Calvinists as Lutherans, were to remain unmolested, and protected in the public exercise of their religion, their churches, chapels, schools, &c. which they held and enjoyed in the dutchies of Juliers and Berg, at the time of entering into this agreement. In the tenth century, Juliers was governed by a count; in the year 1337, it was erected into a marggravate; and in 1356, into a dukedom; after passing through the power of several families, it came, in the year 1742, by agreement, with the king of Prussia, together with Berg and Ravenstein, to the house of Sulzbach, elector palatine. Neither Juliers nor Berg had a voice in the college of princes. To the imposts, however, Juliers was charged in the matricula 639 florins 45 kruitzers; and Berg, 284 florins, 4 kruitzers. Both dutchies together paid for each chamber term 676 rix-dollars, 263 kruitzers.

Juliers, a town of France, in the department of the Roer, late a city of Germany, and capital of the dutchy of the same name, situated on the Ruhr. It is said to have received its name from the Romans. It is small but strong, and has a regular citadel. It contains a church and a convent. Without the walls are a Calvinist and a Lutheran church. This city surrendered at discretion to the troops of the French Republic in October 1794, after a battle between the Austrians and the French, in which the former lost upwards of 4000 men killed and wounded, and 800 prisoners. The arsenal was well provided, and well furnished with 60 pieces of cannon, and 50,000lbs. of

powder. 22 miles W. Cologne, 37 NE. Liege. Long. 6. 18. E. Lat. 50. 54. N.

Julifunda, a town of Africa, in the country of Dentila. 10 miles W. Baniferile.

Julio, a mountain of the Grisons, north of the Upper Engadine. 8 miles SW. Zulz.

Juliusburg, or *Drefke*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oels. 4 miles N. Oels, 15 NE. Breslau. Long. 17. 22. E. Lat. 51. 15. N.

Julkanpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 50 miles NW. Amedabad.

Julkudder, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 27 miles S. Islamabad.

Jullie, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 15 miles N. Villefranche, 27 ENE. Roanne.

Julloma, a town of Peru, in the diocese of La Paz. 50 miles SSW. La Paz.

Julso, a town of Sweden, in Westmanland. 52 miles NW. Stroemsholm.

Jultowkow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw. 54 miles WNW. Braclaw.

Jumarah, a river of Bengal, which runs into the Bay, Long. 88. 38. E. Lat. 21. 34. N.

Junandar, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 24 miles ESE. Degnizlu.

Jumbo, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Kaffon. 5 miles NW. Kooniakary.

Jumbosah, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 5 miles S. Brodera.

Jumbosfer, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 8 miles NW. Amood.

Juncundy, a town of Hindoostan, in Visapour. 11 miles W. Galgala.

Junday, a town of Bengal. 30 miles S. Boglipour.

Junella, a town of Spain, in the province of Murcia. 22 miles SW. Murcia.

Junelle, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. 10 miles N. Saumur, 6 S. Baugé.

Junelliers, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. 13 miles SSW. Angers.

Junettas, or *Yunettas Keys*, a range of islets or rocks among the Bahamas, extending from the south-west coast of the island of Yuma. Long. 76. W. Lat. 22. 40. N.

Jungerbad, a town of Hindoostan. 30 miles W. Benares.

Juniege, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine. 12 miles WSW. Rouen.

Junilamurka, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 23 miles NNW. Ongola.

Junilhac, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne. 9 miles N. Exideuil.

Junmaneah, a town of Hindoostan, in Candeeish. 10 miles NE. Peploud.

Jumneedy, a town of Bengal. 24 miles S. Ghidore.

Jummoos, or *Jumbo*, a town of Hindoostan, and capital of a district in Lahore, to which it gives name. It is situated on the side of a hill, on the river Rawee, and divided into upper and lower towns. It is a mart of considerable consequence. Previously to Nadir Shah's invasion of India, the common road from Delhi to Cachemire lay through Sirhind Lahore and Heerpour. Since the inroad of the Persians, Afghans, and Mahrattas, but especially since the period of the Seik conquest, that track has been rendered unsafe to merchants, and is now disused; this obstruction diverted the Cachemirian trade into the channel of Jumbo, which being shut up from the Punjab by a strong chain of mountains, difficult of access to cavalry, it has been preferred to the Lahore road, tho' the journey is tedious, and the expenses of merchandize increased. Runzeid Deve, the chief of Jumbo, perceiving the benefits which would arise from the residence of Mahometan merchants, held out to them many encouragements, and observed towards them a disinterested and honourable conduct. Negative virtues are only expected from an Asiatic despot, and under such a sanction his subjects might deem themselves fortunate; but the chief of Jumbo went farther than the forbearance of injuries, he avowedly protected and indulged his people, particularly the Mahometans, to whom he allotted a certain quarter of the town, which was thence denominated Mogulpour; and that no reserve might appear in his treatment of them, a mosque was erected in the new colony. The Hindoos once complained to this chief that the public wells of the town were defiled by the vessels of the Mahometans, and desired that they might be restricted to the water of the river; but he abruptly dismissed the complaint, saying that water was pure element designed for the general use of mankind, and could not be polluted by the touch of any class of people. An administration so munificent and judicious, at the same time that it enforced the respect of his own subjects, made Jumbo a place of extensive commercial resort, where all descriptions of men experienced in their persons and their property a full security. The articles of merchandize constituting the trade of Jumbo and Cachemire, are transported by men, usually Cachemirians, whose burthens are heavy, two of them making the load of a strong mule, and the hire is fixed at the rate of four rupees for each carrier. The shauls, when exported from Cachemire, are packed in an oblong bale, containing a certain weight or quantity, which, in the language of the country, is termed a *biddery*; the outward

covering of which is a buffalo's or ox's hide, strongly sewed with leather thongs. As these packages are supposed to amount, with little variation, to a value long since ascertained, they are seldom opened until conveyed to the destined market. A Cachemirian porter carries a load as a Scotchman carries his pack. It appears that Jumbo continued to increase its power and commerce until the year 1770, the period of Runzeid Deve's death, when one of his sons, contrary to the intention and express will of his father, seized on the government, put to death one of his brothers, the intended successor, and imprisoned another; who having made his escape sought the protection of the Seiks. Pleased in having obtained so favourable a pretext for entering Jumbo, which they attempted in vain during the administration of Runzeid Deve, the Seiks promised to espouse the fugitive's cause with vigour. A small sum had been annually exacted by them from Jumbo, but in a much less proportion than what was levied in the adjacent territories. The Seiks indeed, aware of the respectable state of the Jumbo force, and the abilities of the chief, were contented with the name of tribute. The most valuable division of the Jumbo districts lay in the plain country, forming a part of the northern Punjab; which, under pretence of affording assistance to the person who lately sought their protection, a body of Seiks laid waste: the dispute was not ended in 1782. 76 miles NE. Lahore, 285 NW. Delhi. *Long.* 74. 5. E. *Lat.* 33. N.

Jummucandy, a town of Bengal. 20 miles SW. Moorshedabad. *Long.* 88. 13. E. *Lat.* 23. 56. N.

Jumnah, a river which rises in Thibet, and runs into the Ganges at Allahabad.

Jumnee, a town of Bengal. 20 miles W. Noony.

Jumotto, a town of Japan, in the island of Ximo. 12 miles SE. Nangafaki.

Jumunderad, a town of Sweden, in the province of Angermanland. 24 miles N. Hernofand.

Juna, a river of Russia, which runs into the Aldan. *Long.* 135. 14. E. *Lat.* 60. 52. N.

Junagur, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in the country of Guzerat. 170 miles SW. Amedabad. *Long.* 69. 54. E. *Lat.* 21. 50. N.

Junakia, one of the Fox Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 189. 14. E. *Lat.* 53. 26. N.

Junar, a town of Bengal. 13 miles NE. Rogonatpour.

Juncal, a seaport of South-America, in the country of Chili, situated on the coast of the Pacific Ocean. 50 miles N. Copiapo.

Juncalus, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrenées. 12 m. S. Tarbes.

Juncaru, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Mohurbunge. 25 miles N. Harriourpour.

Junco, a river of Africa, which crosses the the Grain Coast, and runs into the Atlantic, 90 miles ESE. Cape Monte.

Junculam, a town of the island of Java, situated on the south-west coast. 55 miles SSW. Batavia. *Long.* 105. 15. E. *Lat.* 6. 40. S.

Jundgeh, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia. 16 m. W. Kiutaja.

Jundo, a town of Bengal. 5 miles S. Ghidore.

Junere, a town of Hindoostan, in the Baglana country. 47 miles S. Nussuck, 122 WSW. Aurungabad. *Long.* 73. 59. E. *Lat.* 19. 11. N.

Junes, (*El*), a town of Morocco. 15 miles NE. Azamor.

Juncville, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes. 7 m. N. Rethel.

Jung Buntzel, see *Buntzlan*.

Junga, see *Liunga*.

Jungdrawberg, a town of Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm. 20 miles S. Dantzic.

Jungenlestarw, see *Inowloccaru*.

Jungerbad, a town of Hindoostan. 35 miles W. Benares.

Jungerskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk. 56 miles S. Kemskoi.

Jungfern Teinitz, see *Teinitz*.

Jungfrun, Stor, a small island on the west side of the gulf of Bothnia. It is a high rocky island, and dangerous to navigation; about 6 miles in circumference. *Long.* 17. 10. E. *Lat.* 61. 10. N.

Jungfrun, Lill, a small island on the west side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 17. 9. E. *Lat.* 61. 16. N.

Jungerah, a small island in the river Ganges, on which is a seminary of Hindoo mendicants. Seraje ud Dowlah fled hither from Meer Jaffier; but was either killed here, or taken and carried to Moorshedabad. 12 miles Boglipour.

Jungile, a town of Hindoostan, in Benares. 20 miles S. Bidzigur.

Jungipour, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Bengal, where the East-India Company have a factory for raw silk. 20 miles N. Moorshedabad.

Junglebarry, a town of Bengal. 50 miles N. Dacca.

Jungnau, a town of Germany, and capital of a lordship belonging to the princes of Furstenberg. 14 miles W. Buchau, 40 S. Stuttgart.

Jungs Hoved, or *Jungs Head*, a cape of Denmark, on the east coast of the island of Zealand. *Long.* 12. 11. E. *Lat.* 53. 7. N.

Jungwossitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin. 10 miles NNE. Tabor.

Juniatta, a town of the state of Pennsylvania. 5 miles WNW. Huntingdon.

Juniatta, a river of Pennsylvania, which runs into the Susquehanna, 10 miles NW. Harrisburg.

Juniow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Bracław. 52 miles N. Bracław.

Junisen, a town of Sweden, in the lapmark of Kemi. 64 miles NNE. Kemi.

Junk, a river of Guinea, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 10. 5. *W. Lat.* 6. 5. N.

Junkeradt, a town of France, in the department of the Roer. 7 m. N. Gerolstein.

Junkownda, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Yani. 22 miles W. Pisania.

Junkseilan, or *Jan Sylan*, or *Junk Ceylon*, an island in the Eastern Indian Sea, situated on the east side of the bay of Bengal, belonging to Siam, and governed by a viceroy from that court. It is about 40 miles long, and 15 broad; and separated from the continent of Malacca by a narrow isthmus of sand, about a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth: which isthmus is covered only at high water, (the tide rising on the springs about ten feet,) and shuts up on the north part an excellent harbour, called *Popra*, with good anchorage all round it, generally on a muddy bottom. The name, says Capt. Forrest, is a corruption from *Ojong Sylan*, (point or promontory of Sylan,) the south point projecting a little way into the sea; and probably the name was given to it before it became an island at high water, and before it was disjoined from the continent, as it is at present; the word *ojong* being a Malay word signifying point, and the inhabitants in general speaking Malay: from their intercourse with that people, had it been considered as an island, the word *pulo*, signifying island in the same tongue, a word of easy pronunciation, if once affixed to it would probably never have left it. Jan Sylan has no high hill upon it, but several of moderate height; and no considerable river, but creeks that run to the sea, generally through flat marshes of mangrove trees, from pleasant brooks in the interior parts; the inhabitants keeping purposely the skirts of the island in a state of nature, probably to prevent invasion: and their vessels consist only of a few prows, about the size of Indianmen's long-boats, and small canoes, that find their way up these creeks to the cultivated plains, abounding with rice fields, in the middle of the island. Besides the harbour of Popra above mentioned, there is another capacious harbour on the south-west part of the island, as the natives informed Captain Forrest, but he never was in it. The place where ships generally anchor is in a good road, well sheltered behind a small island, joined to the main island at low water. There are seventeen towns or villages, and the in-

habitants of the whole island may be in number about 12,000 souls. They have a good many elephants, which they get from Mergui, but none wild; no horses; they have bullocks and buffaloes for labour; wild hogs and deer; a few tame goats; no sheep; domestic dogs and cats. They have the common poultry, but not in abundance. The climate is very agreeable, no violent heats; the rains come on gently in July, and continue until November, with frequent intermissions; fine weather then succeeds, with very cool north-east winds at night, which must be favourable to the cultivation of vegetables. The sale of opium on this island was thirty or forty years ago very great, as this was then a free port. The opium came from Bengal generally in English country ships, and was bought up by Malay and Bugge's prows; who, after having sold a mixed cargo by retail to the natives for tin, (in doing which they staid many months, and hauled up their prows to repair,) they then exchanged their tin with the Bengal vessels for opium, which they carried chiefly to Celebes, and other Malay islands. The mixed cargoes they brought to sell for tin was generally a chequered cloth called Bugge's cambays, made on the island of Celebes, resembling lungys of Bengal, but closer wove; Java painted cloths and painted handkerchiefs, generally made from Hindoostan long cloth; Java gongs, brass pots, and other utensils of brass made on that island; China and Java tobacco; various porcelain; blue and white unbleached cloth called *kangan*, and white and blue called *compow*, brought from China by the junks that resort to Siam, Macassar, Sooloo, Batavia, and other places. Things are now much altered; the use of opium is forbid to the natives, the importation is prohibited, and a heavy duty is laid on the exportation of tin by orders from Siam: in consequence the trade of the place has dwindled much; Hindoostan piece goods, and some European articles, such as iron, steel, lead, cutlery, and broad-cloth, being almost the only imports. The annual export of tin is estimated at 500 tons. *Long.* 98. 20. E. *Lat.* 8. 0. N.

Junqueira, (*La*), a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia. This was a colony of Massilians, and at one time a considerable city, and a bishop's see: it is now a small place, and much reduced. In the year 920, a battle was fought here between the Christians and the Moors, in which the former were defeated with great loss. The environs abound with cork trees. 30 m. N. Gerona.

Junoh, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 35 miles NE. Nagpour.

Ivoire, a town of France, in the department of the Leman. 13 miles NNE. Geneva.

Ivory Coast, a name given to a country of

Africa, situated on the coast of the Atlantic, between Cape Apollonia and Cape Palmas, containing several towns, which are situated at the mouths of rivers called by the same names. The interior country is but little known, the natives refusing the Europeans leave to build settlements, or even to trade amongst them, except by means of the coast negroes, and even this with the most circumspect caution. The chief commodities are gold, ivory, and slaves, the former in the greatest plenty, but no regular tariff, or table, of the different proportions of each, was ever settled. The inhabitants of this district have the reputation of being the most savage and barbarous on the whole coast; and some writers scruple not to call them anthropophagi. Barbot advises mariners to touch with caution on this shore; the natives, says he, bring on board some beautiful ivory, as a bait to draw the seamen on shore, and, perhaps, to devour them. This is the more probable, from their keeping their goods at so high a price, as will assuredly ever prevent Europeans from purchasing them, although they ask for every thing they see, and are greatly incensed if they meet with a refusal. Their suspicion and jealousy are predominant qualities; inasmuch, that, on the least noise, they will precipitate themselves headlong into the sea, and swim to the canoes; for many of them have been carried off by European traders. Whatever the Gold Coast produces, is also found here in greater abundance and perfection; and, indeed, the fruits and vegetables of the warmer climates seem all to be united on the Ivory Coast. The inhabitants of the Ivory Coast are less hospitable than those of the Gold Coast. They are exceedingly suspicious of strangers; and the latter, in their turn, dread them as a deceitful savage people: it is even believed that they are cannibals. When they conceive a fondness for any thing, and it is not given to them, or if they are not allowed to take it, they seem highly displeased. It is very astonishing that it has never yet been ascertained, whether the elephants' teeth are procured by the death of the animal, or whether it casts them every year, as the stag does its horns. The latter is the most probable, because elephants' teeth are often found in those countries which the animal frequents, even when there is no appearance of the carcase in the neighbourhood; besides, what a number of them must die, to give the quantity of ivory which this coast furnishes! On account of this abundance, it is called the Tooth Coast. Some assert, that 10,000 pounds weight of it are sold in one day; but we ought undoubtedly to understand here a whole year. As the inhabitants of this country reside near a

stormy and deep sea, they are good swimmers, and excellent divers. There is a kingdom there named Guimera, which, in 1723, was governed by a king called Afamouchon. A Chevalier Damond found means to give him a taste for the French manners, and was so well treated by him, as to excite the jealousy of the English. In this part of Africa, there are said to be serpents 36 feet in length, capable of swallowing men entire. It is subject to furious tempests, dreadful storms of thunder, prodigious falls of rain, and hurricanes, which overturn every thing, and which are followed by calm and serene weather. If a comparison can be made between things totally different, we might say that the character of the inhabitants resembles their climate, mild and pacific at one time, and the next moment irascible, and worked up into a passion, so as to be ready to massacre all who fall in their way. Certain contrasts are found also in their manners, the purity of which has been praised by some travellers, while others say that they are void of modesty, and live under no restraint; and that nothing may be wanting to complete the contrast, the women we are told, except in regard to colour, would be considered in Europe as beauties, on account of their regular features, animated looks, and fine delicate shape; while the men are coarse, stupid, and dull. But it is to be observed that there are few nations on this coast, respecting whom contradictory accounts are not given by travellers. The negroes are great admirers of our curiosities, trinkets, and locks, but particularly watches. They are, however, still more astonished at our art of making paper speak, as they express it, which to them is a prodigy. If they are dispatched with a letter, the contents of which have been communicated to them, they cannot be persuaded that the fantastical figures inscribed on it, are able to convey to the readers the thoughts of an absent person, though they see it by experience. They sometimes ask ironically what it contains, as if they meant to surprize it in a fault; and their astonishment is inexpressible when they are told what the subject of it is: they have no idea of writing, and imagine that the white men have a familiar demon, by whom they are instructed on these occasions. This opinion, which is somewhat similar to that of the natives of the Gold Coast, who believe that every thing brought to them by the Europeans, is produced spontaneously, without any pains or trouble on their part, renders the negroes like our children, or certain inhabitants of our great cities, whose credulity is often abused.

Ivory, see Carignan.

Juparitubaca, a river of Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 11. 10. S.

Jupiter, a river of the island of Anticosti, which runs into the river St. Laurence, *Long.* 63. 42. W. *Lat.* 49. 25. N.

Jura, a mountain, or rather a long chain of mountains, which extends from the Rhine, near Bâle, to the Rhône, about 10 miles below Geneva; sometimes more, sometimes less elevated; and in different places taking different names.

Jura, a department of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Upper Saône, on the east by the department of the Doubs and the canton of Berne in Switzerland, on the south by the department of the Aine, and on the west by the departments of the Saône and Loire and Côte-d'Or. Lons le Saunier is the capital.

Jura, an island in the North Sea, near the west coast of Scotland. It extends fully thirty-miles in length, and is on an average seven broad. It is the most rugged of the Western Isles, being composed chiefly of huge rocks, piled on one another in the utmost disorder, naked, and incapable of cultivation. The chief of these mountains extend in the form of a ridge, from south to north, nearly in the middle of the island. They are four in number, which are termed the Paps of Jura, and are conspicuous at a great distance, terminating the western prospect from the continent, and are often covered with clouds and darkness. The southern one is termed *Beinn-achaolair*, "the mountain of the Sound," as being near to the sound of Illa; the next and highest, *Beinn-an-air*, "the mountain of gold;" the third, *Beinn-sheunta*, "the consecrated mountain;" and, that to the north, *Corra-bhein*, "the steep mountain." Mr. Pennant ascended *Beinn-an-air* with much difficulty. It is composed of large stones, covered with mosses near the base; but all above were bare, and unconnected with each other: "the whole," says he, "seemed a vast cairn, erected by the sons of Saturn." The grandeur of the prospect from the top compensated for the labour of ascending the mountain. From the west side of the hill ran a narrow stripe of rock into the sea, called "*the slide of the old bag*." Jura itself displayed a stupendous front of rock, varied with innumerable little lakes, of the most romantic appearance, and calculated to raise grand and sublime emotions in the mind of the spectator. Sir Joseph Banks and his friends ascended *Beinn-sheunta*, and found it, by actual measurement, to be 2359 feet above the level of the sea; but *Beinn-an-air* is considerably higher, being elevated 2420 feet above the same level. The west side of the island is not fit for cultivation. It is

wild and rugged, intersected by many torrents, which come rushing down from the mountains; and has been deemed so inhospitable, that no person chooses to fix his habitation in it. All the inhabitants live on the east side of the island. Here, along the margin of the sea, the coast is pretty level; but at a little distance from the shore, there is a gradual ascent. The whole of this side forms a pleasant scene: the coast, in several places, is indented with bays and harbours; and the arable and pasture grounds spread out on the declivity, and terminate at the base of these huge rocky mountains, which form a romantic and awful back-ground. The soil along the shore is thin and stony; higher up it becomes moory, with patches of improvable moss; and along the foot of the mountains there are numerous springs, which render the ground unfit for cultivation. The only crops are oats, barley, potatoes, and flax: the only manure is the sea-weed which is cast ashore. There are two fine harbours on the east coast of the island; that to the south is called the harbour of Small Isles; the other is named the Lowlandman's Bay: there are also some anchoring places on the west coast. Between Scarba and Jura is that famous gulf called *Coryvreckan*, from Breacan, son of a king of Denmark, who perished in it. There are several kinds of red deer traversing the mountains, and plenty of grouse and black game. When Mr. Pennant visited the island, the number of cattle was much greater than at present, the inhabitants having banished these to make way for the numerous herds of sheep and goats which have been introduced. Mr. Pennant mentions also a small worm, a native of the island, that resembles, though in a less pernicious degree, the *furia infernalis* of Linnæus. The *fillan*, or little worm of Jura, small as a sewing thread, and not more than an inch in length, insinuates itself under the skin, causes a redness and great pain, and works its way from place to place: the cure used by the inhabitants is a poultice made of cheese and honey. Sloes are the only fruits of the island; and an acid is made from the berries of the mountain ash, and a kind of spirit distilled from them. Necessity has instructed the inhabitants in the use of native dyes. The juice of the heath tops supplies a bright yellow; the roots of the water-lily produces a dark brown; the astringent roots of the yellow water iris is one of the ingredients in striking a black colour; and the *galium verum*, called *rbu* by the islanders, affords a fine red, scarcely inferior to the *rubia tinctorum*, or madder. There is only one small village, called Jura, on the east coast of the island, inhabited by a few

fishermen. The stones composing the mountains are of white or red quartze granite, some of which is brecciated, or filled with crystalline kernels of an amethystine colour. The other stones of the island are a bluish-coloured slate, veined with red, and so fine as to be used as a whetstone; a micaceous sandstone; and, at the northern extremity, a quarry of micaceous granite. There is great abundance of iron ore, and a vein of the black oxide of manganese. On the shores of the west coast, there are found great quantities of a fine kind of sand, which is carried away for the manufacture of glass. The climate of Jura is very healthy. It contained, in 1801, 1202 inhabitants. These, like the rest of the Highlanders, are addicted to superstition, and have their distinct clans. The Gaelic is the only language spoken in the island. *Long.* 5. 55. *W. Lat.* 55. 58. N.

Jura Sound, a strait of the sea, which separates the island of Jura from the main land of Argyle, about four miles wide.

Jurançon, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées, celebrated for its wine: near Pau.

Jurbo, a river of South-America, which runs into the gulf of Darien, *Long.* 76. 44. *W. Lat.* 8. 15. N.

Jurborg, a town of Samogitia. 20 miles SSW. Rofienne.

Jurby Point, a cape on the north-west part of the Isle of Man. 5 m. W. Ramfay *Long.* 4. 28. *W. Lat.* 54. 23. N.

Ivrea, or *Jurea*, a town of France, in the department of the Dora, late a city of Piedmont, on the Dora Baltea, or Grand Dora, originally a Roman colony, sent thither during the sixth consulship of Marius, and the first of Valerius Flaccus, and which was called *Eporodia*. It is situated partly in a plain, and partly on a hill of easy ascent: the number of inhabitants is about 6000: it was the see of a bishop, suffragan of the archbishop of Turin: the cathedral is said to have been anciently a temple of Apollo. There are still some remains of an ancient fortress, called *il Castellazzo*, supposed to have been built by Ardouin, first marquis of Ivrea, and afterwards king of Italy, against Henry duke of Bavaria, his competitor for the crown. The emperors having granted the same, with the lordship of the town, to the comtes of Blanderate, the inhabitants, weary of the yoke, demolished it in the year 1205, and drove the comtes from the town. It was afterwards rebuilt, and came into the hands of the Marquis of Montferrat; but the inhabitants were equally offended with him, and demolished it a second time; at the same time passing an ordonnance, that the principal magistrate

should every year, on entering his office, be compelled to carry away one stone, and make a public declaration of his hatred to the Marquis of Montferrat. It has a castle joining to the town, with four large towers, built by Amadeus VI. surnamed the Green Comte: it has two other fortresses, one built by the Spaniards, in the war between Charles V. and Francis I. king of France; the other built by Thomas prince of Savoy, during the civil war in Piedmont. A third, named *il Castelletto*, was demolished by the French, in 1641. Besides the cathedral, it has three other parish churches, and several religious houses. The marquissate was founded by Charlemagne. In 1704, Ivrea was taken by the French. 20 miles N. Turin, 53 W. Milan. *Long.* 7. 44. E. *Lat.* 45. 24. N.

Jurev Povolskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Kostrom, on the Volga. 73 miles ESE. Kostrom. *Long.* 43. 14. E. *Lat.* 57. 10. N.

Jurevka, a town of Russia, in the government of Olonetz. 40 m. NE. Olgskoi.

Jurgeitsche, a town of Prussia. 8 miles SSW. Insterburg.

Juriagur, a town of Bengal. 30 miles SW. Rogonatpour. *Long.* 86. 35. E. *Lat.* 23. 45. N.

Jurgiany, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki. 28 miles S. Birza.

Jurgistan, a town of Persia, in the province of Faristan. 105 miles N. Schiras.

Juriewicze, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minsk. 40 miles E. Minsk.

Juriewo, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minsk. 20 m. ENE. Minsk.

Jurilgunge, a town of Bengal, in Chittigong. 35 miles NNW. Islamabad.

Juringi, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 40 miles WNW. Jedo.

Jurjura, a mountain of Africa, in Algiers, and supposed to be the highest in Barbary; anciently called *Mons Ferratus*. It is at least 24 miles long; and, if we except a pool of good water, bordered round with arable ground, that lies near the middle of it, the whole, from one end to another, is a continued range of naked rocks and precipices. In the winter season, the ridge of this mountain is always covered with snow; and it is further remarkable, that while the inhabitants of the one side carry on an hereditary and implacable animosity with those of the other; yet, by consent, this border of snow puts a stop to all hostilities during that inclement season, which, like those of the cranes and pignies, as related by the poet, are renewed with fresh vigour in the spring. 24 miles S. Dellys.

Jurkone, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Kitchwará. 15 miles S. Budawar.

Jurmo, a small island in the Baltic, between the island of Aland and the coast of Finland. *Long.* 20. 52. E. *Lat.* 60. 33. N.

Jure, or *Devil's Island*, a small island in the Grecian Archipelago. *Long.* 24. 15. E. *Lat.* 39. 33. N.

Juro Poublo, a small island in the Grecian Archipelago. *Long.* 24. 16. E. *Lat.* 39. 35. N.

Juroco, a town of Brasil, in the province of Minas Geraes. 110 m. SW. Villa Rica.

Jurouda, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Chandaree. 15 m. SE. Seronge.

Jurozec, a town of Russian Lithuania. 80 miles SE. Minsk.

Jur Tcheremonscoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the Oby. 68 miles SW. Tomsk.

Jurva, a town of Sweden, in the government of Wasa. 32 m. NNE. Christinefadt.

Jurunge, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar, on the Bogmutty. 13 miles W. Durbungah.

Ivry, a town of France, in the department of the Eure. 24 miles N. Dreux.

Ivry, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or. 9 m. SE. Arnay le Duc.

Ivry, a town of France, in the department of Paris. In 1589, the Duke of Mayenne was defeated here by the king. 3 miles S. Paris.

Jurzec, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minsk. 20 miles N. Rohaczow.

Juseritz, a river of Silesia, which runs into the Oder, 3 miles N. Steinau.

Jutbhour, a circar of Hindoostan, in the country of Orissa, bounded on the north by Surgooja, on the east by a part of Bahar, on the south by the circars of Gangpour and Ruttunpour, and on the west by Ruttunpour. Odeypour appears to be the capital.

Jusofse, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hadsjar, on the south coast of the Persian Gulf. *Long.* 50. 30. E. *Lat.* 25. 34. N.

Jussawha, a town of Hindoostan, in Moultan. 14 miles W. Toulomba.

Jussy, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Upper Saône, on the Amance. 21 miles E. Langres, 15 NW. Vesoul. *Long.* 5. 59. E. *Lat.* 47. 49. N.

Jussy, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne. 5 miles S. Auxerre.

Jussy, a town of France, in the department of the Lemman. 6 miles E. Geneva.

Justabar, a town of South-America, in the province of Tucuman. 45 miles NW. St. Fernando.

Justingen, a town and capital of a lordship, purchased in the year 1751 by the Duke of Wurtemberg, for 300,000 florins: it gave a seat and voice at the diets of the empire, and paid 20 florins for a Roman month, and 15 rix-dollars 11 kruiters to

the imperial chamber. 16 miles NNE. Buchau, 32 SE. Stuttgart.

Juterbock, a town of Germany, in the principality of Querfurt, with two faubourgs, situated on the Angerbach. In 1644, a battle was fought here between the Swedes and Imperialists, in which the latter were defeated. 16 miles NE. Wittenberg, 24 S. Potzdam. *Long.* 13. 2. E. *Lat.* 52. 0. N.

Juthia, or *Odia*, or *Siam*, a town of Asia, capital of the kingdom of Siam, and residence of the king, situated in a large island in the river Menan, some leagues from the sea. The city contains a great number of magnificent pagodas, and the royal palace is large and beautiful. The Dutch have a factory here, and a number of merchants from different countries come there to trade. In 1766, Juthia was taken by the Birmans. *Long.* 100. 52. E. *Lat.* 14. 18. N.

Jutland, a peninsula of Europe, in the kingdom of Denmark, formerly called *Cimbria*, and *Chersonesus Cimbrica*. It is bounded on the east by the Scaggerak, the Little Belt, and the Baltic; on the south by the dutchy of Holstein; and on the west and north by the Northern Sea; about 200 miles in length, and 95 in breadth. It is generally divided into North Jutland, more especially called *Jutland*, and South Jutland more generally called *The Dutchy of Sleswick*.

Jutland, or *North Jutland*, is bounded on all sides by the sea, except towards the south, where it is bounded by the dutchy of Sleswick: it is about 150 miles in length, and from 60 to 80 in breadth; and of all the territories belonging to the crown of Denmark, it is the largest, and yields the greatest revenue. The middle part of it, excepting a few spots of arable land, is nothing but heaths and moors; which, however, afford good pasture for oxen, sheep, and goats. But the other parts (which are of greater extent) are exceedingly fertile, as appears from the large quantity of all sorts of grain annually exported from hence to Sweden, Norway, and Holland; and from the considerable sums accruing to the inhabitants from the sale of oxen, horses, and hogs: hence Jutland is commonly said to be *the land of bacon and rye bread*. Here is also a great plenty of sea and fresh water fish of all kinds. Jutland is every where interspersed with hills and eminences, and, on the east side, with fine woods of oak, beach, fir, &c. but the west side is not so woody; so that the inhabitants are obliged to use turf and heath for fuel: here is also great plenty of all kind of game. The air is somewhat keen and cold, especially towards the North Sea. The Jutlanders are of a robust, vigorous constitution, and resolute temper; and seem to have raised themselves to a state of freedom,

superior to that of the other inhabitants of Denmark." Many of the Jutland peasants have freeholds, for which they pay only a small acknowledgment to the lord of the manor, and the public taxes. The Danish language is spoken with less purity and elegance in Jutland, than in the other provinces; and the Jutlanders have also a particular accent. Fredericia is the only place where the exercise of any religion, besides Lutheranism, is tolerated. North Jutland is now composed of four dioceses, or general governments; each of these has its bishop, and general governor; and they derive their name from the four chief cities, Aalborg, Viborg, Aarhus, and Ripen.

Jutram, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, on the gulf of Cambay. 16 miles NW. Amood.

Juttara, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cicacole. 10 m. N. Viligapatam.

Jutwar, a small circar of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, on the left bank of the Puddar, a little above the gulf of Cutch, about 25 miles long, and 16 broad.

Juga, a town of Sweden, in the government of Kuopio. 51 m. ENE. Kuopio.

Juwelskui, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk. 212 miles SW. Obdorskoi. *Long.* 61. 14. E. *Lat.* 63. 40. N.

Juveniec, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Wilna. 70 miles E. Lida.

Juigny, a town of France, in the department of the Channel. 4 miles NW. Mortain, 14 E. Avranches.

Juigny, a town of France, in the department of the Marne. 9 miles NW. Châlons sur Marne.

Juigny, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne. 4 miles SW. Ernée, 13 NW. Laval.

Ju-yuen, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong. 16 miles WSW. Chao-tcheou.

Juzcur, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, on the coast of the Mediterranean. 15 miles W. Mezemba.

Juzemecourt, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne. 6 miles NW. Chaumont.

Iavani, or *Sekisju*, a province of Japan.

Iawaczowicza, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodeck. 52 miles SSW. Novogrodeck.

Iawangrad, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Bracław. 60 m. ESE. Bracław.

Iwata, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 100 m. W. Jedo, 140 E. Meaco.

Jayetpour, a town of Bengal. 15 miles E. Goragot.

Iawie, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna. 24 miles E. Lida.

Iawien, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiev. 60 miles WSW. Kiev.

Iear, see *Hijar*.

Ixo, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 65 miles ENE. Meaco.

Ixworth, a town of England, in the county of Suffolk, with a weekly market on Friday, and 827 inhabitants. 36 miles S. Norwich, 79 NNE. London. *Long.* 0. 31. E. *Lat.* 52. 19. N.

Jyenagur, a circar or province of Hindoostan, situated to the south of the Mewat. Jyepour is the chief town.

Jyepour, a town of Hindoostan, capital of the circar of Jyenagur. 104 miles W. Agra, 70 ENE. Agimere. *Long.* 76. 33. E. *Lat.* 26. 58. N.

Jyepour, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cattack. 16 miles NE. Cattack.

Jytepour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bundelcund. 18 miles NE. Chatterpour.

Jyvaskyla, a town of Sweden, in the government of Wafa. 120 miles SE. Wafa.

Izé, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne. 6 miles NNE. Evron.

Izé, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine. 4 miles NW. Vitré, 15 ENE. Rennes.

Izer, a town of Africa, in the western part of the country of Berdoa.

Izeron, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 10 miles SW. Lyons.

Izeron, a town of France, in the department of the Isère. 3 miles E. St. Marcelin.

Iziginfsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, situated on the river Izigin, about 15 miles from its mouth. It is defended by a square enclosure of stout and lofty palisades, and wooden bastions, erected in piles at the four angles. These bastions are provided with cannon, and furnished with a variety of military stores. Before the house of the governor is a square, with a constant guard. The houses are of wood, low, with a regular front, all on one plan. The number of inhabitants is about 5 or 600, who are either merchants, or in the service of government; the latter are the most numerous, and form the garrison of the place. The commerce consists of furs, and the skins of rein-deer. 520 m. NE. Ochotsk. *Long.* 159. 14. E. *Lat.* 63. 10. N.

Iziuk, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the Irtysh. 80 miles NW. Kainsk, 240 ESE. Tobolsk.

Izium, a town of Russia, in the government of Charkov, on the river Donetz. 64 miles SE. Charkov.

Izmid, see *Isnid*.

Izquintango, a town of Mexico, in the province of Chiapa.

Izelortois, a river of Walachia, which runs into the Syl, 10 miles S. Tergosyl.

K.

K A B

KAADE, a town of Arabia Felix, in the province of Yemen. 12 m. N. Tääs.

Kaa el Ihud, a village of Arabia Felix, which is chiefly inhabited by Jews, who are not suffered to lodge in the town of Sana, near which it is situated.

Kaal, a river of Germany, which runs into the Maine, 2 miles below Dettingen.

Kaarta, a country of Africa, bounded on the north by Ludamar, on the east by Bambarra, on the south by Fooladoo, and on the west by Kasson; about 200 miles long, and 80 broad. Kemmoo is the capital. *Long.* 5. 10. to 8. 20. W. *Lat.* 13. 10. to 15. N.

Kaawi, a town of Sweden, in the government of Kuopio. 22 m. ENE. Kuopio.

Kabak, a town of Persia, in the province of Schirvan. 50 miles SSW. Scamachie.

Kabala, a town of Persia, in the province of Schirvan. 36 miles SSW. Scamachie.

Kab-al-Sor, a town of the Arabian Irak. 162 miles W. Bassora.

Kabania, a fortress of Russia, in the government of Upha. 80 miles SE. Okunevsk. *Long.* 65. 50. E. *Lat.* 55. N.

Kabanfskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk. 28 miles WNW. Verchnei Udinsk.

Kabarda, a town of Russia, in the government of Caucasus. 32 m. S. Ekaterinograd.

Kabarum, a river of Persia, in the province of Farfistan, which runs into the Bend Emir, 20 miles NW. Baiza.

Kabarta, a river of Russia, in the government of Tauris, which passes by Bacca Serai, and runs into the Black Sea, 15 miles NW. from that town.

Kabas, a town of Egypt. 6 m. SE. Faoua.

Kabassi, a town of European Turkey, in Albania. 24 miles N. Alessio.

Kabba, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Bambarra, on the Niger. 10 miles NE. Sego.

Kabaran, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorasan. 45 m. E. Mefschid.

K A D

Kabestera, a district of Africa, on the Gold Coast.

Kabiki, a town of Japan, in the island of Niphon. 25 miles SW. Nigata.

Kabis, or *Chabis*, or *Gabbis*, a town of Persia, in the province of Kerman. 120 m. NNE. Sirjian, 300 ESE. Ifpahan. *Long.* 57. 50. E. *Lat.* 31. N.

Kabaja, a town of Japan, in the island of Niphon. 90 miles W. Meaco.

Kabra, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tombuctou, on the north side of the Niger. 8 miles SE. Tombuctou.

Kabrend, a town of Persia, in Farfistan. 100 miles S. Schiras.

Kabroang, one of the Salibabo Islands, in the Eastern Indian Sea, about 18 miles in circumference. *Long.* 126. 30. E. *Lat.* 3. 50. N.

Kabrua, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria. 16 miles S. Ternova.

Kabur, a river of Asiatic Turkey, which runs into the Euphrates, near Kerkifia.

Kachan, a town of Persia, in the province of Irac. 105 miles N. Ifpahan.

Kachao, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Kumbo, on the river San Domingo, about 50 miles from the mouth. It is surrounded with a rampart and palisades, and defended with artillery and a Portuguese garrison. Here is a parish church, and a convent of Capuchins. *Long.* 16. W. *Lat.* 12. 6. N.

Kachtan, or *Cachtan*, a small district of Arabia, situated among mountains, about six days' journey NNE. from Saade; governed by a sheich.

Kaciazyn, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna. 36 miles NE. Wilna.

Kackenhausen, a town of Prussia, in the province of Ermeland. 5 m. N. Heilsberg.

Kacova, a town of Transylvania. 12 miles S. Colosvar.

Kadan, or *Caadan*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz. This place is remarkable for a treaty in the reign of the Emperor

Ferdinand I. for restoring Wurtemberg to Duke Ulrick. 12 miles W. Saatz, 44 S. Dresden. *Long.* 13. 16. E. *Lat.* 50. 20. N.

Kadar, a town of Mingrelia. 16 miles NNE. Anarghia.

Kadema, see *Cathem*.

Kaden, a town of Russian Lithuania, in Polesia. 14 miles S. Brzesc.

Kaden-kan, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 28 miles W. Cogni.

Kadely, a town of Bengal. 8 miles NW. Ramgur.

Kader, an island at the north-west extremity of the Persian Gulf, formed between the streams of the Euphrates and the Tigris.

Kadersbach, or *Kazbach*, a river of Bavaria, which runs into the Regen, 1 mile SW. Kotzing.

Kaderskill, a town in the state of New-York. 10 miles N. Kingston.

Kadefia, a town in the Arabian Irak. 80 miles SW. Bagdad.

Kadiampetty, a town of Hindoostan, in Myfore. 7 miles S. Wombinellore.

Kadjang, a town on the west coast of the island of Celebes. *Long.* 119. 50. E. *Lat.* 6. 28. S.

Kadie, a town of Russia, in the government of Kostrom. 68 miles ENE. Kostrom.

Kaditte, a town of Prussia, in the circle of Natangen. 23 miles S. Brandenburg.

Kadnikov, a town of Russia, in the government of Vologda. 10 miles NNE. Vologda.

Kadom, a town of Russia, in the government of Tambov. 108 m. NNE. Tambov.

Kadraguta, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Singboom. 40 miles SE. Doefa.

Kadros, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 20 miles E. Amasich.

Kadfinda, a town of Japan, in the island or Nippon. 30 miles SW. Nambu.

Kadzurim, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 12 miles NE. Rotasgur.

Kaen, a town of Africa, and capital of a kingdom, on the banks of the river Gambia. *Lat.* 13. N.

Kaendar, see *Carendar*.

Kasar Tutba, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Diarbekir. 32 miles SW. Nisibin, 12 NE. Rafain.

Kaser, a town of Persia, in the province of Faristan. 40 miles S. Schiras.

Kassaba, a town of Africa, and capital of a kingdom of the same name, in Nigritia. *Long.* 6. 12. W. *Lat.* 11. 45. N.

Kassernburg, a town of Germany, in the county of Schwartzburg. 2 miles SE. Arnstadt.

Kasr Errizé, a town of Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile. 18 miles S. Cairo.

Kasr el Risk, a town of Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile. 3 miles NE. Atsich.

Kaga, a town of Japan, on the north-

west coast of Nippon. *Long.* 137. 40. E. *Lat.* 57. 15. N.

Kagan, a town of Russia, between Astrachan and the Caspian Sea. 10 miles S. Astrachan.

Kagalnitzkaia, a fortress of Russia, in the country of the Cossacs, on the Don. 76 m. E. Azoph.

Kagaron, a town of Austria. 8 miles SE. Korn Neuburg.

Kagerod, a town of Sweden, in the province of Skone. 12 miles SE. Helsingborg.

Kagnas, a small island in the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 21. 7. E. *Lat.* 64. 48. N.

Kagzevan, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Erzerum. 36 miles SE. Cars, 110 E. Erzerum. *Long.* 43. 20. E. *Lat.* 39. 35. N.

Kakakaman, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the north coast of Borneo. *Long.* 117. 33. E. *Lat.* 7. 21. N.

Kabec, a town of Persia, in Segestan. 37 miles SW. Dergasp.

Kabede, a town of Africa, on the north side of the Senegal. *Long.* 11. 47. W. *Lat.* 16. 8. N.

Kahem, or *Cajem*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Euphrates. 50 miles WSW. Ana, 70 S. Kahaba.

Kahgon, a town of Bengal. 20 miles S. Moorshedabad.

Kabblan, a town of Arabia Felix, in the province of Yemen. 56 miles E. Loheia.

Kahl, a town of Germany, on a river of the same name, near the Maine. 4 miles S. Hanau.

Kahl, a river of Germany, which runs into the Maine, 4 miles S. Hanau.

Kahla, a town of Saxony, in the principality of Altenburg, on the Saal. 36 miles W. Altenburg, 8 S. Jema. *Long.* 11. 27. E. *Lat.* 50. 48. N.

Kahan, see *Cham*.

Kahone, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Bursali. *Long.* 16. 8. W. *Lat.* 13. 56. N.

Kahun, a town of Persia, in the province of Kerman. 36 miles SW. Sirgian.

Kai, a town of Russia, in the government of Viatka, on the Kama. 124 miles NE. Viatka.

Kajaaga, or *Gallam*, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the north by the Senegal, on the south-east by Bambouk, and on the west by Bondou and Fouta Torra. This country is called *Gallam* by the French: the air and climate, Mr. Park thinks, are more pure and salubrious than at any of the settlements towards the coast; the face of the country is every where interspersed with a pleasing variety of hills and vallies; and the windings of the Senegal river, which descends from the rocky hills of the interior, make the scenery on its banks very picturesque and beautiful. The inhabitants are called Sera.

woollies, or (as the French write it) Seracolls: their complexion is a jet black; they are not to be distinguished in this respect from the Jaloffs. The government is monarchical; and the regal authority from what he experienced of it seems to be sufficiently formidable. The people themselves complain of no oppression, and seemed all very anxious to support the king in a contest he was going into with the sovereign of Kasson. The Serawoollies are habitual trading people; they formerly carried on a great commerce with the French in gold and slaves, and still maintain some traffic in slaves with the British factories on the Gambia: they are reckoned tolerably fair and just in their dealings, but indefatigable in their exertions to acquire wealth, and they derive considerable profits by the sale of salt and cotton cloth in distant countries. When a Serawoolli merchant returns home from a trading expedition, the neighbours immediately assemble to congratulate him upon his arrival: on these occasions the traveller displays his wealth and liberality, by making a few presents to his friends; but if he has been unsuccessful, his levee is soon over, and every one looks upon him as a man of no understanding, who could perform a long journey, and (as they express it) bring back nothing but the hair upon his head: their language abounds much in gutturals, and is not so harmonious as that spoken by the Foulahs; it is however well worth acquiring by those who travel through this part of the African continent; it being very generally understood in the kingdoms of Kasson, Kaarta, Ludamar, and the northern parts of Bambarra. In all these countries the Serawoollies are the chief traders.

Kaidern, a town of Persia, in Segestan. 90 miles W. Zareng.

Kaidern, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorasan. 15 miles E. Terhiz.

Kai-fong, a city of China, of the first rank, in Ho-nan. 325 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 114. 14. E. *Lat.* 54. 53. N.

Kaigol, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorasan. 225 miles N. Herat.

Kaiguez, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the south coast of Natolia. 18 miles S. Mogla. *Long.* 28. 19. E. *Lat.* 36. 50. N.

Kaigun, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Aurungabad. 30 miles SW. Aurungabad.

Kaiha, a town of Sweden, in the province of Tavastland. 60 miles NNE. Jamio.

Kai-hoa, a town of China, of the third rank, in Tche-kiang. 25 miles W. Kiutcheou.

Kajipet, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cuddapa, on the Pennar. 20 m. SE. Cuddapa.

Kaiofsuturskoi, a town of Russia, in the

government of Irkutsk, on the Argun. 160 miles SSE. Nertchinsk.

Kaimeni, a small island in the Grecian Archipelago. *Long.* 23. 26. E. *Lat.* 36. 57. N.

Kainoo, a town of Africa, in Bambarra, on the Niger. *Long.* 3. 46. W. *Lat.* 13. 56. N.

Kainow, a town of Hindoostan, in Bundelcund. 12 miles N. Chatterpour.

Kain, a town of Persia, in the province of Cohetan. 60 miles SSW. Herat.

Kainach, a river of Siria, which runs into the Muehr, near Wildan.

Kainer, a town of Persian Armenia. 24 miles SE. Erivan.

Kaingerskoi, a small island in the North Pacific Ocean, near the east coast of Kamtschatka, belonging to Russia. *Long.* 160. E. *Lat.* 53. 40. N.

Kainsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the Om. 108 miles SE. Tara, and 152 NW. Kolivan. *Long.* 77. 54. E. *Lat.* 56. 55. N.

Kaira, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 10 miles SSW. Mahmoodabad.

Kairabad, a circar of Hindoostan, in Oude, bounded on the north by Thibet, on the east by Bahraitch, on the south by Lucknow, and on the west by Rohilcund, about 80 miles long, and from 50 to 76 broad. Kairabad is the capital.

Kairabad, or *Cairabad*, a town of Hindoostan, and capital of a circar in Oude, to which it gives name. 86 miles NW. Fyzabad, 190 ESE. Delhi. *Long.* 81. 8. E. *Lat.* 27. 30. N.

Kair, or *Kader*, a town of the Arabian Irak. 15 miles SW. Meshid Hofain.

Kaisarieh, or *Kaisarijah*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania, and capital of a sangiacat, situated at the foot of a mountain, always covered with snow, about five or six miles in circumference; surrounded with walls, and defended by a castle. It is populous, divided into 180 quarters, in each of which is a mosque or chapel. The Greeks have a metropolitan and one other church, and the Armenians have three. The principal trade is in Morocco leather. It was known to the ancients, under the name of *Mazaca*. and afterwards that of *Cesarea of Cappadocia*. 130 miles NE. Cogni, 250 ESE. Constantinople. *Long.* 35. 18. E. *Lat.* 38. 20. N.

Kaiseni, a town of Walachia, on the Ardgis. 25 miles NW. Bucharest.

Kaiser, a mountain in the county of Tyrol. 8 miles NW. Landeck.

Kaisers Lautern, see *Lautern*.

Kaisersberg, a town of the dutchy of Stiria, with a castle on a hill. 5 miles SW. Leoben.

Kaisersesch, &c. see *Kayseresch*, &c.

Kaisershtul, a town of Switzerland, in the

county of Baden, situated on a hill, on the Rhine. 3 miles NE. Baden. 12 N. Zurich.

Kai-ton-gi, a town of the island of Borneo. 60 miles SSE. Negara.

Kajuc, a town of Asia, in the country of Charafin. 100 miles SE. Urkonge, 23 NW. Samarcand.

Kakberg, a town of Prussia, on the Frisch Nerung. 18 miles ENE. Vogelfang.

Kakegawa, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 95 miles SW. Jedo.

Kaket, or *Kaketi*, the eastern part of the principality of Georgia, comprehending a part of the ancient Iberia, about 180 miles in length, and 90 in breadth. The air is said to be salubrious, but the country is thinly inhabited.

Kaket, a town of the principality of Georgia, in the province of Kaketi, situated near Mount Caucasus. 45 miles NNE. Teflis, 120 NW. Derbend.

Kaki, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 70 miles N. Meaco.

Kakiat, a town of New-York, in Rockland county. 26 m. N. New-York.

Kakilan, a town of Persia, in the province of Segeftan. 65 miles N. Bost.

Kakkabban, an island in the Eastern Indian Sea, and one of the cluster called *Maratuba*. 40 miles from the east coast of Borneo. Long. 116. 50. E. Lat. 2. 8. N.

Kakkawuta, one of the small Friendly Islands. 8 miles ESE. Neeneeva.

Kaknah, a river of Hindoostan, which joins the Beemah, 25 miles S. Calberga.

Kakouli, a town of Turkish Armenia. 27 miles E. Baibourdi.

Kakundi, a town of Africa, in the country of Sierra Leone.

Kakuri, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 85 miles NE. Meaco.

Kalaat-ul-Adguz, a fort of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir, on the Tigris. 15 miles E. Gezirat Ibn Omar.

Kalaat Giabar, see *Dausar*.

Kalaat el Neguir, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Diarbekir. 25 miles S. Bir.

Kaladar, a mountain of Persia, in the province of Schirvan. 10 miles N. Scamachie.

Kaladgik, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 8 miles SE. Kiangari.

Kalub, a fortress of Persia, in the province of Chorasán, where Nadir Shah treasured up his riches: near Mefchid.

Kalakula, a river of Africa, in Angola, which crosses the province of Loanda from north-east to south-west, and runs into the Coanza, near its mouth.

Kalunsee, a town of Africa, in the country of Gonjah. 140 miles SSE. Gonjah.

Kalatoe, an island in the Eastern Indian Sea, about 30 miles in circumference. On some rocks on the south coast of this island,

the English ship the Ocean was lost in the year 1797. Long. 122. 15. E. Lat. 7. 18. S.

Kalatu Sefi, a town of Persia, in the province of Farfistan. 10 miles N. Neubendjan.

Kalba, a town of Persia, in the province of Mazanderan. 60 miles E. Fehrabad.

Kalba, a town of Arabia, in the province of Oman, near the Persian Gulf. 100 m. WSW. Julfar.

Kalback, a town of Sweden, in Westmanland. 4 miles N. Stroemsholm.

Kalbra, or *Kelbra*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Schwarzburg Rudolstadt, on the Helm. 27 m. N. Erfurt. Long. 11. 4. E. Lat. 51. 28. N.

Kalbron, a town of Germany, in the marggrate of Anspach. 2 miles SSW. Feuchtwang.

Kalcobo, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea. Long. 117. 39. E. Lat. 5. 20. S.

Kalekreuth, a town of Germany, in the territory of Nuremberg. 7 miles N. Nuremberg.

Kaldekirchen, a town of France, in the department of the Roer. 8 miles NNE. Ruremond.

Kaldenbart, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Westphalia. 3 miles S. Rhuden. 9 NNW. Brilon.

Kalderuza, a river of Moldavia, which runs into the Pruth, 20 miles N. Jassi.

Kaldurosan, a town of Walachia. 10 miles NNE. Bucharest.

Kale, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Tiviot, 4 miles S. Kelfo, in the county of Roxburgh.

Kalentino, a town of Walachia. 8 miles N. Bucharest.

Kalf, a town of Sweden, in West-Gothland. 45 miles SE. Gotheborg.

Kalfskar, a small island on the east side of the gulf of Bothnia. Long. 20. 53. E. Lat. 62. 34. N.

Kalfven, a small island on the west side of the gulf of Bothnia. Long. 17. 7. E. Lat. 61. 3. N.

Kalgagicha, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel. 40 m. SSW. Oneg.

Kalzapol, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad, on the Beemah. 12 miles SSW. Naldourouk.

Kalguet, an island in the Frozen Sea, about 140 miles in circumference. 240 m. NNE. Archangel. Long. 45. 30. to 47. 30. E. Lat. 68. 20. to 69. 18. N.

Kalbani, a town of Austria. 7 miles W. Efferding.

Kalkat, or *Galkat*, or *Calabat*, or *Gala-jate*, a town of Arabia, in the country of Oman, situated at the mouth of a river of the same name, which runs into the Arabian Gulf. 80 miles SE. Mascat. Long. 58. 25. E. Lat. 23. 10. N.

Kalinina, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the Tunguska. *Long.* 106. 26. E. *Lat.* 60. 56. N.

Kalinova, a fortress of Russia, in the government of Caucasus, on the Malva. 56 miles E. Ekaterinograd.

Kalisch, or *Kalitz*, a city of the duchy of Warsaw, late capital of a palatinate of the same name, in what is called Great Poland, or Western Prussia, on the river Prosna, surrounded with morasses, walls, and towers. In the year 1655, this town was taken by the Swedes; and near it, in the year 1706, the Swedish army and their general, Mardefield, were totally defeated and taken prisoners by the confederates under the command of Augustus II. king of Poland. This palatinate was also called the *Palatinate of Gnesen*, from the city of that name. 57 miles NE. Breslau, 154 S. Dantzig. *Long.* 18. 0. E. *Lat.* 51. 50. N.

Kalits Abu Meneggi, a canal of Egypt, from the Nile to Lake Sheib; a branch of it runs north to Lake Menzaleh.

Kalits ul Far, a canal of Egypt, which forms a communication between the west branch of the Nile and the eastern, joining the latter at Denutar.

Kalits ul Fars, or *Canal of Moez*, a canal of Egypt, between the Nile and Lake Menzaleh.

Kalits il Menbi, or *Bahr Josef*, a canal of Egypt, cut on the west side of the Nile, parallel with the river, from Tarut Escherif to Zaouie, about 96 miles in length.

Kalitea, a town of Russia, in the government of Voronez. 60 miles SSE. Voronez.

Kalitvengkaia, a town of Russia, in the country of the Cossacs, on the Donetz. 104 miles NNE. Donetzsk.

Kalkally, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 20 miles E. Nander.

Kalka-pira, a river of Chinese Tartary, which issues from a mountain, called *Sucki*, or *Siolki*, about 130 miles west from Teitcar, and empties itself into lake Coulon. It gives name to the nation of Tartars who possess an extensive country to the east and west of this river.

Kalka-Targar, a country of Chinese Tartary, which contains one standard of Mongul Tartars. *Long.* 110. 33. E. *Lat.* 41. 50. N.

Kalkam, a town of Austria. 7 miles W. Efferding.

Kalke, one of the Prince's Islands, in the sea of Marmora; anciently called Chalcitis, from its mines of copper, for which in the early ages it was famous, but the mines are now totally neglected. There are on the island three large Greek monasteries.

Kalkisse, a town of the island of Ceylon. 19 miles S. Columbo.

Kalkreit, a town of Saxony, in margravate of Meissen. 4 m. E. Grossen Hayn.

Kalkoon, or *Turkey Islands*, a cluster of small islands in the Eastern Indian Sea. *Long.* 115. 45. E. *Lat.* 6. 15. S.

Kall, a town of Sweden, in Jamtland. 42 miles NW. Osterfund.

Kalla, a small island on the east side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 23. 26. E. *Lat.* 64. 20. N.

Kallatma, a town of Egypt. 15 miles N. Coseir.

Kallehauge, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand. 8 miles E. Wordingborg.

Kallenborn, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 3 m. S. Salzungen.

Kalleninken, a town of Prussia, in the province of Smaland. 17 miles W. Tillit.

Kallery, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland. 28 miles SSW. Jonkioping.

Kallodra, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 16 miles N. Surat.

Kallskar, a small island in the north part of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 23. 36. E. *Lat.* 65. 43. N.

Kallskar, a small island on the east side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 22. 43. E. *Lat.* 63. 56. N.

Kallskar, a small island on the east side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 22. 33. E. *Lat.* 63. 50. N.

Kallskar, a small island on the east side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 21. 28. E. *Lat.* 63. 26. N.

Kallviken, a small island in the north part of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 21. 7. E. *Lat.* 64. 18. N.

Kalm, a mountain of Dalmatia. 12 m. N. Ragusa.

Kalmiskova, a fortress of Russia, on the river Ural. 108 miles N. Guriev.

Kalmoua, a town of Prussia, in the circle of Natangen. 12 m. SSE. Marggrabowa.

Kahnunz, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Neuburg, at the conflux of the Vilz and the Nab. 14 miles NE. Dietfurt, 12 NNW. Ratifbon.

Kalnicks, a town of Russian Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw. 16 miles ENE. Braclaw.

Kalo, a town of Hungary. It is fortified with a moat and bastions. In 1680, it was taken by the malecontents; and retaken by the imperialists in 1682. In 1703, it was again taken by the malecontents. 21 miles SE. Tokay, 25 N. Debreczyn.

Kalodzicic, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minsk. 18 miles N. Minsk.

Kalomba, a town on the north coast of the island of Cumbava. *Long.* 118. E. *Lat.* 8. 9. S.

Kalouke, a town on the west coast of the island of Celebes. *Long.* 119. 15. E. *Lat.* 2. 11. S.

Kalscharpovi, a town of Russia, in the government of Upha. 28 miles SE. Burgurufansk.

Kalsching, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin. 7 miles NW. Crumau.

Kalsoe, one of the Faroer Islands.

Kalsorff, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 8 miles S. Hardeberg.

Kaltanpuvuachian, a town of Thibet. 22 miles E. Changlassée.

Kaltebach, a river of Silesia, in the principality of Wolau, which runs into the Oder, 1 mile NE. Steinau.

Kalten Lengsfeld, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 11 miles NW. Meinungen.

Kalten Nordheim, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg, on the Felder. 7 m. NW. Meinungen, 22 N. Schweinfurt.

Kalten Sontheim, or *Sundheim*, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 7 miles W. Meinungen.

Kalten Steinberg, a town of Germany, in the marggrate of Anspach. 6 miles ENE. Guzenhausen.

Kalten Wertheim, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 12 miles WNW. Meinungen.

Kaltenberg, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Koniggratz. 20 m. N. Gitschin.

Kaltenbrunn, a town of the dutchy of Courland. 24 miles SE. Seelburg.

Kaltenbrunn, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Sulzbach. 12 miles NE. Sulzbach, 6 W. Weiden.

Kaltenstein, a town of the bishopric of Passau. 10 miles N. Passau.

Kaltbof, a town of Prussia, in the province of Smaland, near Konigberg.

Kaltiou, a river of Thibet, which passes by Lassa, and runs into the Sanpoo.

Kaltstein, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse. 10 miles S. Neisse.

Kalua, a town of Prussia, in Pomerelia. 2 miles SE. Marienburg.

Kaluada, a town of the Arabian Irak, on the Tigris. 10 miles SSE. Bagdad.

Kalubblub, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the south-west coast of Mindanao. *Long.* 121. 32. E. *Lat.* 6. 46. N.

Kaluga, a city of Russia, and capital of a government, called *Kalutskoe*, or *Government of Kaluga*, situated on the Occa; this is a place of considerable trade, and one of the most populous between Cherson and Moscow. 390 miles SE. Petersburg, 540 E. Warsaw. *Long.* 36. 2. E. *Lat.* 54. 28. N.

Kalukala, a river of Africa, in the kingdom of Angola, which joins the river Coanza, near its mouth.

Kalvola, a town of Sweden, in the province of Tavastland. 22 miles NW. Tavasthus.

Kaluct, a small island on the east side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 21. 39. E. *Lat.* 63. 21. N.

Kalus, a town of Poland, in Podolia. In the year 1672, the Tartars were defeated near this place. 32 miles E. Kaminiecz.

Kalutskoe, or *Govirment of Kaluga*, a government of Russia, bounded on the north by the government of Moscow, on the east by the governments of Moscow and Tula, on the south by Orlovskoe, and on the west by Smolenskoe, about 140 miles in length, and from 30 to 90 in breadth. It is divided into 12 districts. Kaluga is the capital. The principal river is the Occa.

Kama, a river of Russia, which rises near Kai, in the government of Viatka, and runs into the Volga, 24 miles below Kafan.

Kama, a small island in the North Sea, near the coast of Lapland. 10 m. N. Suroe.

Kamak, a town of Turkish Armenia, on the Euphrates. 10 miles SSW. Arzingan.

Kamakura, a town of the island of Nippon, in the gulf of Jedo. *Long.* 139. 40. E. *Lat.* 35. 10. N.

Kamakura, an island of Japan, situated near the south coast of Nippon, scarcely more than three miles in circumference; the coasts are so sharp that a crane is made use of to raise the freight from the boats. It is used as a state prison.

Kamaladan, a bay on the south coast of the island of Mindanao. *Long.* 121. E. *Lat.* 7. 21. N.

Kamalia, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Mandingo; the inhabitants of which are partly Mahometans, and partly Pagans. Here Mr. Park, being ill of a fever, remained some time under the hospitable care of one of the inhabitants. *Long.* 6. 25. W. *Lat.* 12. 40. N.

Kamalia, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Bambarra, on the Niger. 18 miles SW. Sego.

Kamalava, a town of Persia, in Chufistan; 25 miles W. Toftar.

Kaman, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Carmania. 27 miles NW. Kaisarieh, 110 ENE. Cogni.

Kaman, an island in the Red Sea. *Lat.* 27. 35. N.

Kaman, a town of Walachia. 16 miles SW. Rusei.

Kamaris, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 28 miles W. Artaki.

Kambala, mountains of Thibet, between lake Jamdro and the Sanpoo river.

Kambamba, a town of Africa, and capital of a province of the same name, in the kingdom of Angola, on the river Coanza; the chief trade is in slaves. 180 m. SE. Loanda.

Kambele, a town of Persia, in the province of Mecran, on the sea coast. 120 m. S. Kidge.

Kumberg, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaurzim. 12 miles S. Bencschov.

Kameh, a province of Candahar, situated to the west of Cabul.

Kameh, a river of Asia, which rises in the Hindookho mountain, and runs into the Indus, near Attock: sometimes called *Attock* and *Cabul*.

Kamezinoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Pskov. 12 miles SE. Opogka.

Kameley, a town of Africa, in Sennaar. 69 miles S. Gerri.

Kamen, a town of the dutchy of Warsaw. 12 miles SE. Gnesna.

Kameni, or *Megali-Cammeni*, a small island in the Grecian Archipelago. 3 m. W. Santorini. *Long.* 25. 24. *E. Lat.* 36. 30. N.

Kamenitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin. 24 m. E. Bechin. *Long.* 14. 56. *E. Lat.* 49. 21. N.

Kamenitz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Iglau. 13 miles E. Iglau.

Kameniz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz. 5 m. ESE. Gitschin.

Kameniz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim. 10 miles S. Chrudim.

Kamenka, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk. 120 miles E. Eniseisk.

Kamenka, a river of Russia, which runs into the Tunguska. *Long.* 96. *E. Lat.* 58. 21. N.

Kamenka, a river of Russia, which runs into the Lena, near Derbinskoi.

Kamengorskaia, a fortress of Russia, in the government of Kolivan, on the Irtsch. 168 miles SSW. Büsk.

Kamenoï, a town of Russia, in the government of Ochotsk, at the northern part of the Penzinskaia gulf, containing about 400 inhabitants. 16 miles S. Oklansk.

Kamenschna, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz. 6 miles N. Geyersberg.

Kamenskaia, a town of Russian Tartary, in the country of the Cofacs, on the Donetz. 112 miles N. Azoph.

Kamenkaia, a fortress of Russia, in the government of Saratov, on the Volga. 44 miles ESE. Tzaritzin.

Kamenskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel. 124 m. SE. Kola.

Kamenskoi, a town of Russia, in the province of Ekaterinburg, on the Iset. 40 miles SE. Ekaterinburg.

Kamer, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleflau. 3 miles S. Nimes.

Kamerân, an island in the Red Sea, near the coast of Arabia, governed by a Dola, under the Dola of Loheia; the soil is fertile, and there is a good harbour, where vessels call for refreshments in their voyage from the Indies to Jidda. *Long.* 42. 25. *E. Lat.* 15. 6. N.

Kamerie, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen. 48 miles S. Saade.

Kamerina, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiev. 12 miles SE. Czyrkasy.

Kameritz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin. 16 miles N. Fistriz.

Kameryk, a town of Holland. 7 miles W. Utrecht.

Kami, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 20 miles ENE. Jedo.

Kamiaba, a town of Africa, in Mandingo. *Long.* 6. 15. *W. Lat.* 12. 32. N.

Kamiamacouda, a town of Africa, in the country of Jemarrow. *Lat.* 12. 48. N.

Kamien, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia. 34 miles N. Lucko.

Kamien, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna. 64 miles E. Lida.

Kamieniec, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzesc. 16 m. NNE. Brzesc.

Kamientschik, a town of the dutchy of Warsaw. 36 miles ENE. Warsaw.

Kamisheler, a town of Circassia, on the coast of the Black Sea. 8 m. ESE. Mamak.

Kaminecze, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiev. 6 miles NW. Bialacerkiew.

Kaminiec, a town of Russian Poland, and capital of the palatinate of Podolia, with a castle built on a rock, but more beholden to nature than art for its strength. However, it is one of the best fortifications in Poland. A little below it runs the river Smetricz, which falls into the Dniester. A Popish and an Armenian bishop, and a castellan, reside in this city; and a court of justice and provincial diet are also held here. This episcopal see was founded in the year 1375. Here is also a college, which formerly belonged to the Jesuits. In 1651, the Cofacs laid siege to the castle of Kaminiec, but without success. In 1672, the Turks obliged it to surrender, and held it till the peace of Carlowitz, which was concluded in 1699. The whole province is sometimes called *Kaminiec*. 100 miles W. Braclaw, 120 SE. Lemberg. *Long.* 26. 45. *E. Lat.* 48. 53. N.

Kamionka, a town of Poland, in Volhynia. 48 miles NNE. Zytomiers.

Kamir, a town of Persia, in the province of Laristan. 60 miles ESE. Lar.

Kamischevka, a river of Russia, which joins the Derkul, 16 miles S. Bielovodsk.

Kamischin, a town of Russia, in the government of Saratov, on the Volga. 80 m. S. Saratov.

Kamitnicza, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw, near the Dniester. 54 miles S. Braclaw.

Kamitz, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse. 2 miles SW. Patfschkau.

Kamitski, a town of Japan, in the island of Ximo. 28 miles ESE. Kokura.

Kamlach, a village of Germany, in the lordship of Mindelheim. Here the royalists under the Prince of Condé were defeated by the republicans in August 1796. 4 miles W. Mindelheim.

Kamlac, a river of Swabia, which joins the Mindel, 2 miles NNW. Burgau.

Kammageja, a town of Africa, in the country of Quoja.

Kammah, a town of Asia, and capital of a district in the kingdom of Birmah, on the Irawaddy: with a large trade in teak timber conveyed from hence to Rangoon. 15 miles N. Prome.

Kammerswalda, or *Cammerawalda*, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Erzgebirg. 15 miles SSE. Freyberg.

Kamne, see *Stein*.

Kamnig, a town of Silcsia, in the principality of Neisse. 8 miles NNE. Patzchkau.

Kannik, a town of Croatia. 6 miles N. Creutz.

Kannika Kiamen, a post of Chinese Tartary. 30 miles S. Merguen.

Kannitz, or *Chennitz*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz; the manufacture of stockings forms the principal trade of the place. 21 miles NNE. Leitmeritz, 30 SE. Dresden. *Long.* 14. 32. *E. Lat.* 50. 47. N.

Kannitzbach, a river of Bohemia, which runs into the Elbe, 7 miles S. Tetschen.

Kano, a town of Japan, on the south coast of the island of Sado.

Kamoeter, a small island in the Eastern Indian sea. *Long.* 132. 5. *E. Lat.* 6. 30. S.

Kamsebroick, a town of Prussia, in the province of Samland, on the bank of the Pregel, opposite Insterburg.

Kamouraskas, a town of Canada, on the right bank of the St. Laurence. *Long.* 69. 40. *W. Lat.* 47. 33. N.

Kampl, see *Cham*.

Kamp, a river of Austria, which rises on the borders of Bohemia, 8 miles W. Westra, and runs into the Zwetl, at Zwetl.

Kamschetska, a town of Russia, in the province of Ekaterinburg, on the Isset. 52 miles SE. Ekaterinburg.

Kamschlov, a town of Russia, in the province of Ekaterinburg. 56 miles E. Ekaterinburg.

Kamtchatka, a river of Russia, which runs into the North Pacific Ocean, 20 miles S. Niznei Kamtchatskoi.

Kamtchatskoi, a cape of Russia, on the east coast of Kamtchatka. 40 miles E. Niznei Kamtchatskoi.

Kamtchatka, a peninsula of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, bounded on the north by the province of Ochotsk, on the east and south by the Northern Pacific Ocean, and on the west by the Sea of Ochotsk and the Penzinskoe Gulf; about 600 miles in length, and from 30 to 200 in breadth. Captain King, who visited it in the year 1779, gives a description of the country, of which the following is an extract:—Its southern extremity is Cape Lopatka, a word signifying the blade-bone of a man, and is so called from its supposed resemblance to it. The

shape of the whole peninsula is not unlike that of a shoe, widening from the toe (which we may suppose to be Cape Lopatka,) toward the middle, and narrowing again toward the heel, a neck of land connecting it with the continent. A chain of high mountains stretches the whole length of the country from north to south, dividing nearly into two equal parts, from whence a great number of rivers take their rise, and empty themselves on each side into the Pacific Ocean and the Sea of Ochotsk. The soil is barren, with not the smallest spot of ground that resembled what is called in England a good green turf; or that seemed as if it could be turned to any advantage either in the way of pasturage, or other mode of cultivation. The face of the country in general was thinly covered with stunted trees, having a bottom of moss, mixed with low weak heath. The whole bore a more striking resemblance to Newfoundland, than to any other part of the world I had ever seen. It must, however, be observed, that I saw at Paratounca three or four stacks of sweet and very fine looking hay; and Major Behm informed me, that many parts of the peninsula, particularly the banks of the river Kamtchatka, and the Bistraia, produce grass of great height and strength, which they cut twice in the summer; and that the hay is of a succulent quality, and particularly well adapted to the fattening of cattle. It is natural to suppose, that the severity of the climate must be in due proportion to the general sterility of the soil, of which it is probably the cause. The first time we saw this country was in the beginning of May 1779, when the whole face of it was covered with snow from six to eight feet deep. On the 15th of June, the thermometer had never risen higher than 58°, nor the barometer than 30°. 4'. The winds blew almost invariably from the eastward during our stay, and the south-east was more prevalent than any other. On our return, the 24th of August, the foliage of the trees, and all other sorts of vegetation, seemed to be in the utmost state of perfection. For the remainder of this month, and thro' September, the weather was very changeable, but in no respect severe. But at the beginning of October the tops of the hills were again covered with new-fallen snow, the wind continuing westerly. In computing the seasons, the spring ought certainly not to be taken into the account. From the middle of June to the middle of September, may be properly said to constitute the summer. October may be considered as an autumnal month; from thence, till the middle of June, it is perfect winter. This peninsula abounds in volcanos, of which only three have, for some time past, been subject to eruptions. The country is likewise said to

contain numerous springs of hot water. Of the trees which fell under our notice, the principal are the birch, the poplar, the alder, (with the bark of which they stain their leather,) many species of the willow, but all small, and two sorts of dwarfish pines or cedar: one of these grows upon the coast, creeping along the ground, and seldom exceeds two feet in height. It was of this sort we made our essence for beer, and found it excellent for the purpose. The birch was by far the most common tree we saw; and of this we remarked three sorts; two of them fit for timber, and differing only in the texture and colour of the bark; the third, of a dwarfish kind. Of the shrub kind, as juniper, the mountain-ash, wild rose-trees, and raspberry-bushes, the country produces great abundance; together with a variety of berries; blue-berries, of two sorts, round and oval, partridge-berries, cranberries, crow-berries, and black-berries. These the natives gather at proper seasons, and preserve by boiling them into a thick jam, without sugar; they make no inconsiderable part of their winter provisions, and are used as sauce to their dried and salt fish; of which kind of food they are unquestionably excellent correctives. They likewise eat them by themselves, in puddings, and various other ways, and make decoctions of them for their ordinary liquor. We met with several wholesome vegetables in a wild state, and in great quantities, such as wild celery, angelica, chervil, garlic, and onions. Upon some few patches of ground, in the vallies, we found excellent turnips and turnip-radishes. There are two plants, which, from the great use made of them, merit a particular mention. The first, called by the natives the *saranne*. The plant grows wild, and in considerable abundance: the women are employed in collecting the roots, which are of the bulbous kind, at the beginning of August, which are afterwards dried in the sun, and then laid up for use. It is used in cookery in various ways. When roasted on embers, it supplies the place of bread better than any thing the country affords. After being baked in an oven, and pounded, it becomes an excellent substitute for flour and meal of every sort, and in this form is mixed in all their soups, and most of their other dishes. It is esteemed extremely nourishing; has a pleasant bitter taste, and may be eaten every day without cloying. We used to boil these roots, and eat them as potatoes, either alone, or with our meat, and found them very wholesome and pleasant. The other plant alluded to is called the *sweet grass*. This plant was formerly a principal ingredient in the cookery of most of the Kamtchadale dishes; but since the Russians got possession of the country, it has been almost entirely

appropriated to the purpose of distillation. The liquor is of the strength of brandy, and is called by the natives *raka*. Two pood (seventy-two pounds) of the plant yield generally one vedro (twenty-five pints) of *raka*. The nettle, as the country produces neither hemp nor flax, supplies the materials of which are made their fishing-nets; and without which they could not possibly subsist. For this purpose they cut it down in August; and after hanging it up in bundles in the shade, under their ballagans, the remainder of the summer, treat it like hemp. They then spin it into thread with their fingers, and twist it round a spindle, after which they twine several threads together, according to the different purposes for which it may be designed. Though there is little doubt but that many parts of this peninsula would admit of such cultivation as might contribute considerably to the comfort of the inhabitants, yet its real riches must always consist in the number of wild animals it produces; and no labour can ever be turned to so good an account as what is employed upon their furreries. The animals, therefore, which supply these, come next to be considered; and these are the common fox, the stoat or ermine, the sable, the arctic fox, the varying hare, the mountain rat or earless marmot, the weasel, the glutton or wolverine, the argali or wild sheep, rein-deer, bears, wolves, dogs. The coast and bays are frequented by almost every kind of northern sea fowl; and amongst the rest are the sea-eagles, but not, as at Onalaska, in great numbers. The rivers inland (if I may judge from what I saw in our journey to Bolchereitk) are stored with numerous flocks of wild ducks of various species: in the woods through which we passed, were seen eagles of a prodigious size: this country likewise affords woodcocks, snipes, and two sorts of grouse or moor game. Swans are also said to be in great plenty. Fish may be considered as the staple article of food with which Providence has supplied the inhabitants of this peninsula; who, in general, must never expect to draw any considerable part of their sustenance, either from grain or cattle. The present inhabitants of Kamtchatka are of three sorts. The natives, or Kamtchadales; the Russians and Cossacks; and a mixture of these two by marriage. Mr. Steller, who resided some time in this country, and seems to have taken great pains to gain information on this subject, is persuaded that the true Kamtchadales are a people of great antiquity, and have for many ages inhabited this peninsula; and that they are originally descended from the Mungaliens, and not either from the Tongusian Tartars, as some, or the Japanese, as others have imagined. Volodimir Atlassoff, a Cossack,

stands for the first acknowledged discoverer of Kamtchatka. This person was sent in the year 1697, from the fort Yakutsk, to the Anadirsk, in the quality of commissary, with instructions to call in the assistance of the Koriacs, with a view to the discovery of countries beyond their's, and to the subjecting them to a tribute. In 1699, he penetrated with about 60 Russian soldiers, and the same number of Cossacks, into the heart of the peninsula, gained the Tigil, and from thence, levying a tribute in furs in his progress, crossed over to the river Kamtchatka, on which he built the higher Kamtchatka ostrog, called Verchnei, where he left a garrison of 16 Cossacks, and returned to Yakutsk in 1700, with an immense quantity of rare and valuable tributary furs. The Russian government established over this country is mild and equitable, considered as a military one, in a very high degree. The natives are permitted to choose their own magistrates from among themselves, in the way, and with the same powers, they had ever been used. One of these, under the title of toion, presides over each ostrog: is the referee in all differences; imposes fines, and inflicts punishments for all crimes and misdemeanors; referring to the governor of Kamtchatka, such only as he does not choose from their intricacy or heinousness to decide upon himself. The toion has likewise the appointment of a civil officer, who is called a corporal, who assists him in the execution of his office, and in his absence acts as his deputy. By an edict of the late empress, no crime whatsoever can be punished with death. But we are informed that in cases of murder (of which there are very few) the punishment of the knout is administered with such severity, that the offender, for the most part, dies under it. The only tribute exacted (which can be considered as little more than an acknowledgment of the Russian dominion over them) consists, in some districts, of a fox's skin, in others of a sable's, and, in the Kurile Isles, of a sea otter's, but as this is much the most valuable, one skin serves to pay the tribute of several persons. The toions collect the tribute in their respective districts. Besides the mildness of their government, the Russians have a claim to every praise for the pains they have bestowed, and which have been attended with great success, in converting them: to Christianity; there remaining at present very few idolaters among them. The religion taught is that of the Greek church. Schools are likewise established in many of the ostrogs, where the children of both the natives and Cossacks are gratuitously instructed in the Russian language. The commerce of this country, as far as concerns the exports, is entirely confined to furs, and carried on

principally by a company of merchants, instituted by the empress. The articles of importation are principally European, but not confined to Russian manufactures: many are English and Dutch; several likewise come from Siberia, Bukharia, the Calmucs, and China. They consist of coarse woollen and linen cloths, yarn stockings, bonnets, and gloves; thin Persian silks, cottons, and pieces of nankeen, silk and cotton handkerchiefs, brass coppers and pans, iron stoves, files, guns, powder and shot; hardware, such as hatchets, bills, knives, scissars, needles, looking-glasses, flour, sugar, tanned hides, boots, &c. There are six vessels (of forty to fifty tons burthen) employed by the empress between Ochotzk and Bolcheretsk; five of which are appropriated to the transporting of stores and provisions from Ochotzk to Bolcheretsk; except that once in two or three years some of them go round to Avatska, and the Kamtchatka river; the sixth is only used as a packet-boat and always kept in readiness, and properly equipped for conveying dispatches. *Long.* 176. 48. to 180. 50. E. *Lat.* 51. 10. to 61. N. according to the Russian map; according to Captain King, the *Long.* of the southern extremity is 156. 45. E. *Lat.* 52. to 61. N.

Kamtchatkoi, (*Niznei*, or *Lower*), a town of Russia, and capital of Kamtchatka, on the east side of the peninsula, about 20 miles from the river Kamtchatka. It contains two churches, and about 150 houses. It has a citadel with magazines, an arsenal, guard-house, and barracks. It is the seat of two tribunals, one for matters of government, the other for commercial affairs. 142 miles ESE. Ochotzk. *Long.* 160. 14. E. *Lat.* 56. 40. N.

Kamtchatkoi (*Verchnei*, or *Upper*), a town of Russia, in the peninsula of Kamtchatka. It is governed by a serjeant, and contains about 100 houses. 60 miles NNE. Bolcheretzko. *Long.* 157. 39. E. *Lat.* 53. 50. N.

Kamyck, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Beraun. 7 miles SE. Przibram.

Kan, a river of Russia, which runs into the Enisei, near Balchutsko, in the government of Kolivan.

Kan, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chen-li. 720 miles W. Peking. *Long.* 100. 29. E. *Lat.* 39. 1. N.

Kan, a river of China, which rises in the south part of Kiang-si, and runs into the lake Po-yang. 20 miles N. Tchang.

Kana, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedzsas. 40 miles ESE. Hajar.

Kanap, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 47 miles SSW. Patna.

Kanadei, a town of Russia, in the government of Simbirsk. 72 miles SSW. Simbirsk.

Kanahody, a town of Persia, in the province of Cohestan. 100 m. WSW. Nisabur.

Kanakapaleam, a town of Hindoostan, in Baramaul. 11 miles NE. Sankeridurgam.

Kanaki, a small island, in the gulf of Engja, near the west coast of Coluri.

Kanambaddy, a town of Hindoostan, in Myfore. 8 miles W. Seringapatam.

Kanan, a small island, in the kingdom of Cayor, near the Atlantic. *Long.* 15. 55. W. *Lat.* 16. 40. N.

Kananikolskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Upha. 52 miles SSW. Sterliamtatzk.

Kanar, a large lake or expansion of the river Dewah, in the country of Kemaon. 20 miles S. Doulon Bassendar.

Kan-aradmerd, a town of Persia, in Farsistan. 90 miles S. Schiras.

Kanaria, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria. 22 miles NE. Varna.

Kanary, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, surrounded by a number of islets, which take generally the name of Kanary. *Long.* 129. 54. E. *Lat.* 1. 44. S.

Kanas, or *Kangas*, a town of Turkish Armenia. 60 miles SE. Erzerum.

Kanazawa, a town of Japan, in the island of Niphon. 186 miles NW. Jedo, 130 NE. Meaco.

Kancaba, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Mandingo, on the Niger: a mart for slaves. 16 miles SE. Kamalia.

Kanda, a town of Japan, in the island of Xicoco. 16 miles SE. Ovutifi.

Kanda, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo. 30 miles NE. St. Salvador.

Kandabaga, mountains which form part of the boundary between Russia and Chinese Tartary, a part of the grand chain west of the river Oka.

Kandabil, a town of Persia, in the province of Mecran. 285 miles S. Candahar. *Long.* 67. 20. E. *Lat.* 28. 28. N.

Kandal, a town on the North coast of the island of Java. *Long.* 110. 18. E. *Lat.* 6. 48. S.

Kandal, a town of Abyssinia, near the coast of the Red Sea. *Long.* 41. 15. E. *Lat.* 14. 30. S.

Kandalaks, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, on the north coast of the White Sea. 140 miles SSE. Kola.

Kandegheri, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. In the year 1599, this town was the capital of a kingdom, called Narfinga, the residence of a Hindoo king, whose dominions extended over Tanjore and Madura; and in the year 1640, a descendant of that prince who reigned here, permitted the English to form a settlement at Madras. 50 miles SW. Nellore, 70 NW. Madras. *Long.* 79. 24. E. *Lat.* 13. 46. N.

Kandek, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia. 48 miles E. Ismid, 55 W. Boli.

Kandel, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine. 7 miles SSE. Landau, 6 N. Lauterburg.

Kander, a river which rises in the margravate of Baden, and runs into the Rhine, 10 miles below Bale.

Kander, or *Kandel*, a river of Swisserland, which runs into lake Thun, by a canal made between Thun and Spietz.

Kanderi, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 24 miles NE. Ismid.

Kane See, a lake of Prussia, in the province of Ermeland, near Bischoburg.

Kaneking, a town of the Arabian Irak. 23 miles NNE. Shehrban.

Kanem, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Bornou. 125 miles N. Bornou. *Long.* 21. 40. E. *Lat.* 32. N.

Kanepour, a town of Candahar, on the Attock. 60 miles N. Attock.

Kanga, a seaport of Africa, in the kingdom of Loango, situated in a sandy bay of the Atlantic, where vessels may ride at anchor within musket-shot of the shore in four or five fathoms water.

Kangaanpaa, a town of Sweden, in the government of Abo. 27 m. NE. Biorneborg.

Kangani, a town of Hindoostan, in Myfore. 25 miles W. Tademer.

Kangasak, a town of West Greenland. *Long.* 48. W. *Lat.* 62. N.

Kangasala, a town of Sweden, in the province of Tavastland. 30 miles NNW. Tavasthus.

Kangasniemi, a town of Sweden, in the province of Tavastland. 85 miles NE. Tavasthus.

Kang-chan, a town of Corea. 16 miles SW. Kang-tcheou.

Kangee, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Kaslon. 33 miles SE. Kooniakary.

Kangelang, an island in the Eastern Indian Sea, of an irregular form, about 24 miles from east to west; on the south coast it is greatly indented with two or three considerable bays, so that from north to south it is, where widest, 16 miles, but in the narrowest parts hardly four. *Long.* 115. 44. E. *Lat.* 6. 37. S.

Kangik, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Black Sea, in the province of Romania.

Kangis, a town of Sweden, in West Bothnia. 80 miles N. Tornea.

Kangoon, a town of Pegu, on the Ava. 10 miles N. Lundsey.

Kang-tcheou, a town of Corea, in Kinchan. 170 miles SE. Peking. *Long.* 128. 49. E. *Lat.* 35. 46. N.

Kang-tchin, a town of Corea. 48 miles SSW. Koang-tcheou.

Kanhar, a river of Hindoostan, which runs into the Bain Gonga. 60 miles E. Nagpour.

Kanbaway, (*Great*), a river of United America, formed by the union of Green Briar River and New River, which runs into the Ohio, in the north-west part of Virginia, *Long.* 82. 15. *W.* *Lat.* 38. 55. N.

Kanhaway, (*Little*), a river of America, which runs into the Ohio, *Long.* 81. 53. *W.* *Lat.* 39. 6. N.

Kan-kia-tchin, a town of China, in Quang-tong. 62 m. SE. Hoei-tcheou.

Kanja, or *Tanjba*, or *Tanja*, a town of Persian Armenia, on a small river which runs into the Kur. 150 miles ENE Erivan, 75 WSW. Scamachie.

Kanjee, a town of Hindoostan, in Berar. 20 miles N. Notchegong.

Kanika, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Bambarra, on the Niger. 100 miles SW. Sego.

Kaniow, a town of Russian Poland, in the palatinate of Kiev, situated on the Dnieper; remarkable for an interview, in the year 1787, between the Empress of Russia and the late King of Poland, on board a vessel which the empress had chosen to convey herself and train to Cherson. 56 miles E. Bialacerkiew.

Kanifs, a town of Africa, in the country of Nubia, on the west side of the Nile. 25 miles E. Dongala.

Kanitz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn. 10 miles SW. Brunn. *Long.* 16. 21. *E.* *Lat.* 49. 4. N.

Kanjunes, or *Kan-Jonnese*, a village of Palestine. 6 miles S. Gaza.

Kankad, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Woolly.

Kankanani, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore. 12 miles SE. Lahore.

Kankaru, a town of Africa, in Mandingo. *Long.* 5. 45. *W.* *Lat.* 12. 20. N.

Kankerara, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Kottah. 32 miles W. Kottah.

Kanky Laby, a town of Africa, in the country of Fouta. *Long.* 10. 5. *W.* *Lat.* 10. 55. N.

Kannaka, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Cattack, at the mouth of the river Bramnee, 15 miles NW. Point Palmiras, 60 ENE. Cattack.

Kanncoongan Point, a cape on the east coast of Borneo. *Long.* 119. E. *Lat.* 1. 3. N.

Kanneah, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Sumbul. 15 miles N. Nidjebabad.

Kan-ngan, a town of China, of the third rank, on the west coast of the island of Mainan. 62 miles SW. T'chen.

Kannien, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland. 9 miles NE. Soldau.

Kannyra, a town of Hindoostan, in Rohilcund. 35 miles S. Bereilly.

Kanooorah, a town of Hindoostan, in Goondwanah. 75 miles NNE. Naggour.

Kanson, a town and fortress of Hindoo-

stan, in the country of Mewat. 70 miles SW. Delhi. *Long.* 76. 30. E. *Lat.* 28. 3. N.

Kanous, see *Kanas*.

Kanowly, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Vissapour. 22 miles ESE. Poonah.

Kansa, a town of Napaul. 35 miles NNE. Nogarcot.

Kansaki, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 28 miles SW. Meaco.

Kansaki, a town of Japan, in the island of Ximo. 15 miles SW. Ikua.

Kansez, a river of Louisiana, which runs into the Missouri, *Long.* 95. 35. *W.* *Lat.* 38. 45. N.

Kansez, Little, a river of Louisiana, which runs into the Missouri, *Long.* 94. 53. *W.* *Lat.* 38. 17. N.

Kansez, a town of Louisiana, on the river Kansez. 240 miles W. Genevieve. *Long.* 95. 54. *W.* *Lat.* 38. 5. N.

Kan-suen, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-li, on the river Lo. 17 miles S. Yen-ngan.

Kanskai, a town of Russia, in the government of Kolivan, on the Kan, with considerable trade in furs. 140 m. E. Kraf-noiarli.

Kansen, an island in the Red Sea, about 20 miles long, and from two to five broad. *Long.* 42. 40. E. *Lat.* 16. 44. N.

Kansili, a town of European Turkey, in Bessarabia. 28 miles S. Bender.

Kant, see *Canth*.

Kan-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiang-si. This is a city of great resort; it is situated on the river from which it has its name, although it receives another in this place, which they call Tchangho. Near the wall of Kan-tcheou, and where these two rivers unite, there is a bridge of boats, which are fastened to one another with iron chains. One of these boats belonging to the bridge is so contrived that they can open a passage to let the barks through. The jurisdiction of this city extends a great way, for it contains 12 towns of the third order; its soil produces a great many of the trees from which varnish distills, and this varnish is reckoned the best in China. 840 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 114. 30. E. *Lat.* 25. 52. N.

Kantera, *El*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis. 14 miles N. Tunis.

Kanto, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 140 miles W. Meaco.

Kanter, a country of Africa, on the south side of the Gambia, with a capital of the same name.

Kanwarah, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Gurrah. 30 miles S. Mahur.

Kao, one of the Friendly islands, in the South Pacific Ocean, called also Aghao or Oghao, and Kaybay. *Long.* 184. 58. E. *Lat.* 19. 42. S.

Kao-chan, a small island in the Chinese sea, and the most westerly of those called Mi-a-tau. 18 miles NW. Teng-tcheou.

Kao-lin, a town of China of the third rank, in the province of Chen-si. 25 miles S. Yao.

Kao-ming, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong. 17 miles SE. Tchao-king.

Kao-ping, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-li. 20 miles S. Iou-ngan.

Kao tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Quang-tong, situated on a river, about 36 miles from the sea. The tide flows and ebbs as far as this town, so that the Chinese barks go up to it; the country is very fruitful. This city has within its district one city of the second order, and five of the third. This district is surrounded on one side by the sea, and on the other by mountains; there are a great number of peacocks, and several flocks of birds of prey. There is also a kind of stone like marble, which naturally represents the fall of waters from the mountains, and landscapes: they cut it in leaves, and make tables and other curious household goods of it. There is a kind of crayfish, like the common sort; but when they are out of the water they petrify, without losing their natural form: the Chinese physicians use them for a remedy against fevers. 1130 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 110. 4. E. *Lat.* 21. 40. N.

Kao-tching, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan, on the river Ho-ang. 25 miles NW. Koue-te.

Kao-tchuen, a town of Corea. 104 miles NE. King-ki-tao.

Kao-yeou, a city of China, of the second rank, in the province of Kiang-nan. 460 miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 118. 56. E. *Lat.* 32. 48. N.

Kapaw, a town of the island of Borneo, near the east coast. 100 miles ESE. Negara.

Kapackow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiev. 4 miles NNE. Biala-cerkiew.

Kapar, a town of Prussia, in the circle of Samland. 10 miles W. Konigberg.

Kapellendorf, or *Capellendorf*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Weimar. 6 miles E. Weimar.

Kapfenbergen, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 2 miles NNE. Pruck.

Kapfenstein, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 10 miles N. Racksburg.

Kaplanik, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia. 60 miles NE. Akrida.

Kapnik Banya, see *Nagy Banja*.

Kaplitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin. 9 miles SE. Crumau.

Kapor, a town of Hungary. 12 miles SW. Szeregnye.

Kaps, a river of Hungary, which runs into the Danube, 6 miles from Mohacs.

Kapofvar, a town and castle of Hungary. This place was formerly very strong, but has been several times taken by the Turks, as in 1555, in 1664, and in 1686. It is now much reduced. 12 miles W. Altenburg. *Long.* 17. 51. E. *Lat.* 46. 30. N.

Kappas, a town of Louisiana, on the Mississippi. 130 miles SSW. New Madrid. *Long.* 91. W. *Lat.* 34. 36. N.

Kappas, (*Old*), a town of North-America, on the west side of the Mississippi, near which place Ferdinand de Soto, first discovered the Mississippi in 1541. *Long.* 91. 12. W. *Lat.* 34. 12. N.

Kaprian, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia. 60 miles E. Jassi.

Kapsdorf, a town of Hungary. 26 miles NNW. Calsovia, 60 WNW. Ungvar.

Kaptero, an island in the gulf of Bothnia, near the east coast, about eight miles long, and two broad. 2 miles W. Wasa.

Kapustniec, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw. 80 m. NW. Braclaw.

Kapustinoi, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiev. 16 miles SE. Czyrkasy.

Kar, a town of Persia, in the province of Irac. 156 miles N. Ispahan.

Kara, a river of Russia, which runs into the Karlkoi Sea, at Karlkoi.

Kara, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 60 miles SW. Gogo.

Kara, a town of Hindoostan, in Berar. 8 miles N. Chanda.

Kara Agatz, a town of European Turkey, in Romania. 6 miles S. Adrianople.

Kara-bagar, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 24 miles S. Milets.

Karabagh, i. e. the *Black Garden*, a mountainous province of the principality of Georgia, south of the river Aras.

Karabas, a mountain of Grand Bukharia. 50 miles NW. Samarcand.

Karabas, a town of Persia, in the province of Irac. 70 miles SSW. Hamadan.

Karabasar, a town of Russia, in the government of Tauris. 35 miles NE. Bacca Serai.

Karabazari, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 20 miles W. Kiangari.

Karabesheh, a town of Persia, in the province of Mazanderan, on the coast of the Caspian Sea. 60 miles E. Fehrabad.

Kara-bignar, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 20 miles S. Akferai.

Karabiov, a town of Poland, in Podolia. 12 miles N. Kaminiec.

Karaboa, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 24 miles W. Artaki.

Karabogar, a bay on the east side of the Caspian Sea; 40 miles long, and 25 broad; the water from which is exceeding bitter. *Long.* 54. 44. E. *Lat.* 41. 45. N.

Karaboulaki, a town of the principality of Georgia, in the province of Carduel. 45 miles S. Gori.

Karabunar, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 40 miles E. Cogni.

Kara Burun, a cape on the west coast of Natolia. Long. 26. 15. E. Lat. 38. 44. N.

Karac, a town of Arabia Petraea, on the river Safia. 90 miles S. Jerusalem. Long. 35. 45. E. Lat. 30. 44. N.

Karacal, or *Caracalla*, a town of Walachia. 60 miles SW. Bucharest, 12 NNW. Nicopoli.

Karacar, a village of Arabia, in which is a spring of fresh water, in the province of Nedsjed. 150 miles NE. Hajar.

Karacuz, a town of Persian Armenia. 22 miles ESE. Erivan.

Karadera, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Diarbekir. 10 miles SSE. Merdin.

Karadgeb su, a river of Asia, which runs into the Tigris at Diarbekir.

Karadgia Daghi, a mountain of Asiatic Turkey, south of Diarbekir.

Karadjehlar, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 36 miles SW. Caftamena.

Karadjuk, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 20 miles SE. Degnizlu.

Karadro, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 50 miles WSW. Seleké.

Karadshelar, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 40 miles N. Angura.

Karadjeviran, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 32 miles NW. Kiangari.

Karaevian, a town of Russia, in the government of Perm. 64 miles SSW. Ekaterinograd.

Karagan, a mountain of Persia, in the province of Irak. 30 miles S. Sultania.

Karaginskoi, an island in the North Pacific, near the north-east coast of Kamtschatka, about 80 miles in circumference. Long. 162. 14. E. Lat. 59. N.

Karagode, a town of the island of Ceylon. 86 miles S. Candi.

Karagol, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir, on the Euphrates. 18 miles E. Naufa.

Karagol, a town of Grand Bukharia, on a lake. 24 miles SW. Bukhara.

Karah, a town of Arabia in the province of Nedsjed. 300 miles E. Mecca.

Karakaun, a town of Bengal. 13 miles NW. Toree.

Karabissar, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 30 miles S. Yurcup.

Kara-bissar, see *Aphion Kara-bissar*.

Kara-Hotun, a town of Tartary, in the country of the Monguls. 120 miles NW. Peking. Long. 121. 53. E. Lat. 41. 16. N.

Karajin, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw, near the Bog. 50 miles SE. Braclaw.

Karais, a town of Sweden, in the province of Savolax. 35 miles NNW. Nyflot.

Karakaji, a town of the principality of Georgia, in the province of Kaket. 80 miles SE. Teflis.

Karakakooa Bay, a bay on the west coast of Owyhee, one of the Sandwich Islands. Long. 204. E. Lat. 19. 28. N.

Karakan, a town of Curdistan. 10 miles SW. Betlis.

Karakechis, a town of Persian Armenia. 48 miles NE. Erivan.

Karakerman, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria. 36 miles SSE. Iumail. Long. 29. 58. E. Lat. 44. 45. N.

Karakita, a small island, in the East Indian Sea, belonging to the King of Ternate. Long. 125. 24. E. Lat. 3. 6. N.

Karakurody, a town of Persia, in the province of Schirvan. 20 miles S. Scamachie.

Karalanska, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the Tunguska. 72 miles NW. Ilimsk.

Karaleijango, a town of Africa, in Kaarta. Long. 6. 20. W. Lat. 14. 20. N.

Karakukala, a town of Turkish Armenia, in the government of Erzerum. 30 miles E. Erzerum.

Karaman, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria. 44 miles NNW. Ternova, 35 ESE. Nicopoli.

Karameishevo, a town of Russia, in the government of Tver. 72 miles N. Tver.

Karamit, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia. 30 miles ESE. Macri, 33 WSW. Satalia.

Karamusfal, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on a bay of the Sea of Marmora. 36 miles NNE. Burfa.

Karan, a town of Africa, in Benin, where there is a manufacture of fine cloth.

Karangutab, a mountain of Little Bukharia. 70 miles SW. Ilotum.

Karankalla, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Kaarta. 10 miles W. Kemmoo.

Karansebes, a town of Hungary, on the Temis. 38 miles ESE. Temiswar, 38 N. Orfova.

Karashag, a town of Persian Armenia. 174 miles ESE. Erivan.

Karastza, a river of Slavonia, which runs into the Drave, 12 miles NW. Eszek.

Karasin, see *Charasfn*.

Karasu, or *Meslo*, a river of European Turkey, which empties itself into the Egean Sea, 10 miles E. Cavala, in the province of Romania.

Karasu Aogli, a town of Persia, in the province of Aderbeitzan. 6 m. NW. Tabris.

Karasu, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 100 miles SE. Yurcup.

Karasu, or *Karanfu*, a river of Persia, which rises in the north-west part of the province of Irak, and runs into the Tigris,

near Bassorah. In the latter part of its course it is sometimes called Khorrenabad, or Kurremabad. It was anciently called *Euleus* and *Chospes*.

Karafu, or *Koremoz*, a river of Asiatic Turkey, which rises near Kafarieh, in Carmania, and runs into the Euphrates, near Ilja.

Karasz, a river of Hungary, which runs into the Danube at Vapalanka.

Karat, a town of Arabia, in the province of Oman. 190 miles SW. Mascat.

Karatchin, a Russian Ostrog, in the peninsula of Kamtchatcha. 50 miles from Bolcheretskoi.

Karatope, a town of Chinese Tartary, in the country of Hami. 30 m. W. Hami.

Karatshuk, a mountain of Turkestan, situated to the north-east of Taraz.

Karat Sirim, a town of Curdistan. 40 miles SE. Kerkuk.

Karatuin, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 40 miles NE. Nehavend.

Karaulnoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Kolivan, on the Enisei. 60 miles S. Krasnoiarlk.

Karavun, a town of Hindoostan, in Doab. 40 miles W. Pattiairy.

Karbering, a town of Sweden, in Westmanland. 30 miles N. Stroemsholm.

Karby, a town of Sweden, in West Bothnia. 20 miles N. Lulea.

Karcara, a town of Persia, in Segestan. 70 miles NW. Zareng.

Karcke, a river of Prussia, which runs into the Kurisch Haff, 8 miles SSW. Rufs.

Karcoja, a town of Persia, in the province of Segestan. 21 miles NW. Zareng.

Karczow, a town of the dutchy of Warsaw. 16 miles SW. Czerfk.

Kardanah, a river of Palestine, anciently called *Belus*, which runs into the Mediterranean, about 8 miles S. Acre. The sand of this river has long been celebrated for the manufacture of glass.

Karduh, a town of Persia, in the province of Kerman. 56 miles N. Mastih.

Kardygaut, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Sehaurunpour. 10 miles N. Sehaurunpour.

Karedjuk, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 20 miles SSW. Degnizlu.

Karch, a town of Persia, in Segestan. 30 miles S. Putheng.

Karek, a town of Persia, in the province of Laristan. 42 miles S. Lar.

Karek, or *Garak*, or *Charedsch*, a small island in the Persian Gulf, about five miles in length and three in breadth. The Dutch established a settlement here about the year 1750, but the Sheik of Bender Rigk being offended at the conduct of the factory, drove them out, and took possession of the island. Vessels sailing to Bassorah generally

call at this island for a pilot. *Long.* 50. 26. E. *Lat.* 29. 15. N.

Karendar, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorasan. 210 miles N. Herat.

Karepos, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel. 60 m. NE. Archangel.

Karevon, a town of Persia, in the province of Farlitan. 35 miles NE. Pasa.

Karezin, a town of Persia, in the province of Farlitan. 60 miles SE. Bender Rigk.

Kargaldzin, a lake of Russian Tartary, 60 miles in circumference. 340 miles S. Orenburg.

Kargalinka, a fortress of Russia, on the Malwa. 20 miles W. Kizliar.

Kargapol, a town of Russia, on the north side of the Lake Latcha. *Long.* 38. 50. E. *Lat.* 61. 30. N.

Kargherd, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorasan. 16 m. NW. Fusheng.

Kargheron, a town of Persia, in the province of Ghilan. 60 miles NNW. Reshd.

Karghi, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 27 miles NE. Kiangari.

Karginigi, a town of Russia, in the government of Olonetz. 32 m. W. Vitagra.

Kargo, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Loango, which contains some mines of excellent copper.

Kariadeh, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on the gulf of Smyrna. 18 miles W. Smyrna.

Karjala, a town of Sweden, in the government of Abo. 23 miles N. Abo.

Kariatain, a town of Arabia, in the province of Nedsjed, anciently *Kirjatharim*. 150 miles WSW. Jamama, 300 E. Medina.

Kariatein, a town of the desert of Syria. 60 miles SW. Palmyra.

Karibazari, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 18 miles W. Kiangari.

Karijujuk, or *Sarafu*, a river of Tartary, which runs into the Sir, in the country of Charafm.

Karikal, or *Carical*, a town of Hindoostan, situated on the coast of the kingdom of Tanjore, on one of the branches of the Cauvery; ceded by the king of Tanjore to the French. It contains five mosques, 14 pagodas, and about 5000 inhabitants. It was fortified by the French, and taken by the English in the year 1760. In the year 1779, it was retaken. 12 miles N. Negapatam, 6 S. Tranquebar.

Karinair, a town of Sweden, in the government of Abo. 20 miles NE. Abo.

Karinkula, a town of Africa, in Bambouk, *Long.* 9. 50. W. *Lat.* 13. 36. N.

Karinin, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorasan. 30 miles S. Meru Shahigien.

Karis, a town of Sweden, in the province of Nyland. 10 miles NNE. Eknas.

Karislojo, a town of Sweden, in the province of Nyland. 16 miles NNE. Eknas.

Karin, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 15 miles S. Casban.

Kark, a town of the Arabian Irak, on the Tigris. 80 miles NNW. Bagdad.

Karka, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Sivas. 30 miles S. Tocat.

Karkar, a mountain of Africa, in Algiers. 30 miles S. Oran.

Karkarlang, a small island in the Pacific Ocean, belonging to a cluster called Meanges. *Long.* 126. 59. E. *Lat.* 4. 45. N.

Karkel, a town of Prussian Lithuania. 8 miles S. Rufs.

Karki, an island in the Mediterranean. 6 miles W. Rhodes. *Long.* 27. 19. E. *Lat.* 37. 25. N.

Karkola, a town of Sweden, in Tavastland. 27 miles E. Tavasthus.

Karku, a town of Sweden, in North Finland. 35 miles SE. Biorneborg.

Karlanda, a town of Sweden, in Warmland. 42 miles WNW. Carlstadt.

Karleby, (*Gamla*), a seaport town of Sweden, in East Bothnia, with a good harbour. The principal trade is in hemp, salt, and ship-building. 60 miles SW. Cajana. *Long.* 23. 1. E. *Lat.* 63. 50. N.

Karleby, (*Ny*), a town of Sweden, in East Bothnia, situated on the river Lappojock, about five miles from the sea; built in the year 1620, by Gustavus Adolphus. 70 miles SW. Cajana. *Long.* 22. 26. E. *Lat.* 63. 32. N.

Karleby, a river of Sweden, in East Bothnia, which runs into the gulf of Finland, 2 miles NE. Gamla Karleby.

Karlich, a town of France, in the department of the Moselle. 4 m. NW. Coblenz.

Karlovitz, see *Carlovitz*.

Karlsbaderbad, or *Schlangenhud*, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Catzenelbogen. 12 m. NW. Mentz, 10 SE. Naftede.

Karlutcka, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk. 8 m. E. Niznei Udinsk.

Karm, an island in the North Sea, about 12 miles long, and two wide, near the coast of Norway. *Long.* 5. 32. E. *Lat.* 59. 17. N.

Kurm el Arab, a town of Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile. 10 miles S. Benisuef.

Karmelis, a town of Curdistan. 12 miles E. Mosul.

Karmile, a river of Asiatic Turkey, which rises in the east part of the government of Sivas, and afterwards changes its name to Termich.

Karmin, a town of Persia, in the province of Segestan. 25 miles NE. Zareng.

Karmoe, a small island in the North Sea, near the coast of Norway. *Lat.* 59. 10. N.

Karmsund, a strait of the North Sea, between the island of Carmen and the coast of Norway.

Karmuk, a town of Curdistan, on the west side of Lake Van. 22 miles NNE. Betlis.

Karn-al-Manzil, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedsjas. 50 m. SSE. Mecca.

Karnabrun, a town of Austria. 9 miles N. Korn Neuburg.

Karnac, a village of Egypt, on the east side of the Nile, on the site of the ancient Memphis. 20 miles WSW. Kous.

Karnawl, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 10 miles W. Maifey.

Karnz, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Bornou.

Karnicar, a town of Grand Bukharia. 20 miles NE. Termed.

Karnintzki, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland. 12 miles NNE. Ortelburg.

Karnowl, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 38 miles NNW. Hajypour. *Long.* 85. 11. E. *Lat.* 26. 17. N.

Karekou Kala, a town of Turkish Armenia. 42 miles E. Erzerum.

Karop, a town of Russia, in the government of Novgorod Sieverskoï. 28 miles S. Novgorod Sieverskoï.

Karos, an island in the Grecian Archipelago, 6 miles in circumference. 6 miles SE. Naxia. *Long.* 25. 39. E. *Lat.* 36. 53. N.

Karotta, a small island in the Pacific Ocean, belonging to the cluster called Meanges. *Long.* 126. 50. E. *Lat.* 5. N.

Karouli, a town of European Turkey, in Bessarabia. 68 miles SW. Bender.

Karpilax, a town of Sweden, in the province of Tavastland. 14 miles NE. Jamho.

Karpilavka, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiev. 8 miles NNW. Kiev.

Karralejango, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Kaarta. 80 m. E. Kemmoo.

Karriarpour, a town of the circar of Gohud. 16 miles N. Gehud.

Karrieten, a town of Arabia, in Yemen. 20 miles SSE. Chamir.

Kars, see *Cars*.

Kars, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Adulia. 25 m. NNE. Adana, 46 W. Marasch.

Kars, a town of Persia, in the province of Kerman. 20 miles N. Sirjian.

Karsaboo, a town of Africa, in Bambarra. *Long.* 5. 35. W. *Lat.* 13. 10. N.

Karsamaki, a town of Sweden, in the government of Ulea. 65 miles S. Ulea.

Karsék, an island near the west coast of East Greenland. *Long.* 45. 20. W. *Lat.* 60. 35. N.

Karferon, see *Kazeron*.

Karschinskoi, a fortress of Russia, on the Ural. 168 miles N. Guriev.

Karshe, a town of Persia, in Farsistan. 6 miles E. Jarun.

Karsbi, see *Neksbab*.

Karsifai, a river of Armenia, which runs into the Aras, 20 miles S. Anifi.

Karsitza, a river of Slavonia, which runs into the Drave, 6 miles NW. Eszek,

K A R

Karskoi, a settlement of Russia, in the government of Archangel, at the mouth of the Kara. 600 miles ENE. Archangel. *Long.* 64. 14. E. *Lat.* 68. 35. N.

Karskoi More, or *Karskoi Sea*, a part of the Frozen Ocean, between the continent of Russia and Nova Zembla, extending from *Long.* 61. to 68. E. *Lat.* from 70. to 75. N.

Karskoi Zaliv, or *The Gulf of Karskoi*, a large bay of the Frozen Ocean, which lies to the south of the Karskoi Sea. *Long.* 62. to 69. E. *Lat.* 68. to 70. N.

Karsurusk, a town of East Greenland. *Long.* 45. W. *Lat.* 61. 10. N.

Karstorp, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland. 48 m. SE. Jonkioping.

Karstula, a town of Sweden, in the government of Wafä. 85 miles E. Wafä.

Karstun, a town of Russia, in the government of Simbirsk. 60 m. WSW. Simbirsk.

Karstysiak, a town of East Greenland. *Long.* 43. W. *Lat.* 60. 16. N.

Kartal, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on the coast of the Sea of Marmora. 40 miles W. Iimid.

Kartan, or *Martan*, four small islands in the Arabian Sea, at the entrance of the gulf of Curia Muria, bounding it on the south-west. *Long.* 54. 50. E. *Lat.* 17. 30. N.

Kartan, a river of Saxony, which joins the Old Elbe, near Wittenberg.

Kartascheu, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the Irtysh. 48 miles S. Tara.

Kartbirt, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir. 48 miles WNW. Diarbekir.

Karteh, a town of Persia, in Chorasan. 10 miles W. Tabas Kileki.

Karteran, a town of Syria, on the Euphrates. 10 miles S. Ofära.

Kartes, a town of Africa, in the country of Whidah. 12 miles E. Sabi.

Kartunsai, a small island in the gulf of Finland. *Long.* 27. E. *Lat.* 60. 30. N.

Kartush, a town of Turkish Armenia, in the government of Cars. 52 miles NE. Ardanoudji.

Kartuta, a town of Sweden, in the government of Kuopio. 20 m. W. Kuopio.

Karun, a town of Persia, in the province of Chulistan. 70 miles S. Sufter.

Karun, see *Karasu*.

Karvia, a town of Sweden, in the government of Abo. 47 miles NNE. Biorneborg.

Karuna, a town of Sweden, in the government of Abo. 13 miles SSE. Abo.

Karup, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland. 14 miles NW. Aalborg.

Karwinden, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland. 10 miles E. Holland.

Karulsais, a town of Persia, in the province of Segestan. 51 miles W. Zareng.

K A S

Karup, a town of Sweden, in the province of Halland. 15 miles S. Halmstadt.

Karyzanka, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiev. 48 m. SSE. Bialacerkiew.

Karzala, a town of Russia, in the government of Saratov, on the Chopcr. 80 miles NW. Saratov.

Karzeron, see *Kazeron*.

Käs, or *Kyen*, or *Guesi*, or *Quesche*, a low fertile island in the gulf of Persia separated from the continent of Persia, by a good channel about 12 miles broad. *Long.* 54. 4. E. *Lat.* 26. 34. N.

Kas (El), or *Ras Kasaron*, a mountainous cape of Egypt, on the coast of the Mediterranean. 3 miles N. Catich. *Long.* 33. 22. E. *Lat.* 30. 58. N.

Kasäbi, a town of Syria, on the Euphrates. 25 miles E. El Der.

Kasakura, a town of Japan, in the island of Ximo. 22 miles ESE. Taifero.

Kasamanfa, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, 40 m. S. of the Gambia.

Kasan, see *Kazan*.

Kasbaite, or *Gasbaite*, a town of Algiers, anciently called *Satafa*. 50 miles SW. Constantinä.

Kaschan, see *Casban*.

Kasbgar, or *Casbgar*, or *Kaschgar*, a city of Asia, which at one time gave name to little Bukharia, of which it was the capital. Since the Tartars have been in possession of the country, Kasbgar has lost much of its ancient splendour, yet at present carries on a considerable commerce with the neighbouring countries. 530 miles NE. Cashemire. *Long.* 80. 14. E. *Lat.* 39. 35. N.

Kaschil, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Benguela.

Kaschira, a town of Russia, in the government of Tver. 60 miles NE. Tver.

Kasching, a town of Bavaria. 5 miles NE. Ingoldstadt.

Kaschira, a town of Russia, in the government of Tula. 56 miles N. Tula.

Kaschkarantzi, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, on the White Sea. 140 miles NW. Archangel.

Kaschpersky Hory, see *Reichenstein*.

Kasban, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorasan. 50 miles ENE. Herat.

Kasban, a town of Turkestan. 25 miles N. Andegan.

Kasbaku, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 55 miles SW. Cogni.

Kasflax, a town of Sweden, in the province of Savolax. 25 miles E. Nyflot.

Kasmadab, see *Cassimabad*.

Kasmiers, see *Kazimiers*.

Kasimov, a town of Russia, in the government of Riazan, on the Oka, formerly the residence of a Tartar prince. 76 miles ENE. Riazan.

Kaskaskias, a river of North-America, which runs into the Mississippi, *Long.* 90. 35. W. *Lat.* 37. 35. N.

Kaskaskias, a town of North-America, at the union of the river Kaskaskias with the Mississippi.

Kaskarel Melik, a town of the Arabian Irak. 36 miles N. Bagdad.

Kaskeira, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 25 miles N. Sava.

Kaskinumpa, a river of Kentucky, which runs into the Mississippi.

Kaskis, a town of Sweden, in Tavastland. 30 miles E. Tavasthus.

Kasko, a small island in the gulf of Bothnia, near the coast of Finland. *Long.* 90. 10. E. *Lat.* 63. 16. N.

Kaskoyar, a small island in the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 90. 10. E. *Lat.* 63. 16. N.

Kaslach, a river of Austria, which runs into the Danube, 3 miles E. Passau.

Kasleken, a town of Prussian Lithuania. 8 miles SE. Gumbinnen.

Kasnieh, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorasan. 12 miles S. Zauzan.

Kasr, a town of Egypt. 6 miles NNW. Ashmunein.

Kasr, Al, a fortress of Persia, in the province of Segestan. 60 m. SE. Dergasp.

Kasr, Al, a fort of the Arabian Irak. 20 miles S. Sura.

Kasr Abdulla, a fortress of the Arabian Irak, on the Tigris. 42 miles NW. Korna.

Kasr Ahmed, a town of Tripoli, on the coast. 100 miles E. Tripoli. *Long.* 15. 20. E. *Lat.* 32. 4. N.

Kasr Abnaf, a fortress of Persia, in the province of Chorasan. 18 m. S. Maru-errud.

Kasr Band, a fortress of Persia, in the province of Mecran. 90 miles N. Kiç.

Kasr Elsaid, a fortress of Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile. 20 miles W. Kené.

Kasr Gedid, a fortress of Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile. 8 miles S. Denutar.

Kasr ibn Hobeira, a fortress of Persia, in the province of Chorasan. 18 miles NE. Meschid Ali, 12 SSW. Hellah.

Kasr Jacub, a fortress of Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile, opposite Shabur.

Kasr Keran, see *Casr Caroon*.

Kasr Kiasera, a town of Egypt, built on the ruins of the ancient Nicopolis, on the coast of the Mediterranean. 5 miles NE. Alexandria.

Kasr Skirin, a fortress of the Arabian Irak. 16 miles S. Holvan.

Kasr Terané, a fortress of Egypt. 18 miles NW. Cairo.

Kassan, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Yani, on the north side of the Gambia. 36 miles NW. Pisania.

Kasseramangalum, a town of Hindoostan, in Baramaul. 17 miles S. Coveriporum.

Kasigunge, a town of Hindoostan, in the Doab. 24 miles NW. Pattiary.

Kassina, see *Cashna*.

Kassou, or *Kassou*, a country of Africa, bounded on the north by Jassnoo, on the east by Kaarta, on the south by the Senegal, and on the west by Jaaga, about 50 miles from north to south, and nearly the same from east to west. *Long.* 8. to 9. W. *Lat.* 14. to 15. N.

Kast, a town of Persia, in Segestan. 40 miles SW. Arokhage.

Kassamoni, see *Cassamena*.

Kassanovitz, a town of Croatia, situated on an island in the river Unna. 50 miles SE. Carlsstadt, 125 W. Peterwarden.

Kastagnatz, a mountain of European Turkey, in Romania. 20 miles NE. Emboli.

Kashee, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 17 miles ESE. Tooliapour.

Kastel, a town of France, in the department of the Moselle. 6 miles NW. Sar Louis.

Kastholm, a town of Sweden, on the south-east coast of the island of Aland.

Kaslelatz, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Servia. 5 miles N. Pafsarovitz.

Kasza, a town of Hungary. 8 miles SSW. Bolesko.

Kaszponar, a town of European Turkey, in Bessarabia. 24 miles NNW. Ismail.

Kaszuck, a town of European Turkey, in Bessarabia. 6 miles S. Akerman.

Kata, a river of Germany, which runs into the Danube, near Geisingen.

Kataba, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen, situated in a fertile country, near a river which runs into the sea at Aden, governed by a dola, and defended by a citadel. 75 miles N. Aden. *Long.* 44. 39. E. *Lat.* 13. 54. N.

Katal, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Sivas. 18 miles S. Sivas.

Katapang, a small island in the Eastern Indian sea, near the north coast of Java. *Long.* 113. 22. E. *Lat.* 7. 39. S.

Kataren, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen. 60 miles S. Saade.

Katchall, see *Tillingschool*.

Katena, a town of Bengal. 80 miles N. Dacca.

Katerinenschlat, a town of Russia, in the government of Saratov, on the Volga. 32 miles NE. Saratov.

Katerevi, a town of the principality of Georgia. 18 miles WSW. Teflis.

Katerline, a seaport of Scotland, on the coast of Kincardineshire. 3 miles S. Stonehaven. *Long.* 2. 12. W. *Lat.* 56. 52. N.

Kathtippacanunck, a town of the state of Pennsylvania. *Long.* 87. 2. W. *Lat.* 40. 20. N.

Katimbevole, a town of the island of Ceylon. 36 miles S. Candia.

Katintumu, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the Lena. 60 m. E. Olekminsk.

Katirdgi, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 28 miles E. Ifmid.

Katirli, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 28 miles N. Burfa.

Katisti, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on the coast of the Sea of Marmora. 36 miles S. Constantinople.

Katlabuga, a river of Bessarabia, which runs into the Danube, 5 miles E. Ifmail, forming a lake at its mouth.

Katua, a town of Sweden, in Sudermanland. 30 miles SW. Stockholm.

Katneblow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiev. 36 miles S. Bialacerkiew.

Katnia Stanitz, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk. 64 miles NE. Vitimskoi.

Katoene, a town of the island of Ceylon. 64 miles S. Candy.

Katoun-serai, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 12 miles S. Cogni.

Katrozani, a town of Walachia. 16 miles N. Bucharest.

Katz, a town of Holland, situated on the eastern coast of the island of North Beveland.

Katscher, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau, with a lordship insulated in Silesia, to which it once belonged. 12 m. W. Ratibor, 42 NE. Olmutz. *Long.* 17. 52. *E. Lat.* 49. 59. N.

Katkill, mountains of New-York. 100 miles N. New-York.

Katkill, a town of New-York. 15 miles N. Kingston.

Katta, a town of Bootan. 15 miles S. Bifnee.

Katta, a town of Persia, in Farfistan. 30 miles WSW. Yezd.

Kattab, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedsjas. 160 miles ESE. Madian.

Kattar, see *Gattar*.

Kattholtz, a town of Austria. 4 miles W. Laab.

Kattron, see *Gatron*.

Katuadi, a town of the Arabian Irak. 12 miles S. Bagdad.

Katunserai, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 12 miles S. Cogni.

Katunskaja, a town of Russia, in the government of Kolivan. 12 miles S. Biisk.

Katza, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 7 m. WNW. Meinungen.

Katza, a river of Germany, which rises in the county of Henneberg, and runs into the Werra, about a mile S. Wafungen.

Katzbach, a river of Silesia, which rises near Bleyberg Mountain, and runs into the Oder, near Leubus, in the principality of Jauer.

Katzenbach, a river of Germany, which runs into the Neckar, in the county of Hohenberg.

Kau, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Loango; where the next heir to the crown generally resides.

Kauil Kubbara, a town of Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile. 7 miles N. Tahta.

Kauadi, an island of Egypt, in Lake Berelos. 13 miles NE. Faoua.

Kaubul, a town of European Turkey, in Bessarabia. 34 miles W. Akerman.

Kavarna, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, in the gulf of Varna. 22 miles NE. Varna. *Long.* 28. 17. E. *Lat.* 43. 21. N.

Kauder, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore. 40 miles SSW. Lahore.

Kaudir, or *Cadid*, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedsjas. 60 miles NW. Mecca.

Kaverzina, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the Tchiuna. 20 miles ESE. Eniseisk.

Kauerndorf, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 5 m. ESE. Hof.

Kavettirungapaleam, a town of Hindoostan, in Baramaul. 3 miles S. Wombinellore.

Kauffbeuren, a town of Germany, situated on the Wuttach, and, until the year 1802, when it was given to the Elector of Bavaria, it was Imperial. Before the 14th century, and even so late as the year 1336, it was styled only Buren, or Burun. The burghers here are partly Lutherans, and partly Roman Catholics, but its magistracy consists of eight Lutherans, and four Roman Catholics. In the town-court and great council, are also two Roman Catholic members, but the rest are all Lutherans. In or near this town was anciently a castle of the same name. On the extinction of the dukes of Swabia, of the Hohen-Staufen line, the town fell to the empire. The emperors Charles IV. and Wencefflaus, promised to maintain it perpetually in its immediate dependency thereon. Its assessment in the matricula of the empire, and circle, was formerly 160 florins, but in 1683, was reduced to 53½. To the chamber of Wetzlar, it paid 44 rix-dollars, 65 kruitzers. In 1325, this town was burned down, all but seven houses. In 1633, and 1634, it was taken by the Swedes; and in 1703, it was taken by the Bavarians. 15 miles NNE. Kempten, 62 ENE. Constance. *Long.* 10. 35. E. *Lat.* 47. 42. N.

Kauffungen, a town of the principality of Hesse Cassel, the capital of a bailiwick. 5 miles SE. Cassel.

Kauga, a town of Africa, and capital of a kingdom of the same name, on a lake which Ptolemy calls *Nuba Palus*, in which the Niger is supposed to lose itself. 225

miles SSE. Bornou. *Long.* 24. 40. *E. Lat.* 16. 10. N.

Kaugafniemi, a town of Sweden, in the province of Savolax. 35 m. N. Christina.

Kauhajoki, a town of Sweden, in the government of Wafa. 24 miles ENE. Christinefadt.

Kaukava, a town of Sweden, in the government of Wafa. 37 miles E. Wafa.

Kauv, a town of Persia, in the province of Adirbeitzan. 48 miles NW. Tabris, 105 SE. Erivan.

Kavian, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hadramaut. 116 m. SSW. Amanziridin.

Kaukanavaa, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Cattack. 28 miles S. Cattack.

Kavkajkoi, a government of Russia; see *Caucasus*.

Kauke, a river of Prussia, which runs into the Curisch Haff, 8 miles W. Lappinen.

Kaukeban, a town of Arabia, and capital of a district in the province of Yemen, governed by a scheik; situated on a mountain, almost inaccessible. 18 miles W. Sana, 72 SSE. Chamir.

Kaukenen, a town of Prussian Lithuania, on the Kauke. 12 miles WNW. Tiltit.

Kaunbole, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Ellore. 12 miles SSW. Ellore.

Kaungurra, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahorc. 6 miles S. Nagorcote.

Kaunutz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn. 8 miles SW. Brunn.

Kaunitz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Znaym. 6 miles SW. Crumau, 11 NNW. Znaym.

Kaunpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Moultan. 15 miles NE. Moultan.

Kaunodon, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore. 20 miles ENE. Callanore.

Kavo, one of the smaller Molucca islands. 5 miles S. Machian. *Long.* 127. 24. *E. Lat.* 0. 5. N.

Kavos, a town of Grand Bukharia. 65 miles N. Samarcand.

Kaur, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 6 miles E. Natens.

Kaurabang, a town of Candahar. 80 miles SW. Cabul.

Kauristan, a town of Persia, in Laristan. 65 miles ESE. Lar.

Kaurkab, a town of Hindoostan. 5 miles N. Agimere.

Kaurzim, a town of Bohemia, and capital of a circle of the same name, on a river which runs into the Elbe: the circle contains a great many woods; and much timber is sent to Prague and other places. 24 miles ESE. Prague, 36 WSW. Koniggratz. *Long.* 15. 5. *E. Lat.* 49. 56. N.

Kauszan, a town of Besfaraia, inhabited by Budziack Tartars. 12 miles SSE. Bender.

Kauszan, see *Botna*.

Kautee, a town of Bengal. 14 miles E. Torce.

Kawab, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Ellichpour. 20 m. E. Omrautty.

Kawar, or *Kuar*, a country of Africa, bounded on the north by the deserts of Libya, on the east by Egypt, on the south by Kuku and Bornou, and on the west by the desert of Bilmah.

Kawomurak, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 100 miles NW. Meaco.

Kawotah, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Singboom. 45 miles E. Doefa.

Kawwata, a town of Sweden, in the government of Abo. 25 miles SE. Biorneborg.

Kaxberta, a town of Sweden, in the government of Abo, on an island in the gulf of Finland. 5 miles S. Abo.

Kay, a village of the New Mark of Brandenburg, near which the Russians obtained a victory over the Prussians in 1759. 7 miles WNW. Zulichau.

Kay, a river of Congo, which runs into the Zaire, 30 miles N. St. Salvador.

Kaya, a town of Cacongo. *Long.* 12. 10. *E. Lat.* 5. 20. S.

Kayadere, a town of Asiatic Turkey, near the west coast of Natolia. 5 miles ENE. Vourla.

Kayang, a river of the island of Celebes, which runs into Bony Bay, *Long.* 120. 40. *E. Lat.* 4. 59. S.

Kaybay, see *Kao*.

Kaycoon Point, a cape on the west coast of the island of Celebes. *Long.* 129. 50. *E. Lat.* 3. 22. S.

Kaye, a town of Africa, and capital of a lordship, in the kingdom of Loango. 10 miles NW. Loango.

Kaydanav, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minsk. 16 miles SSW. Minsk.

Kayee, a town of Africa, in Kajaaga, on the Senegal. *Long.* 9. 35. *W. Lat.* 14. 30. N.

Kaye's Island, an island in the North Pacific Ocean, near the west coast of North-America, about 30 miles in length, and four in breadth; discovered and named by Capt. Cook. There is an elevated rock lying off it, which from some points of view appears like a ruined castle. Towards the sea, the island terminates in a kind of bare sloping cliffs, with a beach, only a few paces across to their foot, of large pebble stones, intermixed in some places with a brownish clayey sand, which the sea seems to deposit after rolling in, having been washed down from the higher parts by the rivulets or torrents. The cliffs are composed of a blueish stone or rock, in a soft or mouldering state, except in a few places. There are parts of the shore interrupted by small vallies and gullies; in each of these a river or torrent rushes down with considerable impetuosity; though it

may be supposed that they are only furnished from the snow, and last no longer than till it is all melted. These vallies are filled with pine-trees, which grow down close to the entrance, but only to about one half way up the higher or middle part of the island. The woody part also begins every where immediately above the cliffs, and is continued to the same height with the former; so that the island is covered as it were with a broad girdle of wood, spread upon its side, inclosed between the top of the clifly shore, and the higher parts in the centre. The trees, however, are far from being of an uncommon growth; few appearing to be larger than a man might grasp round with his arms, and about 40 or 50 feet high; so that the only purpose they could answer for shipping, would be to make top-gallant masts and other small things. Amongst the trees were found some currant and hawberry bushes; a small yellow-flowered violet; and the leaves of some other plants not yet in flower; particularly one which Mr. Anderson supposed to be the *heracleum* of Linnæus, the sweet herb which Steller, who attended Beering, imagined the Americans here dress for food, in the same manner as the natives of Kamtchatka. The south-west point is situated in *Long.* 216. 58. E. *Lat.* 59. 49. N.

Kaymen, a town of Prussia, in the province of Samland. 12 m. ENE. Königsberg.

Kaynoura, a town of Africa, in Bondou. 15 miles SSW. Fataccunda.

Kaynsbam, see *Keynsbam*.

Kayso, a town of Africa, in Bambarra, on the Niger. *Long.* 4. 59. W. *Lat.* 13. N.

Kayor, see *Cayor*.

Kaysersberg, or *Kaisersberg*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, 5 miles NW. Colmar, 15 SE. St. Diey.

Kaysersheim, a princely abbey of Germany, near Donauwert, founded in 1126. It paid as an annual contribution, 300 florins, and was taxed to the Imperial chamber 338 rix-dollars 23 kruiters. In 1802, it was given among the indemnities to the Elector of Bavaria.

Kaysersesch, or *Keyzers-Esch*, a town of France, in the department of the Rhine and Moselle. 12 miles W. Coblenz, 36 NE. Treves. *Long.* 7. 2. E. *Lat.* 50. 18. N.

Kayserslautern, see *Lautern*.

Kayserswert, or *Keyzerswert*, a town of Germany, on the east side of the Rhine, engaged a long time to the bishopric of Cologne, but in the year 1762, restored to the Elector Palatine. It was once fortified, but is now without walls. William II. count of Holland, being elected emperor after the death of Frederic II. laid siege to this town, about the middle of the 13th century, upon the refusal of the governor, to whom Frederic had

given the command of it, to put it into his hands: the siege lasted more than a year; a proof that the art of besieging was not well understood in those days; but at last their provisions being exhausted, the governor capitulated; and William, admiring his valour as well as his fidelity to the deceased emperor his master, gave him in marriage a daughter of the Lord of Brederode, his near relation, with the Lordship of Keyferswert, to be held by him and his heirs for ever of the empire, in fief. In the year 1700, it held out a long time against the allies, who took it at last, and destroyed the fortifications. In 1758, it was surprised by Prince Ferdinand, and great part of the garrison killed or taken. 6 miles NNW. Dusseldorf, 24 N. Juliers. *Long.* 6. 37. E. *Lat.* 51. 16. N.

Kayuwah, a town of Pegu, on the left bank of the Ava. 15 miles S. Prone.

Kayzevan, a town of Turkish Armenia. 65 miles SW. Erivan, 115 E. Erzerum.

Kazakova, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk. 12 m. W. Nertchinsk.

Kazan, a city of Russia, and capital of a government to which it gives name, situated on the Volga. In the Turkish and Tartarian languages, Kazan signifies a cauldron large enough to contain victuals for many persons; and this name the Crim and Budziak Murfes give to the families of their subjects or vassals, about ten men being reckoned to a kazan. This city consists of a strong fort, built with stone; the Wooden Town, as it is called; and several adjoining slobodes, or suburbs; and among these there is one inhabited by Tartars, in which are four methods. Here are several churches, almost all of them built with stone, and 11 convents in and near the town. In the fort is the governments chancery, which is under the direction of the governor and deputy-governor. The governor of the fort has all the garrisons and regiments within the government under his command. The garrison of the city consists of three regiments, for the service of which a very good hospital is provided. Kazan is also an archbishop's see. At one end of the town is a cloth manufacture, and all the cloth is bought up at a set price by the crown, in order to clothe the soldiers. In the convent of Silandowo, which stands on the river Kazanka, about two versts from the town, is a school, where the children of Tartars are taught the Russian and Latin languages, the principles of the Christian religion, and the elements of philosophy, in order to qualify them as preachers for the conversion of the nations to which they belong. In 1749, and 1752, this city was totally destroyed by fire. Kazan was once the capital of a principal part of Tartary, and the seat of government, where the royal family resided. The Rus-

fians first made themselves masters of this important place on the 3d of October 1552. 400 miles E. Moscow, 660 SE. Petersburg. *Long.* 49. 3. E. *Lat.* 55. 45. N.

Kazanow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz. 40 miles NNW. Sandomirz.

Kazanskaja, a town of Russia, in the country of the Cossacs, on the Don. 100 miles SSE. Veronez.

Kazansko, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk. 272 miles NNW. Turuchansk.

Kazanskoe, or *Government of Kazan*, a government of Russia, bounded on the north and north-east by Viatskoe, on the east by Uphimskoe, on the south by Simbirskoe, and on the west by Nizne-Gorodskoe; about 200 miles in length, and from 100 to 120 broad. Kazan is the capital.

Kazbach, see *Kadersbach*.

Kazeron, a town of Persia, in the province of Faristan. 55 miles WSW. Schiras, 65 E. Bender Rigk. *Long.* 51. 28. E. *Lat.* 29. 44. N.

Kazikiran, a town of Persia, in the province of Adirbeitzan. 45 miles SE. Urmia.

Kazimiers, or *Casimir*, a town of Austrian Poland, in the kingdom of Galicia, on the right bank of the Vistula, which sometimes overflows the town, and lays half the houses under water. It was in this place that Charles XII. ordered General Patkul to be broken alive on the wheel. 25 miles W. Lublin, 70 SE. Warsaw.

Khell, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslau. 3 miles ESE. Benatek.

Kea, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Bambarra. 65 miles NE. Sego.

Keach, a river of South-Wales, which runs into the Tivy, about 5 miles above Cardigan.

Keampan Head, a cape on the east coast of the island of Lewis, forming the north-east point of the peninsula of Aird. *Long.* 6. 5. W. *Lat.* 58. 15. N.

Keangon, a town of Grand Buckharia. 75 miles NW. Anderab.

Kearak, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 30 miles SSW. Patna.

Keban, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir. 70 m. N. Diarbekir.

Kebet, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea. *Long.* 130. 40. E. *Lat.* 7. 10. S.

Kebel's Island, an island in the Mergui Archipelago, about five miles long, and one and half broad. *Lat.* 8. 59. N.

Kebuck Head, a cape on the east coast of the island of Lewis. *Long.* 6. 19. W. *Lat.* 58. 2. N.

Kech, see *Kesh*.

Kechikigon, see *Cedar River*.

Keshmiche, see *Kishme*.

Kedar, a town of Bengal. 15 miles SE. Midnapour.

Kedar, a town of Syria, on the river Jerik, anciently called *Gadara*. 50 miles N. Jerusalem.

Kede, or *Quede*, a town of Africa, in the country of the Foulis. 40 miles W. Cayor.

Kedeh-farah, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Sivas, on the Kizilermack. 30 miles W. Samfoun.

Kedgora, a town of Hindoostan, in Bundelcund. 30 miles NNE. Callingar.

Kedgree, a town of Hindoostan. 34 miles NE. Benares.

Kebeck, a river of England, which runs into the Nid, two miles above Knareborough, in the county of York.

Kebrinaz, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 8 miles NE. Ibarte.

Kederkou Houtchin, a post of Tartary, in the country of the Monguls. *Long.* 113. 5. E. *Lat.* 44. 30. N.

Kederkou-kiamen, a post of Chinese Tartary, in the country of the Kalkas. *Long.* 105. 22. E. *Lat.* 43. 48. N.

Kedham, a town of Upper Guinea, situated on the river Scherbro. 200 miles from the mouth.

Kedous, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 32 miles W. Kiutaja.

Keefah, a town of Africa, in Algiers. 6 miles NE. Tipfa.

Keema-Kedan, a cluster of small islands in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the west coast of the island of Leyta. *Long.* 124. 36. E. *Lat.* 10. 30. N.

Keenduem, a river which rises in Thibet, and runs into the Irawaddy, 40 miles below Ava.

Keene, a town of the state of New Hampshire. 35 miles NW. Boston.

Keenebaloc, or *St. Peter's Mount*, a large mountain in the north part of the island of Borneo, near which live a people called Oran, Idaan, and sometimes Maroots, who offer human sacrifices to their deity: they are said to be acquainted with a subtle poison in which they dip their small darts, a wound from which produces instant death.

Keeper, (*The*) a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary. 7 miles SW. Nenagh.

Keera, a town of Hindoostan, in Boggilcund. 12 miles E. Kewah.

Keeretpour, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Sunbul. 10 m. SSW. Nidjibabad.

Keerpzy, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 33 miles SSW. Burdwan. *Long.* 87. 35. E. *Lat.* 22. 45. N.

Keeryshur, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 22 miles SSW. Bomrauzepollam.

Keesira, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Condapilly. 16 m. NW. Condapilly.

Kesten, *Groot*, a village of New Holland, taken by the English in September 1799. 6 miles S. Helder.

Keeten, Klein, a village of North Holland, near the German Sea, opposite which the English forces under Sir James Pulteney landed on the 27th of August 1796: it was Sir Ralph Abercrombie's head-quarters before he began to march. 4 m. S. Helder.

Keff, or *Keffts*, or *Urbs*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, and the third for riches and strength in the country; on the borders of Algiers, anciently called *Sicca*, or *Sicca Veneria*. In the civil wars about the beginning of the 18th century, the greatest part of the citadel was blown up; but it was afterwards rebuilt with greater strength and beauty. In levelling an adjacent mount to find materials for this building, they found an entire statue of Venus, which was no sooner found than broken to pieces by the Moors. This statue may not a little authorize and illustrate the epithet of Veneria that was applied to Sicca. There was an equestrian statue dug up at the same time, dedicated to Marcus Antonius Rufus, which suffered the same fate. The situation of Keff, as the name itself imports, is upon the declivity of a hill, with a plentiful source of water near the centre of it. 70 miles WSW. Tunis, 63 SE. Bona. *Long.* 9. 3. E. *Lat.* 36. 15. N.

Kefermack, a town of Austria. 4 miles SSE. Freustadt.

Keffing, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the south-east coast of the island of Ceram. *Long.* 131. 11. E. *Lat.* 3. 28. S.

Kefil, a village of the Arabian Irak, celebrated for the tomb of the prophet Ezekiel, which is annually visited by abundance of Jews. 14 miles S. Helleh.

Kefkebeh, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 20 miles NE. Eskishebr.

Kefken, a small island in the Black Sea, near the coast of Natolia. *Long.* 30. 40. E. *Lat.* 41. 6. N.

Kefonetei, a river of West-Florida, which runs into lake Pontchartrain, *Long.* 89. 56. W. *Lat.* 30. 21. N.

Kefr il Batik, a town of Egypt. 2 miles S. Damietta.

Kefr Suleiman, a town of Egypt. 5 miles SSW. Damietta.

Kefreen a town of Syria, on a large plain, to which it gives name, remarkable for the number of pigeons bred there. 15 m. Aleppo.

Keft, or *Kept*, a town of Egypt, on a canal made from the right bank of the Nile, anciently *Coptos*, and so called it is said in the Greek, because Isis was here when she heard of the death of Osiris, and for grief cut off one of the locks of her hair. This city was inhabited both by Egyptians and Arabians. The Nile below the city running to the west, this was the first convenient place for carrying on the trade by the Red Sea,

the river being nearer to it here than at other places below: and the difficult navigation of the Red Sea to the north caused the trade for the merchandize of India and Arabia to take this channel. The ancients speak of the Red Sea as six or seven days journey distant, though the people at present say it is only four days journey. The former seem to be nearer the truth, though Pliny seems to make the distance much too great from Coptos to Berenice, in saying it is 258 miles. Ptolemy Philadelphus first made a good road from Coptos to Berenice, and fixed inns at proper distances. Wells also were dug, and cisterns made to preserve the little rain-water that fell; so that the stations where they stopped had the general name of *Hydrea*, or watering-places. The journey before was usually performed by night, carrying water on their camels, and directing their course by the stars. The trade continued on this way in the middle ages to Cossir, till it was interrupted by the depredations of the Arabs. They have notwithstanding sometimes sent for corn this way, but very little of the eastern goods have lately come by this road. In the early times of Christianity this city became famous for the great resort of Christians to it in times of persecution, and it is said that they retired to the grottos of the neighbouring mountains. This was the first rise of the name of Copts, which it is said the Mahometans gave in derision to the Christians in Egypt. This town having revolted against Dioclesian, probably on account of his persecutions, he caused it to be utterly destroyed. At a village to the north are the remains of a small temple much damaged. To the east of the high ground of the old city is a large basin, as of a lake or pond, about 300 paces long, and 200 broad; to the north of it there is a deeper hole, in which there was foul water; both these were doubtless reservoirs of water for the use of the city, which was conveyed by the canal, and possibly they might bring their vessels into the large basin. The canal runs to the south of these, and to the south and west of the old town: over it are the remains of two bridges; one, at the north-west corner of the town almost entire, and has five piers; it is not built with arches, but large stones are laid from one pier to another. The piers are built in such a manner as if flood-gates had been fixed between them to keep in the water when the Nile abated. The people find there a great number of medals, and small statues of earthen ware, though but few intire, and also some pieces of rock-crystal, and sometimes precious stones, and particularly the root or refuse of emerald in great abundance. 250 m. S. Cairo. *Long.* 32. 0. E. *Lat.* 25. 50. N.

Kegworth, a town of England, in Leicestershire, on the borders of Derbyshire, containing about 1360 inhabitants. 11 miles SSE. Derby, 17 N. Leicester.

Kekeef, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore. 45 miles S. Attock.

Kehemend, a town of Persia, in the province of Faristan. 35 miles NE. Eftakar.

Kehl, a fortress in the duchy of Baden. Formerly, when Strassburg was an imperial city, its bridge was defended by forts on both sides the river. In the year 1678, the French laid siege to that on the German side of the Rhine, and which, from the village of Kehl, was called *Fort Kehl*. Having taken it by storm, they razed it; thereupon the village of Kehl was removed, and a fort built at the conflux of the Kinzig into the Rhine, which is still called Kehl. At the peace of Ryswick, in the year 1697, this fort being ceded to the emperor and the empire, it was declared an imperial fortress. But the ground belonging to it the emperor conferred as a fief on the house of Baden-Baden, reserving still the right of placing a garrison in it to the empire. Possession of this place is of consequence to the French in a war with Germany, for the sake of transporting troops across the Rhine, for which reason, at the commencement of hostilities, they have generally endeavoured to make themselves masters of it. In 1733, it was taken by the French. On the 1st of October 1754, on account of its ruinous condition, the circle of Swabia withdrew a body of troops which were quartered there; on which the margrave of Baden-Baden caused the garrison to be replaced by his circular contingency; and referred to the empire what measures it would take with regard to the right of garrisoning, which had been reserved to it. In the war between France and Austria it was often taken and retaken. 2 miles E. Strassburg.

Keboa, a town of Asia, in Tonquin, near the coast. *Long.* 105. 21. E. *Lat.* 19. 12. N.

Kehriez, a town of Persia, in Chorasan. 70 miles N. Herat.

Kehtj, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore. 6 miles SE. Lahore.

Keia regian, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 60 miles WNW. Hamadan.

Keider Peyamfster, a mountain of Persia, in province of Irak. 44 m. NW. Hamadan.

Keislinge, a town of Sweden, in the province of Skonen. 6 miles NE. Lund.

Kei-gan, a town of Corea. 30 miles SE. Cou-fou.

Keighley, a town of England, in the county of York, situated on a navigable canal, with a market on Wednesday. In 1801, the population was 5745, of whom 3456 were employed in trade and manufacture. 12 m. N. Halifax, 209 NNW. London.

Keikis, a town of Sweden, in the government of Abo. 48 miles N. Biorneborg.

Keillesay, one of the smaller Western islands of Scotland. 3 miles NE. Barry Island. *Long.* 7. 23. W. *Lat.* 57. 2. N.

Keim Hotun, a town of Chinese Tartary, in the government of Kirin. 550 miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 129. 24. E. *Lat.* 44. 45. N.

Keinton, see *Kineton*.

Keiriog, a river of Wales, which rises in Merionethshire, and runs into the Severn, 4 miles W. Ellesmere in Shropshire.

Keis Bay, or *Sinclair's Bay*, a bay on the east coast of Scotland, in the county of Caithness. *Long.* 2. 58. W. *Lat.* 58. 28. N.

Keisan, see *Kao-chan*.

Keish, see *Kür*.

Keiskamma, a river of Africa, which runs into the Indian Sea, *Lat.* 32. 40. S.

Keiser's River, a river of Africa, at the Cape of Good Hope, which descends from Table Mountain.

Keith, a town of Scotland, in the county of Bamff. The old town of Keith is reduced to a small village, and another town has been built about half a century, called New Keith, on a regular plan; containing, in 1801, 3284 inhabitants; with a very considerable market for cattle, and a post-office. In the year 1746, here was a skirmish between a party of the rebels and about 100 of the soldiers of King George II. in which the latter were defeated with considerable slaughter. James Fergusson, the celebrated mathematician, was a native of Keith. 16 miles SW. Bamff, 15 SE. Elgin. *Long.* 2. 52. W. *Lat.* 57. 31. N.

Keiki, a town of Japan, in the island of Ximo. 15 miles NNW. Naka.

Keko, a town of Hungary, with a castle. 15 miles SE. Korpona.

Kela, or *Kelny*, or *Quilla*, a town of Africa, on the Slave Coast, in the canton of Koto.

Kelaia, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedsjas. 50 miles ESE. Calaat el Moilah.

Kelang, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the west coast of the island of Ceram. *Long.* 128 E. *Lat.* 3. 8. S.

Kelar, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 70 miles ESE. Casbin.

Kelat, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorasan, situated at the edge of a high mountain surrounded by rocks, taken by Timur Bee, in the year 1382. 25 miles E. Abiverd.

Kelbra, see *Kalbra*.

Kelch, a town of Egypt. 3 m. NW. Edfu.

Kelemarek, a town of Pomerelia. 10 miles SE. Dantzic.

Kelen, a town of Prussia, in the province of Sudavia. 3 miles S. Angerburg.

Keles, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natio-
lia. 28 miles ENE. Ephesus.

Kelestin, a town of Hungary. 2 miles S. Levens.

Kelheim, a town of Bavaria, situated on an island, formed at the conflux of the Altmühl and the Danube. 16 miles SE. Dietfurt, 46 NNE. Munich. *Long.* 11. 52. *E. Lat.* 48. 52. N.

Kelhera, a town of Persia, in the province of Adirbeitzan, near Ardebil.

Kelikdoni, a river of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania, which runs into the Mediterranean, 5 miles S. Selekkeh.

Kelish, or *Kalish*, a town of Egypt, on the Kalits abu Meneggi, the capital of a district. 6 miles N. Cairo.

Kellah, a town of Abyssinia. 75 miles E. Axum.

Kellah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 20 miles N. Hagypour.

Kellat, see *Kalhat*.

Kellern, a town of Prussia, in the province of Ermeland. 5 miles S. Allenstein.

Kellern, a town of the dutchy of Wurzburg. 3 miles SSW. Volchach.

Kelli, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in the Tanjore country. 27 miles S. Tanjore, 52 SW. Negapatam. *Long.* 79. 7. *E. Lat.* 10. 20. N.

Kellington, see *Callington*.

Kellinore, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 10 miles N. Pondicherry.

Kelleramt, a bailiwick of Swisserland, in the canton of Zurich, of which Bremgarten is the principal place.

Kells, a town of Ireland, in the county of Meath, on the river Blackwater. It was fortified; and till the Union sent two members to the Irish parliament. It was often plundered by the Danes. 19 miles W. Drogheda, 32 NW. Dublin. *Long.* 6. 52. *W. Lat.* 53. 42. N.

Kells Rins, a mountainous ridge of Scotland, in the county of Kircudbright, a little to the south of New Galloway.

Kelmea, a town of Hindoostan, in the Baglana country, on the coast. 16 miles N. Bassen.

Kelmebek, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 28 miles E. Pergamo.

Kelmo, a town of Sweden, in East-Gothland. 23 miles N. Linköping.

Kelmar, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania, near the coast of the Mediterranean. 12 miles W. Selekkeh.

Kelsal's Island, a small island in the Mergui Archipelago, separated from the south-east extremity of the island of St. Sufanna by Aldersey's Straits. *Lat.* 10. 27. N.

Kelsey, a town of Hindoostan, in Concan. 6 miles W. Choule.

Kelogra Burun, a cape on the coast of Bulgaria. *Long.* 28. 17. *E. Lat.* 43. 45. N.

Kelfo, a town of Scotland, in the county of Roxburg, situated on the river Tweed, at

its conflux with the Tiviot, with a bridge across the Tweed built in the year 1756; and another, either built, or intended to be built, over the Tiviot. It is governed by a baron-bailly, and fifteen stent-masters; the former, and seven of the latter, appointed by the Duke of Roxburg, who is lord of the manor. The office of the stent-masters is under the authority of the baron-bailly, to levy a stent or rate on the inhabitants, for the supply of water, repairing the streets, &c. In 1801, the population was 4196; of which 620 were employed in manufactures of flannels, linen, stockings, and shoes. During the wars between the English and the Scotch, Kelfo was burned down three times by the former. In the latter end of the 17th century, it was destroyed by an accidental fire; and in the middle of the last by another. At present it is a handsome town, with a large market-place, and four principal streets, with two small ones. Here are the remains of a celebrated abbey, founded by St. David king of Scotland, in the twelfth century. 42 miles SSE. Edinburgh, 338 N. London. *Long.* 2. 19. *W. Lat.* 55. 38. N.

Kelsenbach, a river of France, which runs into the Moselle with the Naedt.

Kelsterbach, a town of Hesse Darmstadt. 10 miles N. Darmstadt, 2 SW. Hochst.

Keltan, a town of Thibet. 40 miles ENE. Lassa.

Keltanpufuacian, a town of Thibet. 54 miles W. Ssigatche.

Keltich, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau. 14 miles E. Prerau.

Kelvan, a town of Persia, in Farlistan. 18 miles ENE. Schiras.

Kelveh, a town of Persia, in the province of Mecran, on the Nehenk. 280 miles SE. Zareng. *Long.* 65. 48. *E. Lat.* 28. 50. N.

Kelvio, a town of Sweden, in the province of Ulea. 9 miles ENE. Gamla Karleby.

Kelvin, a river of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, which runs into the Roe about 4 miles S. Newtown Limavaddy.

Kelyn, a river of Wales, which runs into the Dee, in the county of Merioneth.

Kem, a river of Russia, which runs into the White Sea, at Kemi.

Kema, a town on the east coast of the island of Celebes. *Long.* 125. 2. *E. Lat.* 1. 8. N.

Kemac, a fortress of Mesopotamia, on the borders of Natolia; taken by Timur Bec in 1402. 20 miles W. Arzendgian.

Kemaon, a country of Asia, feudatory of Thibet, separated from Hindoostan by lofty mountains, situated to the north of Oude and Rohilcund.

Kemnar, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 8 miles S. Sinob.

Kematen, a town of the county of Tyrol. 6 miles W. Inspruck.

Kembela, a town of Sweden, in the government of Ulea. 5 miles S. Ulea.

Kemberg, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 7 miles NE. Pruck.

Kemberg, a town of Saxony. 6 miles S. Wittenberg, 15 ESE. Dessau.

Kembs, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine. 7 m. N. Huingue.

Kemelpack, a town of Austria, on the east side of the Ips. 3 miles S. Ips.

Kemer, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Trebisond. 12 miles ENE. Rizeh.

Kemeret, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anhalt Zerbst. 5 m. W. Zerbst.

Kemi, a town of Russia, in the government of Olonetz, at the mouth of the river Kem, on the west of the White Sea. 192 miles N. Petrovask. Long. 28. 38. E. Lat. 64. 55. N.

Kemgur, a town of Hindooistan, in Bahar. 27 miles NNE. Durbunga.

Kemi, or *Kiemi*, a river of Sweden, which flows from two or three lakes in the north-east part of East Bothnia, on the borders of Russia, and runs into the gulf of Bothnia, Long. 24. 24. E. Lat. 65. 45. N.

Kemi, a seaport town of Sweden, in East Bothnia, situated on the right bank of the river Kemi, about 3 miles from its mouth: it gives name to a district called *Harad*. 10 miles E. Tornea. Long. 24. 27. E. Lat. 66. 49. N.

Kemijan, a town of Hindooistan, in Bahar. 31 miles SSW. Patna.

Kemitrasik, a town of Sweden, in East Bothnia, at the northern extremity of a considerable lake formed in the river Kemi. 90 miles NE. Kemi. Long. 27. 14. E. Lat. 66. 42. N.

Kemlik, or *Glio*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the bay of the Sea of Marmora. This was formerly a strong fortress: it was taken by the Turks in 1334. 20 miles W. Isnik.

Kemmaten, a town of Austria. 11 miles SW. Lintz, 24 W. Steyr.

Kemmo, a town of Africa, and capital of the kingdom of Kaarta. Long. 7. 46. W. Lat. 14. 20. N.

Kemnat, a town of Bavaria. 26 miles N. Amberg, 15 ESE. Bayreuth. Long. 11. 55. E. Lat. 49. 53. N.

Kemnitz, a river of Silesia, which runs into the Bober, 4 miles S. Lahn, in the principality of Jauer.

Kemnitz, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Jauer, on a river of the same name. 6 miles W. Hirschberg.

Kemnitz, a river of Saxony, which runs into the Elster, 4 miles S. Plauen.

Kempach, a town of the county of Tyrol. 6 miles NW. Schwas.

Kempen, a town of the dutchy of Warfaw. 26 miles S. Siradia.

Kempen, a town of France, in the department of the Roer, late belonging to the electorate of Cologne. It contained a college and three convents, with some linen manufactures. 15 miles NE. Ruremond, 17 NW. Dusseldorp.

Kempertorp, a town of Pomerania. 4 miles WNW. Jacobshagen.

Kemps, a town of Virginia. 20 miles E. West Point.

Kempston, a town of England, in Bedfordshire, with about 1000 inhabitants. 2 miles SW. Bedford.

Kempten, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre. 1 mile E. Bingen.

Kempten, a town of Bavaria, situated on the river Iler, lately imperial. Both the burghers and magistracy here profess Lutheranism, and in the town is a handsome parish church, and a grammar-school. This town asserts that it is of greater antiquity than the Imperial abbey which stands near it; and the latter again maintains that the town owes its walls and its very appearance of a town to the abbots, and was for a long time subject to them, not the least shadow of their independency appearing before the thirteenth century. In 1525, the town, for the sum of 30,000 gold guilders, purchased to itself all rights, prerogatives, profits, and perquisites, particularly all tolls and taxes, belonging to the abbey, both within and without the town; which compact received the sanction not only of the emperor Charles V. but also of his successors, and likewise that of the see of Rome. By virtue thereof, the abbey is to build on its ground no more than what is absolutely necessary, and for its own service; and not to fortify the abbey, or raise any structures conducive thereto: nor within a mile of Kempten, to hold, or cause to be held, any market, either public or private. In the year 1633, the town was taken, sword in hand, by the Imperialists, with the slaughter of at least two-thirds of the burghers. Its assessment in the matricula of the diet and circle was, in the year 1683, reduced from 156 florins to 52. To the imperial chamber at Wetzlar it paid 40 rix-dollars 54 kruitzers. It had no villages, but was possessed of lands, monies, tithes, and other income. In 1801, this town and abbey were given to the Elector of Bavaria. 36 miles S. Augsburg, 44 SE. Ulm. Long. 10. 17. E. Lat. 47. 43. N.

Kempten, a princely abbey of Germany, founded, or repaired and enriched, by Hildegard, wife of Charlemagne, in the eighth century. The abbot ranked among the ecclesiastical princes at least as early as the year 1150. In the matricula of the empire he was assessed at 6 horse and 20 foot, or 152 florins;

and paid the chamber of Wetzlar 182 rix-dollars, 56 kruitzers. To this abbey belonged some towns and villages.

Kemfer, a town of Bengal. 15 miles SSE. Curuckpour.

Kemsey, a village of England, in the county of Worcester. Here King Henry II. had a palace, and some time kept his court: in this palace Henry III. was kept a prisoner a little while before the battle of Evesham. 5 miles S. Worcester.

Kemskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk. *Long.* 92. E. *Lat.* 57. 25. N.

Ken, a river of Scotland, which rises in the south-west part of Dumfriesshire, passes by Dalry, New Galloway, &c. in Kircudbrightshire, and joins the Dee in Kenmoor Loch.

Ken, a river of England, which rises about 3 miles east from Ambleside, in the county of Westmoreland, and runs into the Irish Sea, about 6 miles WNW. Lancaster, *Long.* 2. 48. W. *Lat.* 54. 8. N.

Ken, a river of England, in Devonshire, which runs into the Ex, near its mouth.

Ken, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Behker. 20 miles N. Behker.

Ken, or *Kenn*, a small low island in the Persian Gulf, with a few shrubs. *Long.* 50. 76. E. *Lat.* 27. 54. N.

Kenamow, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 30 miles SSE. Caunpour.

Kenapoofan, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, in the Sooloo Archipelago. *Long.* 120. 23. E. *Lat.* 5. 12. N.

Kenarei Havaz, a town of Hindoostan, in Moultan. 20 miles E. Batnir.

Kenasserim, see *Old Aleppo*.

Kenawar, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Kitchwarah. 17 m. W. Sheergur.

Kenchester, a village of England, in the county of Hereford, situated on a small river called Ine, which runs into the Wye at Hereford; supposed to have been once a celebrated city called *Ariconium*, where Offa had a palace, far more ancient than Hereford, and of equal bigness; but the place where the town was, in Leland's time, was all overgrown with brambles, hazles, and such shrubs. Nothing remains of the splendour of *Ariconium* but a piece of a temple. All around the city you may easily trace the walls, some stones being left every where, though overgrown by hedges and timber trees. The ground of the city is higher than the level of the circumjacent country. There appears no sign of a fossée or ditch around it. The site of the place is a gentle eminence, of a squarish form; and the earth black and rich, overgrown with brambles and oak trees, full of stones, foundations, and cavities, where they have been digging. Many coins and antiquities have been found. 6 miles WNW. Hereford.

Kendal, or *Kirkby in Kendal*, a town of England, in the county of Westmoreland, situated in a valley surrounded with hills, on the river Ken; celebrated for its manufactures, the principal of which are cottons, coarse woollen, knit worsted stockings, fish-hooks, &c. It was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, and the charter renewed by James I. to be governed by a mayor, aldermen, burgesses, &c. In 1801, the population was 6892, of which 3729 were employed in trade and manufactures. It has a large weekly market on Saturday; near it are the remains of a castle. 22 m. N. Lancaster, 256 NNW. London. *Long.* 2. 49. W. *Lat.* 54. 21. N.

Kender, a town of Hindoostan, in Se-haurunpour. 10 miles N. Sehaunpour.

Kender, a town of Curdistan. 28 miles SW. Betlis.

Kendfadam, a town of Turkestan, on the Sir. 80 miles NW. Tashkund.

Kendy, a town of Bengal. 50 m. NNE. Ramgur. *Long.* 85. 6. E. *Lat.* 24. 16. N.

Kené, or *Kena*, a town of Egypt, anciently called *Canopolis*. Here is a manufacture of black earthenware. The caravans assemble here in their journey to Coseir. 4 miles NE. Dendera. *Long.* 30. 22. E. *Lat.* 26. 2. N.

Kenebeck, a river of United America, which rises in the north-west part of the district of Main, and runs into the sea, *Long.* 69. 45. W. *Lat.* 43. 40. N.

Kenef, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorasfan. 45 miles N. Herat, 35 SE. Badkis.

Kenghevar, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak, on a river which runs into the Karasu, 240 miles NW. Ispahan, 150 NE. Bagdad. *Long.* 47. 10. E. *Lat.* 34. 20. N.

Kenjar, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 30 miles SW. Patna.

Kenilworth, a town of England, in the county of Warwick; with a weekly market on Wednesday, and 1968 inhabitants. Here was a castle built in the reign of Henry II. by Geoffrey de Clinton; which was garrisoned by that king in the rebellion of his eldest son. In the reign of Henry III. it was some time used as a prison, and had twice justices appointed to attend the gaol delivery. It was afterwards granted to the Earl of Leicester, and it held out six months against the king after the battle of Evesham; during which time King Henry III. held a parliament at Kenilworth, to mitigate the penalties enacted by a former parliament at Winchester, against the rebellious barons; a pestilential disorder breaking out, the castle was obliged to surrender, but on honourable terms. Edward II. was confined here some time, and from hence removed to Berkeley castle. Queen Elizabeth granted it to her favourite Dudley,

earl of Leicester. At the conclusion of the civil war of the 17th century, it was for the most part pulled down and sold for the materials. 5 m. N. Warwick, 98 NW. London. *Long.* 1. 34. W. *Lat.* 52. 22. N.

Kenker, see *Caggar*.

Kenkri, a town of European Turkey, in Livadia. 40 miles W. Athens.

Kenlet, a river of Wales, which runs into the Tanot, in the SE. part of Denbighshire.

Kenmare, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, at the mouth of a river of the same name. 12 miles S. Killarney.

Kenmare River, a river or arm of the Atlantic Sea, on the coast of Ireland, which extends about 20 miles in length, and about 3 in breadth, situated at the south-west side of the county of Kerry. It affords a safe and capacious harbour, but little frequented. The mouth is situated *Long.* 9. 57. W. *Lat.* 51. 40. N.

Kenmore, a town of Scotland, in the county of Perth, on an isthmus, which projects into the eastern extremity of Loch Tay, over which is a bridge in the road to Inverary; the parish is extensive, and in 1801, contained 3346 inhabitants. 76 m. N. Edinburgh, 35 SE. Inverary.

Kennamick, *Great*, a river of the western territory of America, which runs into Lake Michigan, *Long.* 86. 52. W. *Lat.* 42. 14. N.

Kenné, see *Kené*.

Kennebecatus, a river of New Brunswick, which runs into the St. John, *Long.* 66. 5. W. *Lat.* 45. 25. N.

Kennedy's Creek, a river of Kentucky, which runs into the Ohio, *Long.* 83. 36. W. *Lat.* 58. 30. N.

Kennery, a small island near the coast of Malabar, surrounded with a wall and towers. *Lat.* 18. 42. N.

Kennet, a river of England, which rises in a village of the same name, about four miles from Marlborough in Wiltshire; passes by Marlborough, Hungerford, and Newbury, from whence it is made navigable to the Thames, which it joins a little below Reading.

Kennoncheque, see *Masquelonge*.

Kennonway, a town of Scotland, in the county of Fife. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1466. 5 m. ESE. Falkland.

Kenock, or *Knoque*, or *Quenocque*, a fort of France, in the department of the Lys, built at the union of the rivers Here and Yperlee, in the village of Renninghe; first built about the year 1662, by order of Philip IV. king of Spain, but was afterwards much enlarged by the famous Vauban, who made it a regular fortress, flanked with four bastions, built of freestone, and two half-moons, by order of Louis XIV. when he made himself master of Ypres, in 1678. It is very small, not above 750 feet in length, and 500 in breadth. In the year 1692,

some French engineers marked out a plan for additional works, but the project came to nothing. William III. king of England, sent some troops, under the duke of Wurtemberg, to attack this fort, on the 19th of June, 1695, but only as a deception to cover his design of attacking Namur. The 6th of October 1712, a detachment from the garrison of Ostend, which was then in the hands of the Dutch, made themselves masters of this fort by surprise, through the treachery of the gardener; the French commander and the garrison being made prisoners of war. It was ceded to the States by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, concluded in 1713, and taken by the French in 1744. 10 miles NW. Ypres, 10 SE. Nieuport.

Kenpou, a river of Thibet, which runs into the Sanpoo, in the kingdom of Ava.

Kensley, a river of England, in the county of Cornwall, which joins the Tamar soon after its rise.

Kensington, a village of England, in which is a royal palace, purchased by William III. of the Earl of Nottingham, and greatly improved by the Queens Mary, Anne, and Caroline: it bears no external marks of magnificence, though some of the apartments are grand, and furnished with a few good paintings by capital masters. Genteel families reside there by permission of the king. The gardens are upwards of three miles in circumference. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 8556. 2 miles W. London.

Kenslingen, see *Kentzingen*.

Kent, a county of England, bounded on the north by the river Thames, which separates it from Essex, on the east and south-east by the English Channel, on the south by Sussex, and on the west by Surry. About 60 miles in length from east to west, and from 30 to 38 from north to south. It is divided into 63 hundreds, which contain 2 cities and 39 market-towns. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 307,624; of whom 43,253 were employed in trade and manufactures, and 54,124 in agriculture. Two chains of hills run through the middle of Kent, called the *upper* and *lower hills*; the northern range, and whole north side of the county, are composed principally of chalk and flints; the southern, of iron and ragstone; more westerly, towards Surry, clay and gravel prevail upon the eminences. Below this last range lies the Weald, an extensive level tract of land, rich and fertile at some places, where fine pasturage and timber are produced: the soil a deep clay and marl, and so soft, that the carriage and ploughing work is mostly done by unshod oxen. The principal rivers of Kent are the Thames, the Medway, the Stour, and the Rother; the two former are navigable for the largest ships to Woolwich, and Chatham, and for

small craft to a very great distance. The Stour and the Rother admit coasting vessels to Sandwich and Rye. The Ravensborn, the Cray, and the Darent, are small creeks or streams, that fall into the Thames; the first at Deptford, the others in one channel at Long Reach. Most of the marsh land of this county lies along the margin, or at the mouths of these rivers, or has been formerly covered with the waters of ancient havens and ports, now in a great measure obliterated. These rivers have formed islands towards their mouths. Thus the Thames and the Medway, at their extremities, contributed their waters jointly to the separation of the Isle of Grain from the main land, but the channel is now filled up. The Swale, one of the mouths of the Medway, in like manner, cuts off Shepey from the continent of East Kent. Grain is throughout low and marshy, and is about three miles and a half long, and two and a half wide. Thanet had a full claim to the title of an island when the Reculver was in its prosperity; but its pretension to the appellation is now barely kept up by a small sewer communicating with the Stour and the sea. The bed of that once famous harbour now forms valuable tracts of marshes, comprehending above 25,000 acres: Thanet, including Stonar, nearly 41 square miles, or about 27,000 acres. The Weald of Kent, before mentioned, was formerly entirely covered with woods. It has now many small towns and villages, but is more thinly inhabited than the other parts of the county, and of course much less cultivated. Its principal productions are large fat oxen, hops, fruit, and oak timber. Romney marsh is an extensive tract of rich marsh land, at the south corner of the county, originally enclosed from the sea by a strong wall thrown up between the towns of Romney and Hythe. Its chief productions are mutton and wool. Those of the county at large are horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, venison, poultry, game, rabbits, and fish; wheat, barley, oats, beans, peas, and tares; canary, clover, trefoil, cinquefoil, and most other garden feeds; asparagus, potatoes, turnips, and all kinds of culinary plants; hops, timber, underwood, iron, stone, chalk, copperas, salt, &c. &c. &c. Its manufactures are but trifling. The Isle of Thanet is a dry hard rock chalk. The tops of the ridges are but sixty feet above the level of the sea, and are covered with a dry, loose, chalky mould, from four to six inches deep; it has a mixture of small flints, and is, without manure, a very poor soil. The vales, between the ridges and the flat lands on the hills, have a depth of dry loamy soil, from one to three feet, less mixed with chalk, and of much better quality. The open part, between Canterbury, Dover, and Deal, is of

various soils. The principal are chalk, loam, strong cledge, hazel mould, and stiff clay. Besides these, there are some small tracts of flints, gravel, and sand. The woodlands of the eastern part of Kent furnish the country with wood for firing, and for husbandry uses, and the dock-yards with timber for ship-building; but the most material part of their produce is the immense quantity of hop-poles cut out for the neighbouring plantations. The lands in the vicinity of Feverham, Sandwich, and Deal, are extremely fertile, and under the most excellent system of management; producing great crops of wheat, beans, barley, oats, peas, and sometimes canary and radish feeds. In the vicinity of Sandwich there are many orchards, which some years produce large quantities of excellent apples; some of which go to the London market, but the principal part is sent by the coal vessels to Sunderland and Newcastle. The hop-grounds of the parishes between Sandwich and Canterbury are those which produce the fine East Kent hops, so much sought after by the London brewers. But the principal hop plantations are about Canterbury and Maidstone. In the neighbourhood of Maidstone, are a great number of small fields, of from one to ten acres, and somewhat more, planted with fruit of different kinds, cherries, apples, and filberds, for which the rocky soil of the neighbourhood seems particularly adapted. The western part of this county consists of a great variety of soils and systems of management. It is much more enclosed than the eastern part, and produces more timber and underwood. The cities of Kent are, Canterbury and Rochester. The towns are Maidstone, Dover, Romney, Sandwich, Hithe, Queenborough, Chatham, Woolwich, Greenwich, Deal, Tunbridge, Folkstone, Gravesend, Ashford, Dartford, Appledore, Cranbrook, Eltham, Bromley, Sevenoaks, Wye, Tenterden, Smarden, Goudhurst, Lenham, Malling, Lydd, Margate, Wrotham, Ramsgate, Elham, Milton, Feverham, Westerham, Deptford, Sittingburn, Northfleet, Crayford, and Folkestone. Two members are returned for each of the first eight, and for the county.

Kent, an island in the Chesapeake, of an irregular form, about 18 or 20 miles in circumference. *Long.* 76. 24. W. *Lat.* 38. 59. N.

Kent, a county of the state of Delaware.

Kent, a county of Maryland.

Kent, a county of Rhode island.

Kent, a town of the state of Connecticut. 32 miles W. Hartford.

Kentaisse, a mountain of Thibet, between the heads of the Ganges and the Sanpoo. *Long.* 80. 49. E. *Lat.* 30. 40. N.

Kenthi, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow. 30 miles SW. Cracow,

Kenton, a township of Northumberland, with 885 inhabitants. 3 m. NW. Newcastle.

Kentshian, a mountain of Thibet. 3 m. E. Sarangpouur.

Kentucky, a river of United America, which rises in the state to which it gives name, about 18 miles to the north-west of the Laurel Mountains, by one branch, called the *North Fork*, in *Long*. 82. 40. W. *Lat*. 37. 5. N. Another branch, called the *South Fork*, rises about 45 miles to the west of the *North Fork*; and a third branch called the *Middle Fork*, rises between the other two: all unite together near Franklinville, and the united stream, taking a north-west course, empties itself into the Ohio, *Long*. 85. 30. W. *Lat*. 38. 35. N.

Kentucky, one of the the United States of America, bounded on the north and north-west by the Ohio, on the east by Virginia, on the south by the Tennessee state, and on the west by the Mississippi; about 390 miles long from east to west; the northern boundaries are very irregular, varying according to the windings of the Ohio; in some places it is 150 miles wide from north to south, in others about 70; and towards the western extremity, before the Ohio joins the Mississippi, for about 40 miles, it is scarcely 20 miles wide. This country was formerly part of Virginia, but formed into an independent state in the year 1792. It is divided into nine counties, of considerable extent. The soil is represented as exceedingly fertile, and the climate temperate and healthy; snow seldom falls, and the winter never continues above three months, seldom above two. The country abounds in rivers, and is in general well furnished with timber. Among the trees are found the oak, locust, poplar, beech, sugar-maple, coffee-tree; papwa or cucumber-tree, so called from its fruit, which resembles the cucumber in size and shape; black mulberry, wild cherry, mangola, and a great variety of others. Iron, lead, sulphur, alum, salt, and copperas, are found in different places; and several medicinal springs. Among the native animals, the principal is the bison, with some deer, panthers, wolves, elks, bears, foxes, beavers, squirrels, racoons, &c. other quadrupeds have been introduced by the settlers, such as horses, cows, hogs, and sheep. This country was purchased by the states of Virginia of the Indians, in the year 1775; since which it has been improved and cultivated almost beyond example, and contains many considerable towns, the principal of which are Lexington and Washington. In the year 1790, the number of inhabitants was 73,677; since which time, perhaps, it would not be too high rated to compute them at 200,000. The principal rivers are the Ohio, Licking, Red River, Kentucky, Elkhorn, Dick's River, Salt

River, Green River, Cumberland, and Kanhawa; all which abound in fish, and are navigable for boats almost to their sources. By the constitution of this state, the government is vested in a governor, senate, and house of representatives. The declaration of rights asserts the civil equality of all; their right to alter the government at any time; liberty of conscience; freedom of elections, and of the press; trial by jury; the subordination of the military to the civil power; the rights of criminals to be heard in their own defence; the right of the people to petition for the redress of grievances, to bear arms, and to emigrate from the state. It prohibits unreasonable searches and seizures; excessive bail; confinement of debtors, unless there be presumption of fraud; suspension of habeas corpus writ, unless in rebellion or invasion; ex post facto laws; attainder by the legislature; standing armies; titles of nobility, and hereditary distinction.

Kentucky, Indian, a river of the western territory of America, which runs into the Ohio, *Long*. 85. 38. W. *Lat*. 38. 34. N.

Kentzingen, a town of Germany, in the Brisgau, about a mile from the east side of the Rhine. 13 miles NW. Friburg.

Kenveny, a river of England, which runs into the Ulsk, a little below Abergavenny.

Kenz, a village of Anterior Pomerania, with a mineral spring near Barth.

Keogang, the most westerly of the branches or mouths of the river Ava, in Pegu, which runs into the sea near Cape Negrais.

Keoualtecha, a town of Chinese Tartary. 23 miles N. Petouné Hotun.

Keowee, a town of South-Carolina, situated on a river of the same name. 53 m. NW. Petersburg. *Long*. 82. 55. W. *Lat*. 34. 42. N.

Keowee, a river of United America, which rises in the Nunic Mountains, and joins the river Broad, at Petersburg, to form the Savannah.

Keezee, a town of Birmah, on the Irrawaddy. 15 miles NE. Pagahan.

Kepeldee, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of the Nayrs. 30 m. E. Tellichery.

Kepherboua, a village of Syria, near which are the ruins of a building called the sepulchre of Nimrod. 27 miles S. Damascus.

Kepher Kenna, a village of Palestine, said to be the ancient Cana, where our Saviour changed the water into wine.

Kepouh-Daghi, a mountain of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Sivas. 60 miles E. Sivas.

Keppel's Bay, a bay of the South Pacific Ocean, on the north-east coast of New Holland. *Long*. 140. 35. E. *Lat*. 23. 28. S.

Keppel's Island, or *Traitor Island*, an island in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long*. 172. 33. to 175. 13. W. *Lat*. 15. 53. S.

Keppel's Island, a small island on the north side of the most westerly of the Falkland Islands, in the South Atlantic. *Long.* 60. 15. W. *Lat.* 51. 24. S.

Keppel's Island, one of those called *Queen Charlotte's Islands*, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 194. 56. W. *Lat.* 10. 15. S.

Keppel's Islands, a group of islands near the north-east coast of New Holland, discovered by Captain Cook in the year 1770. Near these islands, as the ship lay at anchor, Mr. Banks tried to fish from the cabin windows with hook and line: the water was too shallow for fish; but the ground was almost covered with crabs, which readily took the bait, and sometimes held it so fast in their claws, that they did not quit their hold till they were considerably above water. These crabs were of two sorts, and both of them such as had not been seen before: one of them was adorned with the finest blue that can be imagined, in every respect equal to the ultramarine, with which all his claws, and every joint was deeply tinged; the under part of it was white, and so exquisitely polished, that in colour and brilliancy it exactly resembled the white of old china; the other was also marked with the ultramarine upon his joints and his toes, but somewhat more sparingly, and his back was marked with three brown spots, which had a singular appearance. *Long.* 209. 11. W. *Lat.* 25. 8. S.

Keppritzbach, a river of Saxony, which runs into the Elbe, near Meissen.

Kepte, a town of Syria, situated on the coast of the Mediterranean, and north side of the mouth of the Orontes, about a mile from the sea; and remarkable as it is the spot where the ancient Seleucia Pieris stood, a place of a most extraordinary situation, of great natural strength, and well fortified by art. Seleucus, the first king of Syria, built it soon after he had vanquished Antigonus, at a time when he was not settled in his kingdom; and probably fortified this city, with a political view, to have it as a place for the last resort in case Antioch should be taken. Seleucia was situated on a rocky soil, on the south side of the mountain very near to the south-west corner.

Kept, see *Keft*.

Kepta, a town of Bootan. 24 miles S. Tassafudon.

Ker, a mountain of Algiers. 3 miles W. Arzew.

Keramo, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 24 miles SSE. Milets.

Kerati, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Carmania. 26 miles NW. Beishehri.

Keratia, a town of European Turkey, in Livadia. 24 miles SSE. Athens.

Keraun, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore. 15 miles WNW. Gujarat.

Kerbeh, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 44 miles NE. Iffmid.

Kerbela, see *Mesjid Hefsin*.

Kerboozza, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore. 32 miles SE. Attock.

Kercal, a town of Africa, in Fez, on coast of the Mediterranean. 45 m. ESE. Tetuan.

Kerch, a fortress of Russia, in the province of Taaris, on the channel between the Black Sea and the Sea of Azoph. This town was founded by a colony of Greeks from Miletus, and afterwards subdued by the kings of Bosphorus. In the year of Rome 689, it was taken by Mithridates king of Pontus, who was soon after, in consequence of the rebellion of his son Pharnaces, besieged in the castle, and put to death at his own request by an officer of the Gauls, who had forced the walls. 100 miles ESE. Perekop. *Long.* 36. 14. E. *Lat.* 45. 16. N.

Kercha, a town of Persia, in the province of Chufistan. 30 miles NW. Sufter.

Kercalang, an island in the Eastern Indian Sea, about 80 miles in circumference, inhabited by Malays. *Long.* of the north extremity 126. 30. E. *Lat.* 4. 28. N.

Kerda, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland. 38 miles WNW. Wexio.

Kerdecan, a town of Persia, in the province of Kerman. 22 miles NW. Sirgian.

Keristan, a town of Persia, in the province of Chufistan. 90 miles ESE. Sufter.

Kerdiz, a town of Candahar, in Cabulistan. 70 miles E Ghizni, 65 SW. Cabul.

Keredge, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 15 miles SW. Sava.

Kerede, a town of Chinese Tartary. *Long.* 119. 52. E. *Lat.* 42. 14. N.

Kerebo, a town of Transylvania, on the Maros. 20 miles WNW. Schefburg.

Kerempiburun, a cape on the north coast of Natolia, on a neck of land, which runs into the Black Sea; called *Cape Crempe* in the maps. *Long.* 33. 10. E. *Lat.* 42. 45. N.

Keren, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 45 miles W. Kermansha.

Keres, a river of Hungary, which runs into the Danube near Csongrad.

Keresbanja, a town of Transylvania. 44 miles SSW. Colosvar, 52 NE. Temesvar. *Long.* 22. 25. E. *Lat.* 46. 16. N.

Keresfoun, a town of Turkish Armenia, at the mouth of a river of the same name, which runs into the Black Sea; anciently a city of Pontus, called *Cerasus*, or *Cerasopontum*. From this place Lucullus is said to have brought cherries into Europe. 125 m. WSW. Erzerum, 75 SW. Trebisond.

Keresfur, a town of Hungary. 6 miles S. Canischa.

Keresztur, a town of Transylvania. 36 miles N. Schefburg, 54 m. NE. Colosvar.

Keret, a river of Russia, which runs into the Volchov, 4 miles N. Novgorod.

Keret, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, on the White Sea. 148 miles S. Kola.

Keretzkoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, on the coast of the White Sea. 32 miles N. Archangel.

Kergong, a town of Hindoostan, in Candesh. 45 miles S. Indore.

Kerguelen's Land, or *Island of Desolation*, an island in the Southern Indian Ocean, discovered by Kerguelen, a Frenchman; and visited in the year 1779, by Captain Cook, who gave it the latter name, from its appearance. None but amphibious animals were discovered, and few vegetables. This land occupies about one degree and a quarter of latitude, and probably about two of longitude. The French discoverers, with some reason, imagined this to be the projecting part of the southern continent. The English, says Capt. Cook, have since proved that no such continent exists; and that the land in question is an island of no great extent; which from its sterility, I should, with great propriety, call the *Island of Desolation*, but that I would not rob M. de Kerguelen of the honour of its bearing its name. Mr. Anderson, my surgeon, communicated to me the following observations on its natural productions: Perhaps no place hitherto discovered in either hemisphere, under the same parallel of latitude, affords so scanty a field for the naturalist as this barren spot. The verdure which appears when at a little distance from the shore would flatter one with the expectation of meeting with some herbage, but in this we were much deceived; for this verdant colour is produced only by one small plant, not much unlike some sorts of saxifrage, which grows in large spreading tufts to a considerable way up the hills. It grows on a kind of rotten turf, which dried, in cases of necessity, might serve for fuel, and is the only thing we met with here that could possibly be applied to this use. There is another plant growing plentifully about the boggy declivities to near the height of two feet, and not much unlike a small cabbage when it has shot into seed. Two other plants were found near the brooks and boggy places, which were eaten as salad; the one resembling garden cresses, and very fiery; the other very mild: this last, though but small, is in itself a curiosity; having not only male and female, but what the botanists call *androgynous* plants. A coarse grass grows in some spots about the sides of the harbour, and a smaller sort which is rarer: in short, the whole catalogue of plants does not exceed 16 or 18, including some sorts of moss, and a beautiful species of lichen, which grows upon the rocks higher up than the rest of the vegetable productions; nor is there even the least appearance of a shrub

in the whole country. The animals found here are all of the marine kind, and use the land only as a resting place, and for breeding; the most considerable are seals: no other quadruped either of the sea or land kind was seen; but a great number of birds, viz. ducks, petrels, albatrosses, shags, gulls, and sea-swallows. The hills are of a moderate height, yet many of their tops were covered with snow at this time, though answering to our June. Rain must be almost constant here, not only from the marks of the torrents, but from the disposition of the country; which even on the hills is an entire bog. The foundations of the hills are composed chiefly of a dark blue, and very hard stone, intermixed with small particles of glimmer or quartz. Another brownish brittle stone forms here some considerable rocks; and one which is blacker, and found in detached pieces, incloses bits of coarse quartz. A red, a dull yellow, and a purplish sand-stone, are also found in small pieces; and pretty large lumps of semi-transparent quartz, disposed irregularly in polyedral pyramidal crystals of long shining fibres. Some small pieces of the common sort are met with in the brooks, made round by attrition, but none hard enough to resist a file; nor were any of the other stones acted on by aquafortis, or attracted by the magnet. Nothing that had the least appearance of an ore or metal was seen. *Long.* 69. 30. *E. Lat.* 49. 20. S.

Kerig, a river of North-Wales, which runs into the Dovy, about two miles above Machynlleth, in the county of Montgomery.

Kerigar, a town of Hindoostan, in the subah of Oude. 80 miles N. Lucknow, 80 E. Bereilly. *Long.* 81. 25. *E. Lat.* 28. 12. N.

Kerikerd, a town of Persia, in the province of Chufistan, taken by Timur Bec, in 1393. 15 miles N. Sufter.

Keringunge, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 24 miles ESE. Hajypour.

Kerin, a river of Chinese Tartary, which runs into the Amur, *Long.* 136. 44. *E. Lat.* 50. 44. N.

Keriog, a river of North-Wales, which runs into the Dee, about five miles S. Wrexham in Denbighshire.

Kerion, a town of Thibet. 24 miles NW. Serangpour. *Long.* 83. *E. Lat.* 32. 35. N.

Kerish, a town of Persia, in the province of Faristan. 106 miles SSE. Schiras.

Kerka, a town of Persia, in Chufistan. 45 miles W. Tehtar.

Kerka, a river of Dalmatia, which runs into the Adriatic, near Sebenico.

Kerkelan, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Sivas. 30 miles WSW. Amalich.

Kerkeni, a small island near the east coast of Tunis. *Long.* 11. 12. *E. Lat.* 34. 59. N.

Kerker, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in

the province of Aladulia, on the Euphrates. 30 miles S. Malatia.

Kerker, a mountain of Grand Bukharia. 40 miles SW. Badakhkan.

Kerkha, a town of Persia, in the province of Chufistan, on the Karasu. 15 miles N. Sufter.

Kerkil, or *Ghergil*, a town of Curdistan, 35 miles SSE. Amadiéh.

Kerkisia, a range of mountains in Asiatic Turkey, extending from Kerkisia to near Ourfa.

Kerkisia, or *Kerkiseh*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir, now in a state on decay. 8 miles N. Rabba. Long. 40. 10. E. Lat. 35. 18. N.

Kerkoni, a town of Georgia. 25 miles SW. Teflis.

Kerkuk, a town of Curdistan, the capital of a government, and residence of a pacha. It is surrounded with walls, and defended with a castle. 150 miles N. Bagdad, 85 ESE. Mosul. Long. 43. 42. E. Lat. 35. 59. N.

Kerkwysk, a town of Holland, in the department of Guelderland. 2 m. S. Bommel.

Kerleh, a circar of Hindoostan, in Berar, lying to the north-west of Goondwana, and to the south-east of Hindia and Bopalot.

Kerloak Hill, a hill of Scotland, in the county of Kincardine. 9 m. W. Stonehaven.

Kerlon, a river of Chinese Tartary, which rises about Long. 109. 10. E. Lat. 49. N. and runs into Lake Coulon, Long. 116. 40. E. Lat. 48. 52. N. after which it takes the name of *Argun*, or *Ergoné*.

Kerman, anciently *Caramania*, a province of Persia, bounded on the north by Segeftan, on the east by Mecran, on the south by the Persian Gulf, and on the west by Fariftan. The northern part is barren, and nearly desert, without rivers or brooks, and the air unhealthy: towards the south the air is more pure, and the land fertile. The Guebres are numerous; who are chiefly employed in manufactures of stuffs and silk. Here are some mines of copper, lead, and iron. Sirgian, or Kerman, is the capital.

Kerman, see *Sirgian*.

Kermana, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 40 miles E. Bahraitch.

Kermanfir, a town of Persia, in the province of Kerman. 130 miles SE. Sirgian. Long. 58. 50. E. Lat. 28. 20. N.

Kermanschuk, a town of Circassia, near which the Mogul Tartars were surprised by the Russians in 1783, and defeated with great loss.

Kermasin, a town of Persia, in the province of Kerman. 160 miles SE. Sirgian, 180 ENE. Gambron.

Kermel-su, a river of Asiatic Turkey, in Aladulia, which runs into the Gcihoun. 15 miles W. Marasch.

Kermilis, see *Karmelis*.

Kermise, a town of Arabia, in the province of Nédsjed. 65 miles SSE. Jamama.

Kern el Hutin, a mountain of Palestine, from whence it is said our Saviour delivered his divine sermon; called the Mountain of Beatitudes. 10 m. N. Gibel el Tor, or Tabor.

Kernafleden, or *Kernas Cleden*, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan. 6 miles ESE. La Faouet, 12 N. Hennebon.

Kernbulg, one of the Treshanish Islands. Long. 6. 23. W. Lat. 56. 33. N.

Kerona, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Gohud. 15 miles N. Datteah.

Kerowly, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Agra. 26 miles ESE. Rantampour, 74 SW. Agra. Long. 77. 28. E. Lat. 26. 27. N.

Kerpel, a river of Russia, which runs into the sea of Azoph, 32 miles N. Kopiel.

Kerpen, a town of France, in the department of the Roer, heretofore a town in the circle of Westphalia, erected into a county by Charles VI. in the year 1712. The Roman month was 12 florins. 10 miles ESE. Juliers. Long. 6. 41. E. Lat. 50. 25. N.

Kerrak, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, on the gulf of Cambay. 65 miles SSW. Gogo.

Kerrera, one of the smaller Western islands of Scotland, near the coast of Argyle, where Alexander II. died in 1249, while endeavouring to wrest the islands out of the hands of the Norwegians. 12 miles S. Lismore. Long. 5. 32. W. Lat. 56. 23. N.

Kerri, a town of the Arabian Irak, at the conflux of the Tigris and Euphrates. 50 miles NW. Bassorah.

Kerroo, a town of Hindoostan, in Visiapour. 12 miles NW. Baddammy.

Kerroudar, a town of Hindoostan, in the subah of Delhi. 5 miles NW. Panniput.

Kerry, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, bounded on the north by the river Shannon, on the east by the counties of Limerick and Cork, on the south by Cork and the sea, and on the west by the sea; about 54 miles from north to south, and from 18 to 40 from east to west. It contains about 19,400 houses, and 107,000 inhabitants. Kerry is full of mountains, almost inaccessible; so that a large part of it is hardly fit for habitation or culture, consequently but little corn is produced: grazing is more attended to, and butter in considerable quantities is exported, as well as beef, hides, and tallow. Tralee is the county town, which sends one member, and the county two members to the Imperial Parliament.

Kerry Head, a cape of Ireland, in the county of Kerry. 11 miles NW. Tralee. Long. 9. 48. W. Lat. 52. 23. N.

Kerry Point, a cape of Ireland, on the coast of the county of Down, in the Irish Sea. *Long.* 5. 23. W. *Lat.* 54. 22. N.

Kers, a town of the county of Tyrol, on the river Inn. 12 miles NE. Landeck.

Kerfchan, a town of Iltria. 16 miles NNE. Pedena.

Kerfempe, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 4 miles NE. Amasieh.

Kertsch, see *Kerch*.

Kertzendorf, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark. 9 miles SE. Potzdam.

Kertz, a mountain of Transylvania, bordering on Walachia.

Kertzhofen, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Aichstatt. 4 m. N. Aichstatt.

Kerua, a town of Persia, in the province of Kerman. 90 miles SSW. Sirgian.

Kervendok, a town of France, in the department of the Roer. 7 miles N. Guel-dres, 8 SSE. Cleves.

Kervignac, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan. 6 miles NE. L'Orient.

Kerwiker, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 28 m. SW. Aphiom-Kara-hissar.

Kery, a river of South Wales, which runs into the Tivy, about 7 m. above Cardigan.

Keryé, a town of Hindoostan, in Baglana. 25 miles W. Naffuck.

Kesilax, a town of Sweden, in the government of Kuopio. 84 m. SSE. Kuopio.

Kesaw, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 48 miles SSW Patna.

Keshak, a town of Bengal. 23 miles SSE. Moorshedabad.

Keshim, or *Kesem*, a seaport town of Arabia, and residence of a sovereign prince, in the province of Hadramaut, with a port on the Arabian Sea. *Long.* 50. 2. E. *Lat.* 15. 20. N.

Kescansian, a town of Persia, in the province of Kerman. 9 miles SSW. Sirgian.

Kescou-Kiamen, a post of Chinese Tartary. 20 m. SW. Tschahan Soubarken.

Keslbouden, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz. 18 m. NNE. Gitschin.

Kesfeldorf, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz. 10 miles E. Gitschin.

Kesh, or *Keeb*, or *Sebz*, a town of Grand Bukharia, and capital of a district, of which Timur Bec was appointed governor in 1360. Here was a kind of university for the study of sciences and law. Timur made it his ordinary summer residence, and declared it the second seat of his empire: he surrounded it with walls, and built a new palace in 1379. It was otherwise called *Chaber Sebz*, or the *Green City*, from the verdure of the gardens and meadows, celebrated for rare and beautiful plants. It was also called *Coubbet Elilmi Veladeh*, which signifies the dome of science and virtue. 30 miles S. Samarcand. *Long.* 64. 10. E. *Lat.* 39. 10. N.

Kesham, a town of Grand Bukharia. 70 miles WSW. Badathkan.

Kesirmak, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw, near the Dniester. 72 miles S. Braclaw.

Keskebeh, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 20 miles NE. Eskishehr.

Kesker, or *Kurab*, a town of Persia, in the province of Ghilan, on the coast of the Caspian Sea. 25 miles NW. Reshd.

Kescocott, a town of Thibet. 40 miles S. Gangotri.

Kesso, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore. 25 miles ENE. Jullindar.

Kesrekupri, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 24 m. SSE. Kir-shehr.

Kesfel, a town of France, in the department of the Roer, on the west side of the Meuse. 7 miles N. Ruremond.

Kesfel See, a lake of Carinthia. 6 miles N. Welach.

Kesfelgong, a town of Bengal. 6 miles NE. Conchong.

Kesfeldorf, a town of Saxony, in the margravate of Meissen; where the troops of Saxony were defeated by the King of Prussia, in the year 1745. 7 miles W. Dresden.

Kessenburg, a town of Pennsylvania. 31 miles WSW. New-York.

Kesilgum, a river of Wales, which runs into the Avon, two miles below Dolgelly, in the county of Merioneth.

Kesten, a town of Syria. 25 m. W. Aleppo.

Kestenur, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 20 miles S. Amasieh.

Keswick, a town of England, in the county of Cumberland, situated on the Derwent-water; with considerable manufactures of woollen stuffs, flannels, duffels, &c. Near it is found that substance known by the name of *black lead*, supposed to be peculiar to this spot. The environs are deservedly praised from their picturesque beauties, and the islands in the lake, annually visited by great numbers of strangers. There is a market on Saturday. 30 mile N. Kendal, 287 NNW. London. *Long.* 3. 2. W. *Lat.* 54. 1. N.

Ket, a river of Russia, which runs into the Ob, at Narim.

Ket, a small river of Scotland, which runs by Whitehorn, in Wigtonshire, and empties itself into the sea, near Port Patrick.

Ketab, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad. 11 miles N. Jionpour.

Ketaleah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 74 miles SSW. Patna. *Long.* 84. 36. E. *Lat.* 24. 38. N.

Ketchar-tcheu, a town of Thibet. 10 miles S. Giti.

Ketchitten, or *Kesitten*, a country of Chinese Tartary, divided into two standards. *Long.* 117. 38. E. *Lat.* 43. N.

Ketchou Kiamen, a post of Chinese Tartary. *Long.* 110. 24. E. *Lat.* 41. 27. N.

Ketember, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea. *Long.* 132. 53. E. *Lat.* 6. 12. S.

Ketmebeh, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 27 miles E. Pergamio.

Ketoi, one of the small Kurule islands, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 153. 38. E. *Lat.* 48. 45. N.

Ketso, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland. 40 miles NW. Wexio.

Ketseki, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the Ket. 64 miles SE. Narim.

Ketshemet, a town of Hungary. 46 miles NNW. Szegedin, 92 E. Canischa.

Ketteldorf, a town of Germany, in the margravate of Anspach. 2 miles NW. Heilbronn.

Kettering, a town of England, in the county of Northampton, containing about 650 houses, and 3011 inhabitants. Here are considerable manufactures of tammies, serges, lastings, &c. It has a weekly market on Friday. 18 miles NNE. Northampton, 75 N. London. *Long.* 0. 44. W. *Lat.* 52. 25. N.

Kettle Falls, a cataract in the river Utwas, in Canada. 90 miles W. Montreal.

Kettle River, a river of Canada, which runs into Lake Erie, *Long.* 80. 51. W. *Lat.* 43. N.

Kettwyck, a town of Germany, late belonging to the abbey of Corvey. 3 miles WNW. Werden.

Ketver, a town of Grand Bukharia, on a mountain; taken by Timur Bec, in 1398. 100 miles S. Badashkan.

Ketzin, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark. 8 miles NW. Potsdam.

Ketzlsdorf, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim. 12 miles SE. Leutnischl.

Kevalcotty, a town of Thibet. 18 miles NW. Sirinagur.

Kevalshir, see *Bardshir*.

Kevenye, a river of Wales, in the island of Anglesey, which runs into the Irish Sea. 3 miles W. Newburgh.

Keukzer, a town of Persia, in Farisistan. 40 miles S. Jezdkast.

Keula, a town of Germany, in the county of Schwartzburg. 11 miles N. Mulhausen, 14 W. Sonderhausen.

Keutrod, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 4 miles NNW. Schleusingen.

Keurn, a town of Sweden, in the government of Wafsa. 96 miles SE. Wafsa.

Keurol, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel. 100 m. SE. Archangel.

Keuschberg, or *Kiade*, a town of Saxony, remarkable for a victory obtained by Henry the Fowler over the Huns, in the year 933. 6 miles SE. Merseburg.

Kew, a village of England, in the county of Surry, in which is a royal palace, newly

built, situated near the Thames, over which is a handsome stone bridge. 8 miles WSW. London. *Long.* 0. 18. W. *Lat.* 51. 28. N.

Keuwan, a town of Hindooistan, in the circar of Ketchwarra. 10 m. W. Sheergur.

Keueh, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on the Sakaria. 24 m. E. Isnik.

Keuxholm, a town of Russia, in the government of Viborg. The town is built on two islands, at the mouth of a river, on the side of Lake Ladoga. The houses are of wood, but the town is well fortified, and defended with a citadel. 40 miles ENE. Viborg, 68 N. Peterburg. *Long.* 29. 50. E. *Lat.* 61. N.

Kexleboda, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland. 36 miles SSW. Wexio.

Key, (*Great*), a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, about 50 miles in length, and from 5 to 12 in breadth. *Long.* 133. 28. E. *Lat.* 5. 24. S.

Key, (*Little*), an island in the Eastern Indian Sea, about 60 miles in circumference. *Long.* 133. 12. E. *Lat.* 5. 52. S.

Keyel, a town of France, in the department of the Forêts. 10 miles ENE. Echnernach.

Keynen, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse. 6 miles N. Neisse.

Keynsbam, a town of England, in the county of Somerset, near the Avon, in the road between Bath and Bristol, with a weekly market on Thursday, and 1590 inhabitants. 5 miles E. Bristol, 115 W. London. *Long.* 2. 40. W. *Lat.* 51. 23. N.

Key Sima, an island of Japan, between Corea and the west coast of Nippon.

Key Waleli, an island in the Eastern Indian Sea, about 45 miles in circumference. *Long.* 138. E. *Lat.* 5. 36. S.

Keyfersheim, see *Kayfersheim*.

Keyfersful, a town of Swisserland, in the county of Baden, on the river Rhine, with a wooden bridge to Schaffhausen. 9 miles NNE. Baden. *Long.* 8. 15. E. *Lat.* 47. 37. N.

Keyzer's Bay, a bay on the south coast of the island of Sumatra. *Long.* 104. 38. E. *Lat.* 5. 40. N.

Kezemjska, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the Angara. 40 miles SW. Ilmisk.

Kezereh, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 40 miles E. Castamena.

Kezil, a river of Persia, which runs into the Caspian Sea, near Reshd.

Kezil, or *Khesil*, or *Khezil*, a river of Asia, which rises in the mountains of Bukharia, to the north-east of Samarcand, and formerly ran into the Caspian Sea; but the Russians, in 1719, endeavouring to trace the stream, the Tartars not only put the men sent on the mission to death, but turned the current of the river into Lake Aral, by uniting it with the Jihon.

Kezil-Agash, a town of Persia, in the province of Ghilan. 20 miles N. Lenkeran.

Kezil-Kaja, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 25 miles S. Isbarteh.

Kezin, a town of Poland, in Volhynia. 10 miles W. Krzeminec.

Kezma, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the Tunguska. 160 miles NNW. Ilimsk.

Kezuc, a town of Persian Armenia. 4 miles S. Erivan.

Khabur, a river of Kurdistan, which passes by Betlis, and runs into the Tigris, 15 miles SE. Gezira.

Khabur, a river of Asiatic Turkey, which rises 20 miles E. Harran, and runs into the Euphrates at Kerkisia.

Khadarah, (*El*), or *Chadra*, a town of Algiers, in the province of Tremecen, situated on an eminence near the river Shelliff. It appears to have been once a large place, in the opinion of Doctor Shaw, who saw the ruins about it three miles in circumference. The ancient name was probably *Zucchabbari*, according to Ptolemy; *Succabar* and *Colonia Augusta*, according to Pliny. A little to the east are the remains of a large stone bridge, the only one that was probably ever built over the Shelliff, notwithstanding the great inconveniences which travellers encounter, especially in the winter season, of waiting a whole month before they can ford over. 55 miles SSW. Algiers, 96 E. Oran.

Khaibar, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas. This town was taken by Mahomed, after a siege of 10 days. 120 miles ENE. Medina. *Long.* 40. 50. E. *Lat.* 25. 10. N.

Khalits, see *Kalits*.

Khami, see *Hami*.

Khamir, see *Chamir*.

Khanaka, a town of Charafin, on the Gihon. 90 miles SSE. Urkonge, 250 SW. Samarcand.

Khangah, (*El*), a town of Egypt, formerly a place of opulence, enriched by the caravans which passed from Cairo to Syria. It contains about 1000 inhabitants. 12 miles NE. Cairo.

Khanudun, a large lake of Persia, in the province of Adirbeitzan, 60 miles long, and 30 broad; called also the Lake of Urmia. 30 miles SW. Tabris.

Khatun-ferai, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 12 miles S. Cogni.

Khauar, or *Chever*, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak, situated on a mountain which bounds the province of Irak towards Mazanderan, and gives name to a strait called the Strait of Khauar. 90 miles NE. Com, 200 N. Ispahan.

Khaush, a town of Persia, in Segestan. 18 miles N. Zareng.

Khaulan, a district of Arabia, in Yemen. SE. of Sana.

Kheir, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Vishapour. 18 m. N. Poonah.

Khi, a city of China, of the second rank, in Pe-tche-li. 100 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 114. 56. E. *Lat.* 38. 26. N.

Khi, a city of China, of the second rank, in Pe-tche-li. 145 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 115. 16. E. *Lat.* 37. 38. N.

Khieva, a country of Asia, bounded on the north by Charafin, on the east by Grand Bukharia, on the south by Chorasaf, and on the west by the Caspian Sea. The territories are of small extent, as a person may ride through them in three days. It has five walled towns, all within a day's journey of each other. The Khan is absolute, and perfectly independent. Khieva is the capital.

Khieva, a city of Asia, and capital of a country of the same name, situated on a rising ground, west of the Gihon. It has three gates, and is surrounded with a thick wall, and a deep ditch of water. It is a large place, but the houses are low and mean. 60 miles S. Urkonge, 260 NW. Samarcand. *Long.* 58. 25. E. *Lat.* 41. 30. N.

Khillis, a town of Syria, governed by an aga. It was, years ago, erected into a pachalic, to restrain the Kurds; but the pacha being defeated by them, he was removed, and it was again put under an aga. It is situated at the foot of Mount Taurus, and is a celebrated market for cotton. 28 miles NNW. Aleppo, 50 NE. Antioch.

Khi-tche, a town of China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li. 20 m. ESE. Chun-te.

Kholenbrunn, a town of Austria. 8 miles SW. Zittersdorf.

Khorfakan, a seaport of Arabia, in the country of Oman, situated in the bottom of a bay of the Arabian Gulf, which is only open to the east. On the south-east side is a harbour for boats. The town was formerly considerable; at present there are but a few houses of stone, the rest are only fishermen's huts. In the year 1508, it was plundered by the Portuguese. *Long.* 56. 14. E. *Lat.* 25. 18. N.

Khorien, a town of Turkish Armenia. 27 miles NE. Malazkerd.

Khorremabad, or *Curremabad*, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak, situated on a river which runs into the Karasu. 50 miles SSW. Nehavend, 200 WNW. Ispahan. *Long.* 48. 5. E. *Lat.* 34. 35. N.

Khesfiah, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas. 26 miles SW. Medina.

Khoud, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa. 35 miles S. Koonjoor.

Khunt Kote, a town of Hindoostan, in Cutch. 8 miles ESE. Tahej.

Khantijant, a town of Hindooſtan, in Guzerat. 20 miles N. Surat.

Khu-tcheou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li. 12 miles NE. Quang-tong.

Khuttur, a town of Arabia Deferta. 50 miles NW. Meſchid Ali.

Khyber, mountains of Candahar, north of Pailhawur.

Khyber Serai, a town of Candahar, on the Kameh. 3 miles NNW. Pailhawur.

Ki, a city of China, of the ſecond rank, in Hou-quang, on the river Yang-tſe. 612 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 114. 56. E. *Lat.* 30. 5. N.

Ki, a city of China, of the ſecond rank, in Pe-tche-li. 137 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 115. 20. E. *Lat.* 37. 48. N.

Ki, a town of China, of the third rank, in Ho-nan. 12 miles N. Oue-kiun.

Ki, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chan-fi. 27 miles E. Fuen-tcheou.

Ki, a town of China, of the third rank, in Ho-nan. 22 miles SE. Kia-fong.

Ki, a river of China, which riſes in the north-weſt part of Ho-nan, and runs into the grand canal, about 7 miles W. Tong-pin.

Ki, or *Kie*, a city of China, of the ſecond rank, in Chan-fi. 365 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 110. 14. E. *Lat.* 36. 6. N.

Kia, a city of China, of the ſecond rank, in Chan-fi, on the river Hoang. 312 miles WSW. Peking. *Long.* 109. 50. E. *Lat.* 38. 8. N.

Kia, a town of China, of the third rank, in Ho-nan. 37 miles W. Hiu.

Kia, a town on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Gilolo. *Long.* 127. 54. E. *Lat.* 0. 30. N.

Kiab, a town of Perſia, on the province of Chuiſtan, on the Karafu. 120 miles N. Baſſora, 200 W. Iſpahan. *Long.* 47. 40. E. *Lat.* 32. 30. N.

Kiachin, a town of China, of the third rank, in Tche-kiang. 10 m. E. Kia-hing.

Kia-king, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in Tche-kiang. The country round is watered with lakes and canals, cut by the induſtry of the Chineſe. The city is large, populous, and carries on a good trade; its ſuburbs are of great extent, and there are ſeveral bridges over the canals and ditches: there is not a houſe where they do not breed ſilk-worms. Canals are cut through all parts of the city, whoſe ſtreets are lined with free-ſtone; and in all the ſtreets there are handſome piazzas, under which one may walk free from rain: there are many triumphal arches both within and without the city, and 15 marble towers on the ſides of the canal that lies to the weſt of the city, by which all the barks paſs. 590 miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 120. 14. E. *Lat.* 30. 50. N.

Kia-ho, a town of China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang, on the Heng river. 37 miles SW. Koue-yang.

Kiai, a city of China, of the ſecond rank, in Chan-fi. 312 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 110. 25. E. *Lat.* 34. 58. N.

Kiai, a city of China, of the ſecond rank, in Chen-fi. 690 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 104. 39. E. *Lat.* 33. 20. N.

Kiai-hieou, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chan-fi. 17 miles S. Fuen-tcheou.

Kiau-kiang, a town of China, of the third rank, in Se-tchuen. 75 miles ESE. Pei.

Kiai-kiang, a town of China, of the third rank, in Kiang-fi, on the river Kan. 25 miles SSW. Lin-kiang.

Kiai-kiang, a town of China, of the third rank, in Se-tchuen. 15 m. NW. Kiating.

Kiakikuma, one of the ſmall Japanese Iſlands. *Long.* 132. 12. E. *Lat.* 29. 50. N.

Kiakonda, ſee *Eropina*.

Kiakta, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, ſituated on a ſmall river which runs into the Selenga: one of the places open, between the courts of Peking and Petersburgh, to private trade between the ſubjects of both nations; the other is Tzuruchatu, on the Argunia; according to a treaty ſettled at Kiakta, in the year 1728. In the year 1762, the emperors aboliſhed the imperial monopoly, and laid the fur trade open; ſince which time, no caravans have been ſent to Peking, and Kiakta is become the centre of the Ruſſian and Chineſe commerce. 60 miles S. Selengiuſk, 4338 E. from Petersburgh.

Kialek, a town of Perſia, in Adirbeitzan. 50 miles NW. Urmia.

Kialing, a river of China, which runs into the Kin-cha, at Tchong-king, in the province of Se-tchuen.

Kiam, a town of Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile. 20 miles S. Girgé.

Kiang, a city of China, of the ſecond rank, in Quang-fi. 1430 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 106. 46. E. *Lat.* 22. 20. N.

Kiangari, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, and chief place of a ſangiacate, in Natolia; defended by a caſtle on a rock. 256 miles ESE. Conſtantinople. *Long.* 34. 17. E. *Lat.* 39. 54. N.

Kiang-che-pao, a town of China, in Hou-quang. 35 miles S. Koue.

Kiang-gan, a town of China, of the third rank, on the Kin-cha, in Se-tchuen. 20 miles E. Soui-tcheou.

Kiang-hoa, a town of China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang. 15 miles S. Tao.

Kiang-kien, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen. 30 miles SSW. Tchong-king, on the Kin-cha river.

Kiang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-fi. 17 miles ESE. Kiang-tcheou.

Kiang-nan, a province of China, bounded on the north by Chang-tong, on the east by the sea, on the south by Tche-kiang and Kiang-si, and on the west by Honan, and Hou-quang. Here the ancient emperors always kept their court, till they were obliged for reasons of state to remove nearer Tartary, and choose Peking for the place of their residence. It is of vast extent, and contains 14 cities of the first order, and 93 of the second and third order. These cities are very populous, and of the greatest note in the empire, especially for commerce; it is the rendezvous of all the great barks, for the country is full of lakes, rivers, and canals, either natural or the effect of labour, which communicate with the great river Yang-tse-kiang, that crosses the province; here are few mountains, but towards the south. The silks, the japanned goods, the ink, the paper, and in general every thing that comes, as well from Nan-king as from the other cities of the province, which carry on a surprising commerce, are much more esteemed, and bear a greater price, than what are brought from the other provinces: there are many saltworks along the sea coast, and the salt they produce is distributed almost through the empire; here is also found a great quantity of marble. In short, this province is so plentiful and rich, that it pays the emperor annually about 32,000,000 crowns, without reckoning the dues of imports and exports, for the receipt whereof several officers are established. Nan-king is the capital. According to the estimate of Sir George Staunton, the population of this province amounts to 32 millions.

Kiang-ning, see *Nan-king*.

Kian-se, or *Tchiang-se*, a town of Thibet, near a river which runs into the Sanpoo. It is represented as a fine city and fortress, with a convent so extensive as to have the appearance of another city. 25 miles SW. Lassa. *Long.* 90. 4. E. *Lat.* 29. 58. N.

Kiang-si, a province of China, bounded on the north by Kiang-nan, on the east by Fo-kien and Tche-kiang, on the south by Quang-tong, and on the west by Hou-quang. Towards Quang-tong and Fo-kien, the country is mountainous; but intermixed with fertile vallies and well cultivated. Kiang-si is watered with brooks, lakes, and rivers, which abound with great variety of fish, especially with salmon, trout, and sturgeon. The mountains with which the province is surrounded, are either covered with wood, or famous for their minerals, simples, and medicinal plants. The soil produces all the necessaries of life in great plenty; and is very rich in mines of gold, silver, lead, iron, and tin. They make here very fine stuffs; and their wine, which is made of rice, is reckoned delicious by the Chinese.

It is, above all, famous for the fine China ware, which is made at Kiang-te-tching, and for the rice it produces, which is much esteemed in the empire; at Kiang-si, they load many of the imperial barks with it. The river Kan-kiang divides the whole province into two parts, which contains 13 cities of the first order, and 78 of the second and third orders. Sir George Staunton states the population of this province at 19,000,000. Nan-tchang is the capital.

Kiang, a city of China, of the second rank, in the province of Chan-si. 300 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 110. 14. E. *Lat.* 36. 6. N.

Kiang-tchuen, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Yun-nan. 12 miles ENE. Sing-hing.

Kiang-you, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen. 20 miles N. Mien.

Kiang-yuen, a town of Corea. 15 miles NE. Hoang-tcheou.

Kian-pou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan. 8 miles W. Nan-king.

Kiao, a city of China, of the second rank, in the province of Chang-tong. 300 miles SE. Peking. *Long.* 119. 55. E. *Lat.* 36. 16. N.

Kiao-ho, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li. 32 miles W. T'iang.

Kiao-ke, a town of Corea. 72 miles W. King-ki-tao.

Kiao-tao, a small island of China, in the Hoang-hai, or Yellow river, near the coast of Corea. *Long.* 124. 25. E. *Lat.* 38. 13. N.

Kiare, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 30 miles SW. Casbin.

Kia-tching, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chang-tong. 12 m. W. Tci-ngin.

Kia-tchuen, a town of Corea. 27 miles SSW. Sing-tcheou.

Kia-ting, a city of China, of the second rank, in the province of Se-tchuen, on the river Yang. Great plenty of musk is collected in the environs. 900 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 103. 30. E. *Lat.* 29. 29. N.

Kia-ting, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan. 7 miles SE. Tait'ang.

Kiuten, a town of Prussian Lithuania, situated in a mountainous country, with an iron foundery, and a large manufacture of paper.

Kiawa, a small island near the coast of South-Carolina. *Long.* 80. 5. W. *Lat.* 32. 41. N.

Kibbied, a town of Africa, in Bornou. 150 miles SE. Bornou. *Long.* 24. 16. E. *Lat.* 18. 23. N.

Kibitten, a town of Prussia, in the province of Ermeland. 7 miles SE. Heilsberg.

Kibola, a town of Mingrelia. 25 miles SE. Anarghia.

Ki-chau, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-fi. 12 miles SE. Fong-tsiang.

Ki-choui, a town of China, of the third rank in the province of Kiang-fi. 10 miles NE. Ki-ngan.

Ki-choui, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang. 25 miles E. Hoang-tcheou.

Ki-choui, a town of China, of the third rank, in Ho-nan. 20 miles SE. Hoai-king.

Kickdayn, a fort of Holland. 2 miles S. Helder.

Kickapoo, a town of America, in the western territory. Long. 87. 10. W. Lat. 40. 20. N.

Kicktool, a town of East Greenland. Long. 45. 5. W. Lat. 61. 15. N.

Kicyduni, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna. 48 miles NNW. Troki.

Kid, a small island near the western coast of Ireland, a little to the north of Broad-Haven. 3 miles SW. Binwy Head.

Kidarnaut, a town of Thibet. 100 miles N. Sirinagur. Long. 79. 12. E. Lat. 32. 4. N.

Kidderrinister, a town of England, in the county of Worcester, on the river Stour, near the great Staffordshire and Worcester-shire canal; long celebrated for different sorts of woollen manufacture, carpets, poplins, crapes, bombazeens, &c. In 1801, the population was 6110, of whom 3299 were employed in trade and manufactures. It has a weekly market on Thursday. 14 miles N. Worcester, 125 NW. London. Long. 2. 10. W. Lat. 52. 24. N.

Kidelia, a town of Russia, in the government of Viborg, on the north coast of Lake Ladoga. 48 miles NNE. Kexholm.

Kides, a town of Sweden, in the government of Kuopio. 83 miles SE. Kuopio.

Kidge, a fortified town of Persia, in the province of Mecran. 600 miles SE. Ispahan, 450 SSW. Candahar. Long. 61. 10. E. Lat. 26. 30. N.

Kidwelly, a town of Wales, in the county of Caermarthen, situated on the river Gwen-drath, near the bay of Caermarthen: near it is a colliery, from whence the coals are brought by a canal to the quay. It is governed by a mayor and aldermen. The market is on Friday. At the north end of the town are the remains of a castle, built soon after the conquest, by Maurice de Londres, one of the Norman knights who conquered Glamorganshire. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1150. 9 miles S. Caermarthen, 224 W. London. Long. 4. 20. W. Lat. 56. 52. N.

Kié, or *Kieh*, a town of Persia, in the province of Mecran. 100 miles NNW. Kidge. Long. 60. 8. E. Lat. 27. 40. N.

Kiekernes, a town of Prussia, in the province of Samland, on an island in the Rufs. 19 miles NW. Tilsit, 35 N. Georgenburg.

Kiel, a town of Sweden, in the Lapmark of Alele. 55 miles SSE. Afele.

Kiel, a town of the duchy of Holstein, situated at the bottom of a bay or gulf in the Baltic, which forms a convenient harbour; it belongs with the territory to the empire of Russia. Here are 800 houses, three churches, and an university, founded in the year 1665, and a college established in 1768. The prosperity of this place is not a little promoted by the annual resort to it, which consists of the meetings of the nobility, and persons of wealth in Holstein and Sleswick, for the transferring, placing out, and re-demanding of their monies. This pecuniary intercourse lasts eight days, and at the same time also is held a considerable fair, which is rung in on Twelfth-Day, and on the eve of the Purification terminated by a second ringing of the same bell. It was anciently one of the Hanse towns, and the staple like-wise for all goods exported or imported from Denmark; an advantage which Count John III. procured in 1321, from Christopher II. king of Denmark. 47 miles N. Hamburg, 36 NW. Lubeck. Long. 10. 6. E. Lat. 54. 20. N.

Kiel, a lake of Norway, in the province of Christianland. 16 miles N. Christianland.

Kielce, or *Kieltze*, a town of Austrian Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz, the see of a bishop. 24 miles E. Malagocz.

Kieldrecht, a town of Flanders. 5 miles E. Hulst.

Kiele, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 35 miles NE. Sultania.

Kielmy, a town of Samogitia. 14 miles NW. Rosienne.

Kiemi, see *Kemi*.

Kien, a town on the east coast of the island of Ceram, one of the Molucca islands.

Kienering, a town of Austria. 1 mile NW. Engenberg.

Kieng-hiver, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 39 miles SSW. Hamadan.

Kien-nhing, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo-kien. 50 miles SW. Chao-ou.

Kien-ning, or *Kien-nghing*, a city of China of the first rank, in the province of Fo-kien. Eight towns of the third order are under the jurisdiction of this city, which is situated on the river Minho: it is a place of plentiful trade, because all commodities that are carried up and down the river pass through it. At the time when the Tartars conquered China, Kien-ning sustained two sieges, and still refused to submit to the Tartarian government, but at length, after the second siege, which lasted a long time, the Tartars took and entirely burnt it, and put

all the inhabitants to the sword. The greatest part of the houses have been rebuilt, but less magnificently than before. 780 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 117. 2. E. *Lat.* 27. 5. N.

Kien-ouei, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen. 22 miles SE. Kiating.

Kien-pin, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan. 22 miles NE. Ning-koue.

Kienstein, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine. 6 miles NNW. Colmar.

Kien-shi, a city of China, of the second rank, in the province of Koci-tcheou. 950 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 105. 96. E. *Lat.* 27. 56. N.

Kien-tchang, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiang-si. This city is situated on the borders of Fo-kien, in a fertile country. The common rice is made use of to make wine, and a reddish sort made use of by the richer people for food. 630 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 118. 20. E. *Lat.* 27. 35. N.

Kien-tchang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-si. 27 miles N. Nan-tchang.

Kien-tchang-ouei, a town of China, in the province of Se-tchuen. 87 miles WNW. Ou-mong.

Kien-tchi, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen. 27 miles S. Koci-tcheou.

Kien-tchuen, a city of China, of the second rank, in the province of Yun-nan. 1189 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 99. 44. E. *Lat.* 26. 35. N.

Kien-te, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan. 22 miles S. Ngan-kiang.

Kien-yang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-li. 15 miles NW. Fong-tsang.

Kien-yang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo-kien. 25 miles NNW. Kien-nhing.

Kieou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong. 40 miles NW. Tong-tchan.

Kieou-cas pou, a town of Corea. 500 miles ENE. Peking.

Kieou-kiang, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiang-si, on the lake of Po-yang. It is the rendezvous of all the barks which go and come from the other cities of this province, and the provinces of Kiang-nan, and Hou-quang. Although it is 300 miles distant from the sea, they take in the river which washes its walls, salmon, dolphins, and sturgeon: it ebbs and flows every new and full moon, and its waters glide so slowly from the city to the sea,

that its current is scarcely perceivable. 615 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 115. 41. E. *Lat.* 29. 53. N.

Kieou-lan, a city of China, of the second rank, in the province of Yun-nan. 1187 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 99. 26. E. *Lat.* 26. 34. N.

Kieou-li-po, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-si. 30 miles NNE. Nan-tan.

Kieou Pi, or *Pi*, a city of China, of the second rank, in the province of Kiang-nan. 350 miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 117. 44. E. *Lat.* 34. 38. N.

Kieou-tong-lan, a town of China, in the province of Quang-si. 20 miles E. Tong-lan.

Kierady, a town of Hindoostan, in Benares. 15 miles ESE. Chunar.

Kierali, a town of Turkish Armenia, on the coast of the Black Sea, at the mouth of a river of the same name. 30 miles SW. Trebisond.

Kiere, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 20 miles ESE. Casbin.

Kiernowo, a town of Russian Lithuania. 25 miles NW. Wilna.

Kiermenide, a seaport town of Denmark, in the island of Funen, on the side of a large bay: merchants of Odenfee have warehouses in this town. 8 miles ENE. Odenfee. *Long.* 10. 40. E. *Lat.* 55. 22. N.

Kietai, a town of the county of Tyrol. 6 miles S. Stams.

Kiev, or *Kiew*, or *Kiow*, a city of Russia, and capital of a government to which it gives name, on the Dnieper. In the year 1037, the great Duke Jaroslaw, declared it the capital of Russia, and it continued to be the residence of the great dukes till the twelfth century. Afterwards it fell into the hands of the Poles, but at the treaty of Andruszow they gave it up, in 1667, to the Russians, for a certain term of years, and in 1686, ceded it to Russia for ever. It consists properly of three small towns, namely, the castle of Petshersky, with its suburbs; the old city of Kiev, and the town of Podol, that lies below the latter; which are partly inclosed with a common fortification, and in other parts have a communication by a large entrenchment, carried on as the inequality of the mountains would permit. The castle of Petshersky stands on an eminence, facing the south; and besides barracks for the garrison, magazines, officers' houses, and some churches, includes that rich and stately monastery, which was founded in the eleventh century, and called Petshersky, because the monks formerly lived in a Petshera, i. e. a cavern, on the mountain where the convent now stands. In its subterraneous vaults, which resemble a labyrinth, and consist of cells, chapels, &c. are found great numbers of undecayed bodies, supposed to be the re-

mains of saints and martyrs. The old city of Kiev stands on an eminence facing the north, and is fortified according to the mountainous nature of the country, with horn-works, &c. Here stands the cathedral. Podol lies below Old Kiev in the plain, on the banks of the Dnieper, and excepting the university, churches, and convents, entirely consists of shops and tradesmen's houses. It is the see of a Greek archbishop. 420 miles E. Cracow, 565 S. Petersburg. *Long.* 30. 56. E. *Lat.* 50. 32. N.

Kieufk, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Nattolia. 40 miles NNW. Mogla.

Kievskoe, a government of Russia, bounded on the north and north-east by the government of Tchernigov, on the south-east by the government of Ekaterinoflav, on the south-west and north-west by Poland; about 148 miles in length, and 60 in breadth; situated for the most part on the left side of the Dnieper. This government is part of Little Russia, and inhabited by Cossacs, who, in the year 1562, entered into an alliance with Poland, and in 1674 became a part of Russia. The country is one continued plain, exceedingly fertile, and producing abundance of grain and pasture, honey, flax, tobacco, &c.

Kiezenskoe, a town of Russia, in the government of Perm. 80 miles N. Perm.

Kifautia, a town of Bootan. 64 miles N. Dinagepour.

Kisser, an island in the Eastern Indian Sea, about 20 miles in circumference, near the north coast of the island of Timor. *Long.* 126. 20. E. *Lat.* 8. 0. S.

Kistelek, a town of Hungary. 18 miles NW. Zegedin.

Kigigina, a fortress of Russia, in the government of Upha. 160 miles E. Upha.

Kigna, a river of Hungary, which runs into the Drave, 18 miles W. Ziget.

Kijasa, a mountain of Thibet. 25 miles SE. Giti.

Kikacco, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo. 30 miles SE. Pango.

Kikala, a town of Sweden, in South Finland. 40 miles ESE. Abo.

Kikalga, one of the Fox islands, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 194. 28. E. *Lat.* 54. N.

Kikh, a town of Turkish Armenia. 33 miles WSW. Moufn.

Ki-kiang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen. 45 miles NW. Tchi-ngan.

Kikiany, one of the small Japanese islands. *Long.* 132. 25. E. *Lat.* 29. 40. N.

Kikoc, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 15 miles SE. Iwata.

Kikukoci, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the Tchulim. 64 miles NW. Achinsk.

Kikuts, a town of Japan, in the island of Ximo. 15 miles NNE. Udo.

Kil, a town of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland. 12 miles S. Christinehamn.

Kilanci, a town of Sweden, in West Bothnia. 105 miles N. Tornea.

Kilar, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 14 miles SE. Taheran.

Kilare, a town of Sweden, in West Bothnia. 90 miles N. Tornea.

Kilbarchan, a town of Scotland, in the county of Renfrew. Here are some bleach fields, and manufactures of linen. 4 miles W. Paisley.

Kilbirny, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire. The chief employment of the inhabitants is in the silk manufacture. 8 miles N. Irvine.

Kilbrannin Sound, a strait between the Isle of Arran and the south part of the county of Argyle, in Scotland.

Kilbride, a town of Scotland, in the county of Lanerk. Dr. William Hunter and his brother John, two celebrated anatomists, were natives of this parish. 5 miles W. Hamilton.

Kilburn, a village of England, in Middlesex. Here is a medicinal spring. 4 miles NW. London.

Kilcalmonil, a town of Scotland, in the county of Argyle, and peninsula of Kintyre. 17 miles N. Campbellton.

Kildare, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, bounded on the north by Meath, on the east by Dublin and Wicklow, on the south by Carlow, and on the west by King's County and Queen's County; about 32 miles in length from north to south, and from 12 to 21 from east to west. The number of houses in this county is about 11,200, and inhabitants 56,000; the soil is generally fertile, and the air temperate. It is well watered: the principal rivers are the Liffy, the Barrow, and the Boyne. The principal towns are Kildare, Athy, Naas, and Monastereven. The county of Kildare since the union sends two members to the Imperial parliament. The assizes are held alternately at Athy and Naas.

Kildare, a town of Ireland, in a county of the same name, the see of a bishop, founded at the end of the 5th century; the cathedral church is small, besides which there is a parish church, but no episcopal palace. This town suffered much from the Danes, being several times plundered and burnt. In the year 1600, it was in ruins, and almost uninhabited. In 1643, Lord Castlehaven made it a garrisoned town. In 1647, it was taken by the rebels, but recovered in 1649. In 1798, it was sieged by the rebels, but soon taken from them, after a battle in which they suffered greatly. Kildare is chiefly supported by frequent horse-races on what is called the Curragh, a fine

plain, containing upwards of 3000 acres. Before the Union, it sent two members to the Irish parliament. 33 miles WNW. Wicklow, 28 SW. Dublin. *Long.* 6. 57. W. *Lat.* 53. 9. N.

Kildrumny, a village of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen, where are the remains of a castle in which the wife of Robert Bruce and the ladies of the court took shelter after his defeat at Methven. In 1333, it was defended by Christiana Bruce against the English. During the civil wars, in the 17th century, it was destroyed by fire, and a new one erected by the lords of Elphinstoun, which came by marriage to the earls of Mar, and was forfeited in the rebellion of 1715. 4 miles NW. Alford, 120 N. Edinburgh.

Kilduin, a small island in the North Sea. *Long.* 34. 14. E. *Lat.* 69. N.

Kilef, a town of Grand Bakharia, in the country of Balk, on the left side of the Gihon. 60 miles NW. Balk. *Long.* 64. 30. E. *Lat.* 37. 10. N.

Kilfit, a seaport town of Nubia, on the Red Sea, with a harbour seven miles in circumference, safe from winds. *Long.* 36. 40. E. *Lat.* 21. 45. N.

Kilgarran, or *Kilgarring*, a town of Wales, in the county of Pembroke, situated on the south side of the Tivy, governed by a portreeve and bailiff: the market is discontinued. On the opposite side of the river are the remains of a castle, which had often experienced the vicissitudes of war. 3 miles SE. Cardigan, 227 W. London. *Long.* 4. 38. W. *Lat.* 54. 6. N.

Kilgrund, a small island on the east side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 21. 4. E. *Lat.* 62. 5. N.

Kilham, a town of England, in the county of York, with a weekly market on Saturday. 28 miles N. Hull, 200 N. London. *Long.* 0. 20. W. *Lat.* 54. 7. N.

Kilia, or *Kilia Nova*, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Bessarabia, at the mouth of the Danube, near the Black Sea. In 1790, it was taken by the Russians after a siege of three weeks. 20 miles ENE. Ismail. *Long.* 30. 12. E. *Lat.* 45. 28. N.

Kilios, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Naxos, on the coast of the Black Sea. 20 m. WSW. Amasieh.

Kilis, a town of Syria. 6 m. SW. Antab.

Kilkare, a town of Hindoostan, in Marwar. 10 miles SW. Ramanadporum.

Kilkenny, a county of Ireland, bounded on the north by Queen's county, on the east by Carlow and Wexford, on the south by Waterford, and on the west by Tipperary; about 35 miles from north to south, and 19 from east to west. It contains 127 parishes, about 17,570 houses, and upwards of 95,000 inhabitants. The surface is generally level,

and the soil fertile in corn, equal to most other parts of Ireland. The principal rivers are the Barrow, which bounds it on the east; the Suir, which forms its southern boundary, and divides it from Waterford; and the Nore, which crosses it from north to south. This county returns two members to the Imperial parliament.

Kilkenny, a city of Ireland, and capital of the county to which it gives name, situated on the river Nore, over which are two handsome bridges. The borough of St. Canice or Irish Town is joined to it, and both together form one large town, which sends one member to the Imperial parliament. It is the see of a bishop, founded in the 5th century. The cathedral is small; the houses are decorated with a beautiful black and white marble, dug from the quarries near the town. Considerable manufactures of blankets and coarse woollen cloths are carried on here. In 1650, it was taken by Oliver Cromwell; and in 1690, by William III. The number of inhabitants is about 16,000. 65 miles NE. Cork, 56 SSW. Dublin. *Long.* 7. 15. W. *Lat.* 52. 38. N.

Kilkila, a town of Persian Armenia. 26 miles NW. Kanja.

Killack, a town of Persia, in the province of Mecran, on the coast of the Arabian Sea. 60 miles W. Tiz. *Long.* 59. 20. E. *Lat.* 25. 27. N.

Killala, a town of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, the see of a bishop, founded about the middle of the fifth century, and united with Achonry, situated on a fine bay of the Atlantic to which it gives name. This bay is near six miles from east to west, and five from north to south. Killala is not a town of consequence. In 1798, the French took this place, and held it 32 days. 23 miles N. Castlebar, 26 W. Sligo. *Long.* 9. 3. W. *Lat.* 54. 12. N.

Killali, a town of Abyssinia. 100 miles S. Miné.

Killaloe, a town of Ireland, in the county of Clare, the see of a bishop, founded in the fifth century. In the 12th century, it was united with the bishopric of Roscrean; and in the year 1752, the bishopric of Killfenora was annexed to it. It is situated on the Shannon, by which it is separated from the county of Tipperary, with a bridge of communication. 20 miles E. Ennis, 11 NNE. Limerick. *Long.* 8. 22. W. *Lat.* 52. 48. N.

Killawre, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 9 miles NW. Trichinopoly.

Killany Bay, a bay on the east coast of the island of Arranmore. *Long.* 9. 36. W. *Lat.* 53. 5. N.

Killard Point, a cape on the east coast of Ireland, in the English Channel. 6 miles E. Downpatrick. *Long.* 5. 27. W. *Lat.* 54. 22. N.

Killarney, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, situated on a small river which runs into a lake remarkable for its picturesque beauties, called the Lake of Killarney. On a small island in this Lake are the remains of a monastery, the chapel of which is converted into a banqueting room. 36 miles W. Cork, 50 SW. Limerick. *Long.* 9. 27. W. *Lat.* 52. 2. N.

Killbeggan, a town of Ireland, in the county of West-Meath. Before the Union it sent two members to the Irish parliament. 14 miles E. Athlone, 42 W. Dublin. *Long.* 7. 26. W. *Lat.* 52. 22. N.

Kill Buck Town, a town of America, in the country west of Virginia. *Long.* 81. 55. W. *Lat.* 40. 50. N.

Killcock, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare. 11 m. S. Trim, 15 W. Dublin. *Long.* 6. 40. W. *Lat.* 53. 21. N.

Killcullen Bridge, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, on the Liffy. A mile from the town is the village of Kilcullen, once a walled town, with seven gates; of which only one remains. In 1319, a bridge being built across the Liffy, a new town sprung up, and the old one fell to decay. In the church yard of the village is an ancient round tower. 7 miles E. Kildare, 22 SW. Dublin.

Killdare, see *Kildare*.

Killeen, a town of Ireland, in the county of Meath, formerly a place of considerable note, now mean and decayed. 7 miles SSE. Navan.

Killery Harbour, a bay on the west coast of Ireland. *Long.* 9. 46. W. *Lat.* 53. 38. N.

Killeshandra, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cavan. 8 miles SW. Cavan, 18 E. Leitrim.

Killfenora, a village of Ireland, in the county of Clare, and see of a bishop, founded in the 12th century: united to Killaloe in the year 1752. 12 miles NW. Ennis, 15 WNW. Gort.

Killcranky, a village of Perthshire, where is a celebrated road cut on the side of a mountain, called *Killieranky Pass*; on one side is a lofty mountain, and on the other a precipice of 100 yards. North of this pass, in the year 1689, a battle was fought between the troops of William III. under General Mackay, and the troops of James II. under Viscount Dundee. The latter obtained the victory, but the Viscount was killed. 12 m. N. Dunkeld.

Killigray, a small island of Scotland, between Lewis and North Uist. *Long.* 7. 3. W. *Lat.* 57. 43. N.

Killinesi Point, a cape of Scotland, on the coast of the county of Wigton, in Luce Bay. 3 miles N. from the Mull of Galloway.

Killingsley, a town of the state of Connecticut. 22 miles N. Norwich.

Killingtringan Bay, a bay of Scotland, on the west coast of the county of Wigton. *Long.* 5. 12. W. *Lat.* 54. 58. N.

Killingworth, a town of the state of Connecticut. 14 miles S. Hadham.

Killkenny see *Kilkenny*.

Kilmacduagh, a village of Ireland, in the county of Galway, and see of a bishop, united with Clonfert. Nothing but the walls of the cathedral remain: near it are the ruins of a monastery, and of several chapels. These, with a large round tower, of very ancient and rude masonry, denote the former consequence of this now wretched village. 12 miles N. Ennis, 3 SW. Gort.

Killmallock, a town of Ireland, in the county of Limerick; about two centuries ago, one of the best-built inland towns in the kingdom; the walls of many large houses, of stone, and excellent workmanship, remain to this day, while the ruins of the churches and monasteries, walls and gates, denote its former splendour; though now reduced to the situation of a miserable village. Before the union it sent two members to the Irish parliament. 4 miles NE. Charleville, 16 S. Limerick. *Long.* 8. 31. W. *Lat.* 52. 24. N.

Killmichael Point, a cape on the east coast of Ireland, in the Irish Sea. *Long.* 6. 9. W. *Lat.* 52. 44. N.

Killmore, a village of Ireland, in the county of Cavan, the see of a bishop, founded in the 13th century under the name of Bressny, which in the 15th century was changed to that of Killmore. There is no cathedral, but a small parish church, which joins the bishop's palace. 3 miles SW. Cavan.

Killough, a seaport of Ireland, in the county of Down, with a convenient harbour at the north-east extremity of Dundrum Bay. Here are some salt works, and barracks. 5 miles S. Downpatrick. *Long.* 5. 33. W. *Lat.* 54. 13. N.

Killrush, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare. In 1642, the Irish rebels were defeated here, by the Duke of Ormond; and in 1643, the Duke burned the town. 12 m. SW. Naas.

Killybegs, a town of Ireland, in the county of Donegal. Before the union it sent two members to the Irish parliament. It is situated on a creek, on the north side of Donegal Bay. This creek forms a bay of a circular form, the entrance narrow, but free from danger, and capable of receiving ships of burthen; and when once in, ships may lay any where from six to ten fathom water, in perfect safety. 13 m. W. Donegal. *Long.* 8. 18. W. *Lat.* 54. 38. N.

Killy Holm, one of the smaller Orkney islands, about half a mile N. Eglisha.

Killyleagh, a town of Ireland, in the

county of Down, situated on the west coast of Strangford Lough, with a safe harbour for vessels. 7 miles NNE. Downpatrick, 15 SSE. Belfast. *Long.* 5. 32. *W. Lat.* 54. 23. N.

Kilmarnock, a town of Scotland, and burgh of barony, in the county of Ayr, and one of the most considerable manufacturing towns in the county, on a small river to which it gives name. In 1801, it contained 8079 inhabitants, of whom 6757 were employed in trade and manufactures. 22 miles SW. Glasgow, 12 NNE. Ayr. *Long.* 4. 27. *W. Lat.* 55. 40. N.

Kilmaurs, a town of Scotland, and burgh of barony, in Ayrshire; formerly celebrated for its cutlery, and especially knives, so that a *Kilmaurs wobbille* was famous to a proverb. 2 miles N. Kilmarnock.

Kilmer, a town of Russia, in the government of Viatka. 28 miles NE. Malmifch.

Kilmer, a river of Russia, which runs into the Viatka, 32 miles NNE. Malmifch.

Kilminster, a village of England, in the county of Devon, near Axbridge, where Athelstan defeated the Danes: in memory of which, Mr. Hoare, of Stourhead, a beautiful seat near the spot, has erected a column with a suitable inscription. 9 miles W. Warminster, 107 W. London.

Kilmory, a town of Scotland, on the south coast of the island of Arran. 8 miles SW. Lamlath.

Kilmuir, a town of Scotland, in the county of Ross. 5 miles S. Tain.

Kilonda, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Benguela. 15 miles S. Benguela.

Kilongo, a province of Loango. The soil is fertile, and it was formerly an independent kingdom. The governor is absolute, and at his death the people elect another without consulting the king of Loango. The chief trade is in elephants' teeth. Kilongo, the capital is situated on the coast. 30 miles NW. Loango. *Lat.* 4. 25. S.

Kilpatrick, a town of Scotland, in the county of Dumbarton, so named from St. Patrick, who according to tradition was a native of the place: his father is said to have been a noble Roman, who fled to this country from persecution. Here is a considerable woollen manufacture, a smithery, and a bleach field. 10 miles NW. Glasgow, 3 SE. Dumbarton.

Kibrea, a town of Ireland, in the county of Derry. 25 miles E. Londonderry, 11 S. Coleraine.

Kilrenny, a town and royal burgh of Scotland, in the county of Fife, on the north side of the Forth, united with the Anstruthers, Pittenweem, and Craill, to send one member to parliament. 3 miles W. Craill.

Kilse, a town of Austria. 3 miles SE. Hainburg.

Kilyth, a town of Scotland, in the county of Stirling. In this parish are mines of iron stone which yield to the Carron Company 5000 tons annually. Near Kilsyth, a battle was fought between the Marquis of Montrose and the Covenanters, in which the latter were defeated with great slaughter. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1762, of whom 1264 were employed in trade and manufactures. 10 miles SSW. Stirling, 13 E. Glasgow. *Long.* 4. 10. *W. Lat.* 56. N.

Kiltzefti, a town of Walachia, on the Tismana. 12 miles SSW. Tergofyl.

Kilkin, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Clyde, 4 miles NW. Glasgow.

Kilwara, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Rantampour. 32 m. S. Suifopour.

Kilwinning, a town of Scotland, in the county of Ayr, with 2700 inhabitants. In the neighbourhood are the ruins of a monastery; and Eglintoun castle, the seat of the Eglintoun family for 400 years. 3 miles NNW. Irvine.

Kily Harbour, a bay on the west coast of the island of Celebes. *Long.* 119. 20. E. *Lat.* 1. 33. S.

Kimbolton, a town of England, in the county of Huntingdon, with a weekly market on Friday. Here is a castle, the seat of the Duke of Manchester, where Catherine queen of Henry VIII. died in 1535. In 1801, the population was 1266. 8 miles WSW. Huntingdon, 63 N. London. *Long.* 0. 23. *W. Lat.* 54. 14. N.

Kimborowka, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minsk. 6 miles E. Mozyr.

Kimedy, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cicacole. 30 miles NW. Cicacole, 70 SW. Ganjam.

Ki-men, a town of China, of the third rank, in Kiang-nan. 40 miles W. Hoei-tcheou.

Kingswislen, a town of Austria. 10 miles N. Grein.

Kimi, see *Kemi*.

Kimito, a town of Sweden, in the government of Abo. 23 miles SE. Abo.

Kimkin, a town of Walachia. 55 miles N. Bucharest, 90 ESE. Hermanstadt.

Kimlassa, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Malwa. 35 miles S. Chanderee. 172 ENE. Ougein. *Long.* 78. 42. E. *Lat.* 24. 15. N.

Kimwoo, a town of Africa, in Jajaaga. *Long.* 10. 20. *W. Lat.* 14. 23. N.

Kimmoul, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa. 5 miles N. Sonepour.

Kimnik, a town of Walachia, on the river Alaut. 44 miles ESE. Tergovista, 76 NE. Orfowa.

Kimos, a lake of Russia, in the government of Olonetz. 8 miles NW. from Lake Nuk, with which it communicates by a small river. *Long.* 30. 14. E. *Lat.* 64. 45. N.

Kimoli, see *Argentiera*.

Kimozerskaia, a town of Russia, in the government of Olonetz, on the Lake Kimos. 88 miles N. Kemi.

Kimipina, a town of Walachia. 36 miles S. Cronstadt, 44 N. Bucharest.

Kimpling, a town of Austria. 4 miles W. Grieskirchen.

Kimpolung, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia. 116 miles WNW. Jassy, 115 NNE. Hermanstadt. *Long.* 25. 8. E. *Lat.* 47. 42. N.

Kimpolung, a town of Moldavia. 125 m. W. Jassy. *Long.* 25. 14. E. *Lat.* 48. 27. N.

Kimpour, a town of Bengal. 27 miles ENE. Purneah.

Kimsla, a town of Sweden, in East Gothland. 7 miles SSW. Nordkiöping.

Kim-tcha, a town of Thibet. 15 miles WNW. Tchahircong.

Kim-tcha, a town of Thibet. 36 miles NW. Tchahircong.

Kim-tcheou, a town of Chinese Tartary. *Long.* 126. 26. E. *Lat.* 44. 3. N.

Kin, a city of China, of the second rank, in Chen-li. 527 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 106. 53. E. *Lat.* 35. 23. N.

Kin, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chen-li. 15 miles SE. Lan.

Kin, a town of Persia, in the province of Segestant, situated at the foot of a chain of mountains, near the Lake Zare. The air is pure, and the soil of the environs fertile, especially in fruit. 330 miles E. Isfahan, 127 W. Candahar.

Kin, a town of Arabia, in the province of Nedsjed. 153 miles NE. Hajar.

Kinaska, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk. 28 miles W. Nertchinsk.

Kinasso, a town of Africa, in Congo. 30 miles SE. Pango.

Kinatjura, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 94 miles SW. Meaco.

Kinburn, a fortress of Russia, in the government of Ekaterinoslav, on a bay of the Black Sea, at the mouth of the Dnieper. It has frequently been attacked by sea and land by the Turks, but without success. In August 1787, the Turks made an attempt to take this place, but were repulsed with great loss: out of 6000 men, not more than 700 escaped: of the Russians, 200 were killed, and 300 wounded. In 1789, Hassan Ali, admiral of the Turkish fleet, was defeated in the bay, with considerable loss. 16 miles SE. Otchakov, 164 SW. Ekaterinoslav. *Long.* 31. 36. E. *Lat.* 46. 35. N.

Kincardine, a town of Scotland, in the county of Perth, in a district separated from the rest of the county by the county of Clackmannan. It contains 312 houses, and 2212 inhabitants; and has two markets weekly on Wednesday and Saturday. It is situated on the Forth, and is a creek to the port and

custom-house of Alloa. Vessels of 300 and 400 tons are built here, and there are 75 vessels, sloops, and brigs, belonging to the harbour, which register 4043 tons; and there is a good roadstead, where 100 vessels may ride with safety. 9 miles W. Dumfermline, 20 S. Perth. *Long.* 3. 43. W. *Lat.* 56. 5. N.

Kincardine, a village of Scotland, and formerly capital of the county to which it gives name. In the reign of James VI. the courts were removed to Stonehaven. The inhabitants, in 1793, were only 73. 9 miles SW. Stonehaven.

Kincardine O'Neil, a town of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen. 20 miles W. Aberdeen, 22 N. Montrose.

Kincardineshire, or *Mearns*, a county of Scotland, bounded on the north and north-west by Aberdeenshire, on the east by the German Ocean, on the south and south-west by the county of Angus; about 26 miles from north to south, and 17 in its mean breadth from east to west. It is rather a level country, and the soil fruitful in corn and pasture. On its coast are several convenient harbours, and it is watered by several rivers. The principal towns are Bervie and Stonehaven. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 26,349; of whom 6023 were employed in trade and manufactures, and 7924 in agriculture.

Kincha, a river of Asia, which rises in Thibet, passes through the Chinese province of Se-tchuen, and enters the province of Hou-quang, where it changes its name to *Yang-tse*, after which it crosses the province of Kiang-nan, and runs into the sea, *Long.* 112. 44. E. *Lat.* 31. 55. N.

Kin-chan, a town of China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang. 35 m. SW. Te-ngan.

Kincorpy, a small fort of Hindoostan, in Mysore. In 1791, it was taken by the Mahrattas. 18 miles NE. Chitteldroog.

Kindelbrucken, a town of Saxony, in Thuringia, on the Wipper. 21 miles NE. Erfurt, 24 ENE. Muhlhausen. *Long.* 11. 10. E. *Lat.* 51. 16. N.

Kinderhook, a town of the state of New-York. 125 miles N. New-York. *Long.* 73. 34. W. *Lat.* 42. 25. N.

Kindooa, a town of Bengal. 7 miles NW. Noony.

Kinel, a river of Russia, which runs into the Samara, at Aleksevskoe, in the government of Simbirsck, 20 miles E. Samara.

Kineschma, a town of Russia, in the government of Kostrom, on the Volga. 40 miles SE. Kostrom.

Kineton, a town of England, in the county of Warwick, with a weekly market on Tuesday. King John is said to have kept his court in a castle here. 9 miles E. Stratford, 88 WNW. London. *Long.* 1. 30. W. *Lat.* 52. 9. N.

King, a city of China, of the second rank, in Pe-tche-li. 130 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 115. 52. E. *Lat.* 37. 46. N.

King, a town of China, of the third rank, in Kiang-nan. 20 miles SW. Ning-koue.

King, or *Kin-yuen*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Quang-li. 1037 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 108. E. *Lat.* 24. 26. N.

King, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Caongo. 40 miles SE. Essena.

King's Chair, see *Konigstuhl*.

Kingcliffe, see *Cliffe*.

King's Creek, a river of Virginia, which runs into the Chesapeake, *Long.* 76. 2. W. *Lat.* 37. 20. N.

King's Creek, a river of North-Carolina, which runs into the Cangaree, *Long.* 81. 40. W. *Lat.* 35. 8. N.

King's Keys, islets and rocks in the Spanish Main, near the Mosquito shore. *Long.* 82. 35. W. *Lat.* 12. 42. N.

King's Ferry, a village of United America, where there is a passage from Verplank's Point, in the state of New-York, across the river Hudson, to the Jerseys, on a creek which falls into Hudson's River. Here the English had a strong post in 1779, from which they were driven by the Americans, nearly opposite to Stony Point.

King's Bay, a bay on the south-east coast of Nova Scotia. *Long.* 59. 10. W. *Lat.* 44. 32. N.

King's County, a county of United America, in the state of New-York, at the west extremity of Long Island.

King's County, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, bounded on the north by West-Meath, on the east by Kildare, on the south by Queen's County, and on the west by Galway; 34 miles from north to south, and, where broadest, 32 from east to west. It contains 52 parishes, about 13,536 houses, and 74,500 inhabitants. Except for the mountain of Sliebh-bloom, the surface is generally level, and the soil in general rich and well cultivated; some parts, however, are yet rude and uncultivated. The principal rivers are the Shannon, which forms its western boundary, the Brosna, the Boyne, and the Barrow; Birr or Parsons-town is the most considerable place. Two members are returned by the county to the Imperial parliament.

King's Island, an island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the west coast of Siam, about 51 miles in circumference. *Long.* 98. E. *Lat.* 12. 18. N.

King's Island, a small island in Beering's Straits. *Long.* 168. W. *Lat.* 65. 2. N.

King's Island, an island near the west coast of North-America, separated by Fitch's Canal, from the southernmost of Prince's Royal's Islands, and by Burk's Canal from New Hanover. It was so called by

Capt. Vancouver, after Capt. James King, of the British navy; about 33 miles in length, and rather more than six in breadth. Point Edward is the farthest point to the north, and Point Waller to the south. *Long.* 232. 9. to 232. 43. E. *Lat.* 51. 56. to 52. 26. N.

King's Mountain, a mountain in the west part of North-Carolina. In the year 1780, a detachment of British troops, under Major Ferguson, was attacked by the Americans, under Colonels Williams and Cleveland. Major Ferguson was mortally wounded; about 300 British were killed, and the rest to the amount of 800 men surrendered prisoners. 25 miles W. Charlottenburg.

King's Point, the north-west extremity of the island of Sumatra. 15 miles W. Acheen. *Long.* 97. 27. E. *Lat.* 5. 30. N.

King's River, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Liffy, about a mile and a half S. Blessington, in the county of Wicklow.

King's Town, a town of Maryland, on the Choptank. 80 miles SSW. Philadelphia. *Long.* 76. 5. W. *Lat.* 38. 50. N.

King's Town, a town of New Jersey. 10 miles SW. New Brunswick.

King and Queen, a town of Virginia. 10 miles NNW. West-Point.

King George, a county of United America, in the state of Virginia.

King George's Islands, two islands in the South Pacific Ocean, discovered by Commodore Byron in 1765, and visited by Capt. Cook in 1773. Commodore Byron's boat attempting to land, was opposed by the natives, on which a shot or two being fired, one man was killed and the rest fled. Two canoes were brought off to the ship, of curious workmanship, and one of them 32 feet long, the other something less: they consisted of planks exceeding well wrought, and in many places adorned with carving; these planks were sewed together, and over every seam there was a strip of tortoise-shell, very artificially fastened, to keep out the weather: their bottoms were as sharp as a wedge, and they were very narrow; and therefore two of them were joined together laterally by a couple of strong spars, so that there was a space of about six or eight feet between them: a mast was hoisted in each of them, and the sail neatly made of matting. The houses were low mean hovels, thatched with cocoa-nut branches; but they were most delightfully situated in a fine grove of stately trees, among which were the cocoa-nut, and many such as they were utterly unacquainted with. The cocoa-nut tree seemed to furnish them with almost all the necessaries of life; particularly food, sails, cordage, timber, and vessels to hold water; so that probably these people always fix their habitation where the trees abound. The shore appeared to be covered with coral,

and the shells of very large pearl oysters. Commodore Byron got several boat-loads of cocoa-nuts, and a great quantity of scurvy-grafs, with which the island is covered. The fresh water here is very good, but it is scarce, the wells which supply the natives are so small, that when two or three cocoa-nut shells have been filled from them, they are dry for a few minutes; but as they presently fill again, if a little pains be taken to enlarge them, they would abundantly supply any ship with water. In one of these islands was a lake or lagoon, where two or three vessels were seen, one of which had two masts, and some cordage aloft to support them. *Long.* 149. 2. W. *Lat.* 14. 35. S.

King George the Third's Archipelago, a tract of land, or rather a group of islands, in the North Pacific Ocean, seemingly intersected by channels, extending from north to south about 130 miles in length; at the northern part it is about 45 miles broad, but gradually diminishes to little more than one mile at its southern extremity. *Long.* 223. 45. to 225. 40. E. *Lat.* 56. 10. to 58. 18. N.

King George the Third's Island, see *Otaheite*.

King George the Third's Sound, a harbour on the south-west coast of New Holland, discovered by Capt. Vancouver in 1791. This port is easily known on approaching it from the westward, as it is the first opening in the coast that presents any appearance like an harbour eastward of Cape Chatham. The Eclipse Islands being the only detached land that can be so regarded, are an excellent guide to the sound, having between them and Bald-head some rocks on which the sea breaks with great violence. The port is safe, and easy of access any where between its outer points of entrance; Bald-head and Mount Gardner lying N. 62. E. and S. 62. W. 11 miles distant from each other. *Long.* 118. 17. E. *Lat.* 35. 5. S.

King George's Sound, the name which Capt. Cook gave to Nootka Sound.

King George's Town, a town of Virginia. 3 miles N. Port Royal.

King's Town, a town of New Jersey. 10 miles SW. New Brunswick.

King William's Island, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the north coast of the island of Poggy. *Long.* 99. 43. E. *Lat.* 2. 33. S.

King William's Island, a small island in Dampier's Strait, near the south coast of the island of Waigoo. *Long.* 130. 51. E. *Lat.* 0. 32. S.

King William, a town of Virginia. 9 miles E. Newcastle.

Ki-ngan, a city of China, of the first rank, in Kiang-si, situated on the river Kan; the stream is full of rocks, and is dangerous to

navigate without a pilot; those barks which have none, provide them in this city, to guide them through these dangerous places, at least they hire men to assist in navigating the bark; for there are 18 currents, which require much strength and dexterity, either going up or coming down: they call it *Che-pa-tan*. Although the country is uneven, the vallies and fields are nevertheless agreeable and fertile. They say that the mountains afford mines of gold and silver. 795 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 114. 32. E. *Lat.* 27. 7. N.

Kinghale, a town of Cacongo, on the Louisa. *Long.* 12. 10. E. *Lat.* 5. 20. S.

Kinghorn, a seaport town, and a royal burgh of Scotland, in the county of Fife. There are two harbours at Kinghorn, one at the bottom of the town, called *Kirk Harbour*, from being near the church; and another called *Pettycur*, about half a mile south-west from the town: the latter was built about 40 years since for the more convenient passage to Leith, and was lately much choaked up with sand; but by care the complaint is removed; and a light-house has lately been erected on the end of the quay. But neither harbour will admit vessels of above 150 tons. Formerly there were a few brigs and several sloops belonging to the town, but they were generally freighted by merchants residing in other places, or engaged in smuggling. At present there are only two sloops employed in the coasting trade that sail from this port, with nine passage boats of about 50 or 60 tons each, and a few pinnaces that ply the ferry. The number of inhabitants in 1801. was 2308. Kinghorn unites with Burntisland, Dyfart, and Kirkcaldy, to send one member to parliament. 10 m. N. Edinburgh, 30 S. Perth. *Long.* 3. 10. W. *Lat.* 56. 5. N.

Kingiksok, a town of West Greenland. *Long.* 47. 40. W. *Lat.* 61. 55. N.

King-ki-tao, a city and capital of Corea. *Long.* 126. 41. E. *Lat.* 47. 38. N.

Kingroad, a part of the river Severn below Bristol so called, from whence the outward-bound ships belonging to that port take their departure.

Kingsberry, a town of Maryland. 3 miles W. Baltimore.

Kingsbridge, a town of England, in the county of Devon, situated on a creek of the English channel, but without depth of water. It has a market on Saturday. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1117. 14 miles SW. Dartmouth, 218 WSW. London. *Long.* 3. 50. W. *Lat.* 50. 22. N.

Kingsbridge, a pass from the north part of New-York island to the continent, across a creek; where, in 1776, Gen. Washington had a strong camp. 20 m. N. New-York.

Kingsbury, a town of New-York. 35 miles N. Albany.

Kingsclere, a town of England, in the county of Hants, with a weekly market on Tuesday, and 1939 inhabitants. 7 miles SE. Newbury, 56 W. London. *Long.* 1. 12. W. *Lat.* 51. 20. N.

Kingsland Creek, a river of Virginia, which runs into James River, *Long.* 77. 40. W. *Lat.* 37. 24. N.

Kingston, a town of the state of New Hampshire. 16 miles SW. Portsmouth.

Kingston, a town of Upper Canada, on the north side of the river St. Laurence, situated in a bay at the eastern extremity of lake Ontario, formerly called *Fort Cataraguis*, or *Frontenac*. It contains a fort and barracks, an English church, and about 100 houses: it is a place of considerable trade. *Long.* 76. 30. W. *Lat.* 44. 3. N.

Kingston, a town of the state of Massachusetts. 20 miles SE. Boston.

Kingston, (*North*), a town of the state of Rhode Island. 14 miles S. Providence.

Kingston, (*South*), a town of the state of Rhode Island. 24 miles S. Providence.

Kingston, a town of New-York, on the county of Ulster, on the right bank of Hudson's River. In 1777, this town was burned by the British troops. 80 miles N. New-York, 38. S. Albany. *Long.* 73. 33. W. *Lat.* 41. 54. N.

Kingston, a town of North-Carolina. 32 miles W. Newbern.

Kingston, a town of South-Carolina. 82 miles NE. Charlestown. *Long.* 78. 54. W. *Lat.* 33. 52. N.

Kingston, a seaport town on the fourth coast of Jamaica, built in the year 1692-3, on the north side of a beautiful harbour, after the destruction of Port Royal. Mr. Edwards, in his History of the West-Indies, says, "it contains 1665 houses, besides negro huts and warehouses. The number of white inhabitants, in the year 1778, was 6539, of free people of colour 3280, of slaves 16,659; total number of inhabitants, of all complexions and conditions, 26,478. It is a place of great trade and opulence. Many of the houses in the upper part of the town are extremely magnificent; and the markets for butcher's meat, turtle, fish, poultry, fruits, and vegetables, &c. are inferior to none. I can add too, from the information of a learned and ingenious friend, who kept comparative registers of mortality, that since the surrounding country is become cleared of wood, this town is found to be as healthy as any in Europe." The records, books, &c. of the several offices were, in 1754, removed to this town from St. Jago de la Vega, by order of council; and by another order, issued in 1758, carried back to St. Jago. 10 miles E. Spanish Town. *Long.* 76. 33. W. *Lat.* 18. N.

Kingston upon Hull, see *Hull*.

Kingston upon Thames, a town of England, in the county of Surry, situated on the right bank of the Thames, as its name imports, and once the residence of the Saxon kings, several of whom were crowned here. The Lent assizes for the county are held here. It once returned members to parliament, but was disfranchised by the desire of the inhabitants. Here is a weekly market on Saturday. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 3793, of whom 447 were employed in trade and manufactures. 18 miles NNE. Guildford, 12 SW. London. *Long.* 0. 18. W. *Lat.* 51. 25. N.

Kingstown, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Kantor.

Kingstown, a town of United America, in the state of Jersey. 11 mi. SW. Brunswick.

Kingstown, a seaport on the fourth coast of the island of St. Vincent, situated on a bay to which it gives name. *Long.* 61. W. *Lat.* 13. 6. N.

Kings-tree, a town of South-Carolina. 50 miles N. Charlestown.

King-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in Hou-quang, on the Yang-tse river. The district of this city is considerable; it contains thirteen towns, two of the second order, and eleven of the third; it makes a good appearance, while the lakes which are round it contribute to render the land fruitful and pleasant. It has a great trade, is well built, and populous. It is divided by a single wall into two parts, one of which belongs to the Chinese, the other to the Tartars, of which the garrison consists. 620 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 111. 37. E. *Lat.* 30. 28. N.

King-tcheou, a town of Chinese Tartary. 235 miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 120. 14. E. *Lat.* 41. 6. N.

King-te-tching, a town of China, in Kiangsi. This town, where the best makers of china-ware live, is as populous as the greatest cities of China, and wants nothing but walls to make it a city. Those places are called *tching*, that are of great resort and commerce, but not walled. They compute in this town more than 1,000,000 of souls. They consume here every day more than 10,000 loads of rice, and above 1000 hogs, without mentioning other animals which they feed upon. The lodgings of the great merchants take up a vast space, and contain a prodigious number of workmen. King-te-tching is a league and a half long, standing on the side of a fine river; the streets are very long, and cut and cross one another at certain distances; all the ground is made use of, so that the houses are too much confined, and the streets too narrow; in going through them, one seems to be in the middle of a fair, and hears on all sides the noise the porters make to clear the way. Strangers

are not permitted to lie at King-te-tching; they must either pass the night in their barks, or lodge with their acquaintance, who pass their word for their conduct. 653 m. S. Peking. *Long.* 116. 56. E. *Lat.* 29. 25. N.

Kington, see *Kyneton*.

King-tong, a city of China, of the first rank, in Yun-nan, on the Pa-pien river. This city is surrounded with very high mountains, in which they say there are silver mines; the country abounds with rice, and the vallies are well watered with rivers and brooks. Although it is placed in the first rank, there is no other city in the district. 1240 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 100. 39. E. *Lat.* 24. 30. N.

Kingua, a town of East Greenland. *Long.* 45. 26. E. *Lat.* 61. 21. N.

King-yang, a city of China, of the first rank, in Chen-li. 480 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 107. 20. E. *Lat.* 36. 6. N.

King-yuen, a town of Corea. 55 miles SE. King-ki-tao.

King-yuen, or *Kin-yuen*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Quang-li. This city is not pleasant, though it is built on the banks of a large river, because it is surrounded with craggy mountains, and is not far distant from those of the province of Koei-tcheou, which are almost inaccessible, and inhabited by none but a people almost savage. The vallies which are between these mountains, are full of villages and forts, and they find gold in the rivers. It has two towns of the second order, and five of the third, in its district. 1037 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 108. E. *Lat.* 24. 26. N.

King-yuen, a town of China, of third rank, in Tche-kiang. 65 m. SW. Tchu-tcheou.

Kin-hoa, a city of China, of the first rank, in Tche-kiang. This city is placed in the heart of a province, and on the banks of a fine river, into which several little ones discharge themselves. It was formerly of great extent, and famous for the beauty of its buildings, but the people, who are of a warlike disposition, having long resisted all the power of the Tartars, who invaded China, were at length subdued, and one part of the city burnt. It is now rebuilt, as well as a large bridge, which is on the west side. Kin-hoa hath eight towns of the third order in its district; they are partly situated in a level country, and partly among mountains. Rice grows here in great plenty, and the wine made of it is much esteemed. The inhabitants carry on a great trade in large dried plumbs and hams, which are much esteemed, and sent into all the provinces of the empire. There are almost every where seen little shrubs with a white flower, not unlike jessamine, which produce tallow, that makes very white candles, which will not stick to the hands, nor yield any bad smell when ex-

tinguished. 682 miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 119. 16. E. *Lat.* 29. 16. N.

Kinigtettin, a town of Austria. 4 miles E. Tulln.

Kin-ki, a town of China, of the third rank, in Kiang-si. 20 m. NE. Kien-tchang.

Kin-li, a town of Corea. 15 miles ENE. Cou-fou.

Kin-lin, a town of China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang. 42 miles SE. Ngan-lo.

Kin-men, a city of China, of the second rank, in Hou-quang. 595 m. SSW. Peking. *Long.* 111. 39. E. *Lat.* 31. 5. N.

Kin-nen-lo, an island in the Chinese Sea, near the coast of China, about 24 miles in circumference, of a triangular form. *Long.* 118. 20. E. *Lat.* 24. 30. N.

Kinitz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz. 24 miles W. Olmutz.

Kinnaird's Head, a promontory on the east coast of Scotland, which forms the south boundary of the Frith of Murray, supposed to be that called *Promontorium Taixalium* by Ptolemy. *Long.* 1. 54. W. *Lat.* 57. 58. N.

Kinnback, a small island on the west side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 21. 30. E. *Lat.* 65. 9. N.

Kinnegad, a town of Ireland, in the county of West-Meath. 12 miles SW. Trim, 31 WNW. Dublin.

Kin-nhing, a town of China, of third rank, in Tche-kiang. 32 m. SSW. Tchu-tcheou.

Kinogam, a river of Canada, which runs from Lake Wickwa to the river Saguenay. *Long.* 71. 31. W. *Lat.* 48. 34. N.

Kinoli, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on the coast of the Black Sea. 16 miles NW. Sinob.

Kinross, a town of Scotland, in the county of the same name, on the river Leven, at the west extremity of Loch Leven, near the centre of the county. It was formerly famous for its cutlery; but the chief manufacture now is that of Silesia linen. The number of inhabitants, in 1801, was 2124, of whom 394 were employed in trade and manufactures. 10 miles S. Perth, 18 NNW. Edinburgh. *Long.* 3. 25. W. *Lat.* 56. 13. N.

Kinrossshire, a county of Scotland, bounded on the north-east, east, and south by the county of Fife; on the other parts by the county of Perth; almost circular, and about 30 miles in circumference. Kinross is the principal town. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 6725; of whom 888 were employed in trade and manufactures, and 667 in agriculture.

Kinsach, a river of Bavaria, which runs into the Danube, 3 miles below Straubing.

Kinfale, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, situated at the mouth of the river Bandon, which forms a fine harbour, called the Harbour of Kinfale, and is navigable for

large floops, near twelve miles above the town, though a bar prevents large men of war coming into the basin. Kinsale, which owes its importance entirely to the river Bandon, is a town of great antiquity, being incorporated by charter in the reign of King Edward III. which was renewed and confirmed by Edward IV. and in both such privileges are bestowed, as in effect renders it in some degree a republic; which, in the state that things then stood in Ireland, was necessary to its safety and subsistence. In the reign of Henry VIII. they had a large standard, embroidered with the arms of England, bestowed upon them by that monarch. Towards the close of Queen Elizabeth's reign their charter was forfeited, on account of the Spaniards landing there; but after the reduction of the place it was restored. In the two succeeding reigns they received considerable marks of royal munificence. In the reign of King Charles II. the then Earl of Orrery, in 1670, began a regular fort, to which the Duke of Ormond gave the name of *Charles Fort*, the finishing of which cost upwards of 70,000*l*. It stands at some distance from the town, is a very neat and strong place, commanding the harbour in such a manner that ships must pass within pistol shot, and having at all times by way of garrison a regiment of foot. The old fort on the other side of the river Bandon, upon the building of this, was turned into a block-house. The last charter granted to the town was by King James II. After the revolution, when James II. came over from France into Ireland, he landed at this port, March 12, 1688; but in the autumn of 1690, it was reduced by the Earl of Marlborough, who took the old fort by storm: the Irish governor being killed in the breach, Charles Fort surrendered, and the town fell of course, being not capable of much defence. Kinsale is built under Compass Hill, and extends about an English mile. The situation is very singular, the chief street running round the hill, with others above it, communicating by steep lanes. On the opposite shore there are two well-built villages, Cove and Scilly. In the town and liberties are six parishes. The harbour is very commodious, and perfectly secure; so large that the English and Dutch Smyrna fleets have anchored therein at the same time. There is a dock, and yard for repairing ships of war, and a crane and gun-wharf for landing and shipping heavy artillery, with a hulk in time of war for laying down and careening ships of great size, with the proper establishment of a royal yard; the more remarkable, as this is hitherto the only one in the island. In time of war it is exceedingly frequented, homeward and outward-bound East and West-India fleets often putting in here, as well as the largest

squadrons of the royal navy. On this account it is provided in their leases, that the inhabitants shall pay double rent in such a season. As a place of trade, it has a custom-house, with a proper provision of officers, and some rich merchants, who trade to France, Holland, Flanders, and America; but lying in the neighbourhood of Cork, its commerce is very far from being considerable. Kinsale sends one member to the Imperial parliament. 12 miles S. Cork. *Long.* 8. 30. W. *Lat.* 51. 43. N.

Kinsomba, a town of Africa. 25 miles SE. New Benguela.

Kin-tam, an island in the Chinese Sea, near the coast of China, about 24 miles in circumference. *Long.* 121. 24. E. *Lat.* 30. 8. N.

Kin-tan, a town of China, of the third rank, in Kiang-nan. 20 m. SE. Nan-king.

Kintarra, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Cicacole. 10 m. N. Cossimcotta.

Kin-tcheng, a town of Corea. 80 miles E. Kin-ki-tao.

Kin-tchin, a city and capital of the island of Lieou-kieou. See *Lieou-kieou*.

Kinten, a town of Prussian Lithuania. 15 miles S. Memel.

Kintore, a town of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen. It is a royal burgh, united with Elgin, Barmff, Cullen, and Inverary, in sending one member to parliament. In 1801, the population was 846. 2 miles S. Inverary, 12 NW. Aberdeen. *Long.* 2. 6. W. *Lat.* 57. 10. N.

Kintfsbeck, a town of the state of New-York. 15 miles N. Poughkeepsie.

Kintyre, a peninsula of Scotland, in the south part of the county of Argyle, about 30 miles long, and 7 broad, from the Mull of Kintyre to Tarbet.

Kintyre, *Mull of*, the southern point of the peninsula of Kintyre. *Long.* 5. 46. W. *Lat.* 55. 22. N.

Kintzig, a river of Baden, which runs into the Rhine, a little below the fortress of Kehl.

Kintzing, or *Kinz*, a river of Germany, which runs into the Maine near Hanau.

Kintzingen, a village of Baden. In Oct. 1796, the French were driven from this place by the Austrians. 4 miles NW. Emmendingen.

Kinwaca, a town of Africa, in Fooladoo. *Long.* 6. 2. W. *Lat.* 13. 10. N.

Kinwer, a town of England, in Staffordshire, with 1655 inhabitants. 5 miles SW. Stourbridge.

Kinver, a river of Wales, which runs into the Dovy, between Machynlleth and the sea.

Kinure Point, a cape on the south coast of Ireland, in the county of Cork. 4 miles E. Kinsale harbour. *Long.* 8. 25. W. *Lat.* 51. 41. N.

Kinwat, a town of Bengal. 17 miles SE. Curruckpour.

Kinyaloo, a town of Africa, in Mandingo. Long. 6. 5. W. Lat. 12. 5. N.

Kin-yang, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Chen-si. This city has always been looked upon as a barrier against the incursions of the Tartars, and is very strongly fortified in the Chinese manner; the country about is very fruitful; there is a kind of herb called *Kin-see*, that is to say, *golden silk*, which is said to possess some medicinal virtue, as likewise a kind of bean, which, as they say, is an admirable specific against any sort of poison. This city has in its district but one town of the second order, and four of the third. 450 miles SW. Peking. Long. 107. 19. E. Lat. 36. 6. N.

Kin-yang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chang-tong. 25 miles SSW. Tci-ngin.

Kin-yang, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chen-si. 25 miles S. Yao.

Kin-ye, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chan-tong. 35 miles ENE. Tfao.

Kinytakoor, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Gadou. 36 miles SW. Kamaha.

Kiobenhaven, see *Copenhagen*.

Kioe, a seaport of Denmark, situated on the island of Zealand, in a bay at the mouth of a river, formerly a place of considerable trade, with manufactures of valuable tapestry. In the year 1343, this town was reduced to ashes by the Holsteiners. In 1659, Charles Gustavus king of Sweden fortified it with ditches and ramparts. 10 miles SSW. Copenhagen. Long. 12. 12. E. Lat. 55. 28. N.

Kiolberg, a town of Norway. 3 miles N. Frederichstadt.

Kiolen, a town of Sweden, in Warmeland. 40 miles NW. Carlstadt.

Kiongong, a town of Bengal. 30 miles NNE. Burdwan. Long. 88. 10. E. Lat. 23. 41. N.

Kiong-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the island of Hai-nan, situated at the mouth of the river Limou. Long. 109. 33. E. Lat. 20. N.

Kioping, a town of Sweden, in Westmanland, on a river of the same name, which communicates with the Malar lake. It is a place of good trade, and has an iron weigh-house. 10 miles W. Stroemsholm. Long. 16. 42. E. Lat. 59. 33. N.

Kiorah, a town of Hindoostan, in Boggilcund. 27 miles NNE. Rewah.

Kiorehvesi, a town of Sweden, in Tavastland. 56 miles N. Tavasthus. Long. 24. 33. E. Lat. 61. 56. N.

Kiou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou. 17 miles WNW. Tou-yuen.

Kiov, or *Kiow*, a palatinate of Poland, situated on the right side of the Dnieper. Great part of this palatinate, with the city of Kiev, was ceded to Russia by treaty, in the year 1693. Kiov, or Kiow, is the usual mode of spelling in the Polish maps, and Kiev in the great map of Russia. See *Kiev*, and *Kievskoe*. The whole is now united to Russia.

Kiova, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo, and province of Sogno.

Kiou-long, a river of China, which takes this name in exchange for its former, *Lan-tsan*, in the south part of the province of Yun-nan.

Kiounzeik, a town of Ava, on the Irrawaddy. In the town are manufactures of cotton, and in the environs plantations of indigo. 76 miles NNW. Rangun. Lat. 17. 42. N.

Kiozdi, a town of Walachia. 77 miles N. Bucharest.

Kiphanta, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea. 20 miles E. Mifira.

Kipjac, or *Kipzac*, see *Capchac*.

Kippenheim, see *Kuppenheim*.

Kippure, mountains of Ireland. 9 miles SSW. Dublin.

Kira, a small island in the gulf of Engia. 9 miles W. Engia.

Kirabiana, a town of Hungary. 15 miles ESE. Munkacz.

Kirali, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Carmania. 35 miles WSW. Cogni.

Kiranoor, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 22 miles N. Nattam.

Kiranore, a town of Hindoostan, in Marawar. 20 miles S. Tripatore.

Kircajan, a town of Persia, in the province of Kerman. 117 miles E. Sirgian.

Kirchbach, a town of the duchy of Stiria. 14 miles SE. Gratz.

Kirchbaum, a town of Austria. 5 miles N. Freustadt.

Kirchberg, a town of France, in the department of the Sarre. 22 miles WNW. Creutznach, 41 W. Mentz. Long. 7. 22. E. Lat. 49. 57. N.

Kirchberg, a town and castle of Bavaria. 14 m. NW. Dingelfingen, 12 N. Landshut.

Kirchberg, a town of the duchy of Wurzburg. 2 miles N. Volkach.

Kirchberg, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hohenlohe, on the Jaxt. 20 miles E. Ohringen, 28 W. Anspach.

Kirchberg, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Erzgebirg. 6 miles S. Zwickau.

Kirchberg, a town of Austria. 2 miles SSE. Pulzeinstorff.

Kirchberg, a town of the principality of Nassau Dietz, capital of a bailiwick. 5 miles SE. Dietz, 6 NE. Catzenelnbogen.

Kirchberg, or *Kirchperg*, a town of Austria. 11 miles S. St. Polten.

lord of the regality, and was afterwards annexed to the crown; till James IV. by a charter, dated at Edinburgh, 26th of February 1509, granted it, together with the castle mains, to the burgh of Kirkcudbright. The mounts and dikes of this castle are still remaining. By its situation it evidently appears to have been constructed to defend the entrance of the river Dee. In the town of Kirkcudbright, and probably in this castle, King Edward resided some days, when on his expedition to the siege of Caerlaverock, in the year 1300. In 1801, they numbered 2380 inhabitants. 28 miles SW. Dumfries. *Long.* 4. 5. W. *Lat.* 54. 55. N.

Kirkcudbrightshire, a county of Scotland, bounded on the north by the counties of Ayr and Dumfries, on the south by Solway Frith and the Irish Sea, on the west by Wigtonshire and Ayrshire; about 43 miles from east to west, and 32 from north to south. The northern parts are mountainous, and uncultivated. On the sides of the rivers is some fertile land, and great numbers of cattle and sheep are fed in the county. The principal town is Kirkcudbright. In 1801, the population was 29,211; of whom 2532 were employed in trade and manufactures, and 5856 in agriculture.

Kirkham, a town of England, in the county of Lancaster, with a weekly market on Tuesday. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1561, of whom 416 were employed in trade and manufactures. 9 miles WNW. Preston, 214 W. London. *Long.* 2. 48. W. *Lat.* 53. 45. N.

Kirkintilloch, a town of Scotland, in the county of Dumbarton, with manufactures of linen and cotton. It is a burgh of barony, governed by two bailies, annually chosen. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 3210, of whom 1785 were employed in trade and manufactures. 7 miles ENE. Glasgow, 49 W. Edinburgh.

Kirkheaton, a township of Yorkshire, in the west riding, with 1469 inhabitants, including 713 employed in trade and manufactures. 8 miles WSW. Wakefield.

Kirki, a town of Grand Bukharia. 100 miles SE. Bukhara.

Kirkie, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Chanderee. 24 miles SSW. Chatterpour.

Kirkingen, see *Creange*.

Kirkland, a town of England, in Westmoreland, adjoining to Kendal, but distinct from it. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1086, of whom 532 were employed in trade and manufactures.

Kirkleatham, a township of Yorkshire, in the north riding, with 680 inhabitants. 10 miles NNE. Stokesley.

Kirk Ofwald, a town of England, in the county of Cumberland, with a weekly mar-

ket on Thursday. 16 miles SE. Carlisle, 291 N. London. *Long.* 2. 25. W. *Lat.* 54. 40. N.

Kirk Ofwald, a town of Scotland, in the county of Ayr. 8 miles S. Ayr.

Kirkpatrick, a town of Scotland, in the county of Dumbarton. 8 miles NW. Glasgow, 8 E. Dumbarton.

Kirkuleti, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Guriel, on a river which runs into the Black Sea, near its mouth.

Kirkuleti, a river of Asia, which rises in the mountains of Armenia, and crossing the principality of Guriel, runs into the Black Sea, *Long.* 41. 25. E. *Lat.* 41. 55. N.

Kirkur, a town of Hindoostan, in Rohilcund. 35 miles S. Bereilly.

Kirkwall, a seaport town of Scotland, on the north coast of Pomona, the principal of the Orkney islands. It is washed on one side by the sea, which forms what is called the *Road of Kirkwall*, on the other by a pleasant inlet of the sea, which flows by the back of the gardens at high water. It is near an English mile in length; its breadth is very inconsiderable, and it has only one street, which is narrow and ill paved. The number of houses amounts to about 300. It was formerly the residence of the Bishop of Orkney. The cathedral of St. Magnus, the king's castle, and the bishop's and earl's palaces are the only buildings here that are any way remarkable. The principal articles of exportation are beef, pork, butter, tallow, hides, calf-skins, rabbit-skins, salt-fish, oil, feathers, linen yarn and coarse linen cloth, kelp, and, in years of fruitfulness, corn in considerable quantity. The chief commodities imported are wood, flax, coal, sugar, spirits, wines, snuff and tobacco, flour and biscuit, soap, leather, hardware, broadcloth, printed linens, and printed cottons. The manufacture of linen yarn was introduced here in the year 1747; and about the year 1730, the manufacture of kelp. As the price of the latter was very low for the first ten years, the quantity made was but trifling. From the year 1740 to 1760 the price is reported to have been 45 shillings per ton, and the money which it is supposed to have brought into the country during that period near about 2000l. per annum. The average price for the subsequent ten years amounted to about 4 guineas per ton; and the whole value to the place to above 6000l. sterling per annum: Of each ton at the market from the year 1770 to 1780, the price rose at a medium to about 5l. and the gross sum which the proprietors in that time received for it was not less than 10,000l. per annum. For 13 years preceding the year 1791, the value of a ton was nearest to 6l. and the quantity each year to the sum of 17,000l. sterling. Thus, in the space of 50 years,

the proprietors of these islands, where the seasons are very deceitful, and the crops can by no means be depended upon for subsisting the inhabitants, have received, in addition to their estates, the enormous sum of 370,000*l.* sterling. Kirkwall is a burgh, and united with Tain, Dingwall, Dornoch, and Wick, sends one member to parliament. In 1801, the population was 2621. *Long.* 4. 29. *W. Lat.* 58. 51. N.

Kirlak, an island of a triangular form, about 240 miles in circumference, in the Frozen Sea. *Long.* 121. to 126. *E. Lat.* 71. 30. to 72. 15. N.

Kirmanjha, or *Kirmancha*, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 260 miles WNW. Ispahan, 145 NE. Bagdad. *Long.* 46. 30. *E. Lat.* 34. 35. N.

Kirmir, a river of Natolia, which runs into the Sakaria, 3 miles from Sevirihisar.

Kirn, a town of France, in the department of the Sarre, on the Nahe. 17 miles W. Creutznach, 38 W. Mentz. *Long.* 7. 26. *E. Lat.* 49. 47. N.

Kirnberg, a town of Bayaria, in the territory of Rothenburg. 3 miles SSE. Rothenburg.

Kirnee, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 48 miles SW. Arrah.

Kiroll, a town of Hindoostan, in Dooab. 28 miles N. Etaya.

Kiroo, a town of Bengal. 24 miles N. Tomar.

Kiroo, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Jushpour. 50 m. E. Odeypour.

Kirnsuichbach, a river of Saxony, which runs into the Elbe, at Schandau.

Kirrweiler, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine. 12 miles W. Spire, 4 N. Landau.

Kirrymuir, a town of Scotland, and burgh of barony, in the county of Angus. 3 miles NW. Forfar.

Kirsanov, a town of Russia, in the government of Tambov. 56 miles SE. Tambov.

Kirschrod, a village of France, in the department of the Sarre, near which copper and agate stone are found. 6 miles ESE. Kirn.

Kirsbehr, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, and capital of a district. It was formerly a considerable city, and called *Dio-cæsarea*. Salt is made in the neighbourhood. 84 miles NE. Cogni. *Long.* 34. 13. *E. Lat.* 39. 12. N.

Kirsch, a river of Wurtemberg, which runs into the Neckar, 5 m. above Eßlingen.

Kirsova, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the Danube. 30 miles S. Galatz. 76 SW. Ismael. *Long.* 27. 30. *E. Lat.* 44. 50. N.

Kirstendorf, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland. 9 m. SE. Osterrood.

Kirton, or *Kirton Lindsey*, a town of

England, in the county of Lincoln, with a weekly market on Saturday. In 1801, the population was 1090, of whom 507 were employed in trade and manufactures. 18 miles N. Lincoln, 151 N. London. *Long.* 1. 36. *W. Lat.* 53. 27. N.

Kirwani, a town of Africa, in the country of Dentila. Here Mr. Park saw some smelting furnaces for iron. 20 miles W. Bani-ferile. *Long.* 11. *W. Lat.* 12. 30. N.

Kirweiler, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine. 15 miles N. Strasburg.

Kirweiler, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre. 18 miles S. Lauterburg.

Kirzak, a town of Russia, in the government of Vladimir. 48 miles WSW. Vladimir.

Kisak, an island near the south-west coast of East Greenland. *Long.* 45. *W. Lat.* 59. 51. N.

Kisan, a town of Curdistan. 18 miles S. Betlis.

Kislevka, a river of Russia, which runs into the Lena, *Long.* 121. 14. *E. Lat.* 67. 30. N.

Kisferya, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 32 miles SSE. Bettiah. *Long.* 85. 6. *E. Lat.* 26. 20. N.

Kisgal, a town of Bengal. 8 miles NW. Curruckdeah.

Kish, a sand-bank in the Irish Sea, about six miles long, and hardly one wide. 7 m. from the coast of the county of Dublin. *Long.* 5. 54. *W. Lat.* 53. 15. N.

Kishenagur, a circar of Bengal, lying on the east side of the Hoogly, about 110 miles long, and from 7 to 30 broad. Kishenagur is the chief town..

Kishenagur, a town of Bengal, and capital of the circar of the same name. 50 miles S. Moorshedabad, 45 N. Calcutta. *Long.* 88. 38. *E. Lat.* 23. 23. N.

Kishenagur, a town of Hindoostan. 15 miles S. Agimere.

Kishengonga, a river of Asia, which runs into the Behat, 20 miles W. Pukholi.

Kishkorran Mountains, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Sligo. 13 m. S. Sligo.

Kishme, or *Kisnich*, or *Chisnie*, or *Dsjif-me*, the largest island in the Persian Gulf; 30 miles in length, and 6 or 8 broad. It is separated by a narrow channel from the continent of Persia, which is navigable, but troublesome to work in, and besides dangerous on account of pirates. It contains three or four towns or villages. Almost all the islands in the Persian Gulf have several names; this island is likewise called *Dsjer*, *Drar*, and *Vroot*, and by the Persians *Touly*. *Long.* 56. 50. *E. Lat.* 26. 54. N.

Kishme, a town on the north coast of the island of Kishme, near the centre.

Kisfir, a mountain of Turkish Armenia. 35 miles S. Erzerum.

Kishnukood, a town of Persia, in the province of Segestan. 15 miles S. Meimend, 36 W. Candahar.

Kishpork, see *Christburg*.

Kishtac, an island in the North Pacific Ocean, about 100 miles in length, and from 30 to 50 in breadth. *Long.* 152. 30. to 154. 50. *W. Lat.* 57. to 58. 40. N.

Kishtewar, a country of Asia, lying to the south-east of Cachemire, on the banks of the river Chunaub.

Kis-hisar, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria. 36 miles SE. Sofia.

Kishin Offreg, a town of Russia, in the peninsula of Kamtschatka. 52 miles W. Verchnei Kamtschatkoi.

Kiskemaneta, a river of Pennsylvania, which runs into the Allegany, *Long.* 79. 42. *W. Lat.* 40. 40. N.

Kisko, a town of Sweden, in the province of Nyland. 12 miles N. Eknaas.

Kislak, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Bracław. 20 miles ESE. Bracław.

Kisloch, a citadel of the dutchy of Baden. 11 miles SE. Spire, 12 S. Heidelberg.

Kisina, a town of Persia, in the province of Ghilan. 21 miles WNW. Reshd.

Kisnalo, a town of Hungary. 12 miles NNE. Gran.

Kisnich, or *Kisnisch*, see *Kishme*.

Kisnabetty, a town of Bengal. 22 miles SE. Burdwan. *Long.* 88. 18. E. *Lat.* 23. 2. N.

Kissee, a town of Africa, in the country of Sierra Leona. 20 miles NE. Portlogo.

Kisfepour, a town of Bengal. 35 miles SSW. Doefa. *Long.* 84. 41. E. *Lat.* 22. 32. N.

Kisser, a town of Africa, in Tunis. 18 miles SE. Sbeah.

Kissima, a town of Japan. 45 miles N. Nangafaki.

Kissunpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 12 miles NW. Bahar.

Kissingen, a town of the dutchy of Wurzburg, on the Saal, in the environs of which are some medicinal and salt springs. 24 m. N. Wurzburg, 9 NW. Schweinfurt. *Long.* 10. 17. E. *Lat.* 50. 14. N.

Kissoregunge, a town of Hindoostan, in Bundelcund. 18 miles SE. Chatterpour.

Kisina, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 10 miles W. Volconda.

Kisnabaram, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 13 miles S. Tademer.

Kisnagar, a town of Bengal. 24 miles N. Goragot.

Kisnagar, a town of Bengal. 16 miles S. Nagore. *Long.* 87. 21. E. *Lat.* 22. 52. N.

Kisnah, a river of Hindoostan, which rises in the mountains of Vishupour, about 20 miles from Sattara, and crossing almost the whole of Hindoostan, from west to east, falls into the bay of Bengal, by several

mouths, between Masulipatam and Nizapatam, in the circar of Guntoor. The islands formed in the mouth of the Kistnah, are very fertile, and produce grain, excellent timber, and some of the best tobacco in India: they likewise in the low grounds, which at spring tides are overflowed, produce a shrub of great use in dying their chintzes and calicoes.

Kisnagheri, a town and fortrefs of Hindoostan, in the Mysore country. This town was attacked by the British troops, under the command of Colonel Maxwell, in the latter end of October 1789. The lower fort, including the pettah, or suburb, was gained without much difficulty; but the garrison in the upper fort defended it with a degree of heroism bordering on despair. Immense rocks and showers of stones were hurled down into the road; the scaling ladders were broken to pieces, and after two hours vigorous assault, Colonel Maxwell at length found it necessary to desist from the attempt. 54 m. SE. Bangalore, 66 WSW. Arcot, 90 E. Seringapatam. *Long.* 78. 22. E. *Lat.* 12. 30. N.

Kisnaveram, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, at the mouth of a river which runs into the bay of Bengal. 15 miles SE. Nellore. *Long.* 80. 11. E. *Lat.* 14. 16. N.

Kisnaporun, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda. 48 miles S. Hydrabad.

Kisnaporam, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 25 m. WNW. Trichinopoly.

Kiswarda, a town of Hungary. 17 miles E. Tokay, 36 WNW. Zatmar.

Kiszenau, or *Kitznu*, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia. 72 m. E. Jalli, 30 N. Bender. *Long.* 29. 30. E. *Lat.* 47. 13. N.

Kitanesjo, a town of Japan, on the north-west coast of the island of Nippon. *Long.* 137. 30. E. *Lat.* 36. 40. N.

Kitchang, a town of Corea. 65 miles SSE. Kang-tcheou.

Kitcheng, a town of Corea. 65 miles ENE. Kiang-ki-tao.

Kitchik-icurlou, or *Kitfik-icurlou*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 16 miles N. Ibarteh.

Kitchavara, a circar of Hindoostan, in Malwa, bounded on the north by the circar of Cotta, on the east by Chandaree, on the south by Malwa, and on the west by Oudipour and Banfwaleh.

Kitnaisé, a town of Egypt, on the left branch of the Nile. 20 miles S. Faoua, 3 NE. Shabur.

Kitloll, a town of Bengal. 15 miles SSW. Goragot.

Kitoi, a river of Russia, which runs into Angara, near Zueva.

Kitojka, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the Kitoi. 68 miles NNW. Irkutsk.

Kitorah, a town of Hindoostan, in Boggilcund. 25 miles NNE. Rewah.

Kitriani, a town on the south coast of the island of Siphanto. *Long.* 24. 49. E. *Lat.* 36. 55. N.

Kitros, see *Kadros*.

Kitten Island, a small island in the Mergui Archipelago, near the south-east coast of Cat Island.

Kitter, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 37 miles N. Hajypour.

Kittery, a town of America, in the province of Maine, on the Piscataqua. 4 miles S. York.

Kittila, a town of Swedish Lapland. 103 miles N. Kemi.

Kitwada, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 45 miles NW. Meaco.

Kitzbuhl, or *Kitzbichl*, a town of the county of Tyrol, on the river Acha. 36 miles E. Inspruck, 12 SE. Kuffstein. *Long.* 12. 27. E. *Lat.* 47. 25. N.

Kitzbick, a river of Napaul, which runs into the Cofe, 26 miles S. Nogarcot.

Kitzingen, a town of the dutchy of Wurzburg, on the Maine. It is large and handsome; and owes its rise to a noble convent of Benedictines, founded in the year 745, by duke Pepin. The inhabitants are almost all Lutherans. 10 miles ESE. Wurzburg, 34 NNW. Anspach. *Long.* 10. 12. E. *Lat.* 49. 42. N.

Kiu, a city of China, of the first rank, in Tehe-kiang. The situation of this city is agreeable enough: it is built near a fine river, and between two others that are smaller, that run into it. It borders on Kiang-si and Fo-kien; but the road which leads to this last province, which is but three days' journey, is very difficult to travel in, because of the mountains, which there is a necessity of passing. 687 miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 118. 39. E. *Lat.* 29. 2. N.

Kiu-ou, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chan-si. 22 miles S. Pin-yang.

Kiva, see *Khieva*.

Kivak, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorasan. 300 miles N. Herat.

Kivalore, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 8 miles W. Negapatam.

Kivjaroi, a town of Sweden, in the government of Wasa. 70 m. SE. Jacobstadt.

Kiuka, a town of Sweden, in North Finland. 25 miles SSE. Biorneborg.

Kiulo, a town of Sweden, in the government of Abo. 30 miles SSE. Biorneborg.

Kiumen, a river of Russia, which runs into the gulf of Finland, *Long.* 26. 18. E. *Lat.* 60. 50. N.

Kiun, a town of China, of the third rank, in Honan. 12 miles WNW. Ou-kiun.

Kiun, a city of China, of the second rank, in Hou-quang. 515 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 110. 46. E. *Lat.* 32. 42. N.

Kiun, a city and seaport of China, of the first rank, in Quang-tong, and capital of the island of Hai-nan, situated on a promontory, on the north coast. Ships often anchor under its walls. It is governed by mandarins, and the jurisdiction extends over three towns of the second class, and ten of the third. *Long.* 109. 38. E. *Lat.* 20. N.

Kiun-tchin, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chang-tong. 30 miles E. Po.

Kiurewesti, a town of Sweden, in the government of Kuopio. 55 m. NNW. Kuopio.

Kiuslerden, a town of European Turkey, in Romania. 34 miles W. Filippopoli.

Kiusju, see *Xim*.

Kiutaja, or *Kutaja*, or *Kutajah*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, capital of a sangiacate, and residence of the beglerbeg of Natolia, situated at the foot of a mountain, near the river Purfak which runs into the Sakaria. It contains several mosques, and three Armenian churches. The soil is fertile, and the air healthy. Near it are some warm baths, much esteemed in several disorders. *Kiutajah* was taken by Timur Bec, after the battle of Angura. 136 miles SSE. Constantinople. *Long.* 30. 30. E. *Lat.* 39. 14. N.

Kiwacze, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Brzelsk. 20 miles E. Brzelsk.

Ki-yang, a town of China, of the third rank, in Quang-tong. 20 miles WSW. Tchao-tcheou.

Kizbuhl, see *Kitzbuhl*.

Kiz, a town of Charasm. 290 miles NW. Samarcand.

Kizelgiek, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on or near the site of the ancient Euromus. 9 miles NNW. Melasso.

Kizidany, a town of Samogitia. 20 miles ESE. Roshienne.

Kizilirmak, a river of Asiatic Turkey, which rises a few miles south of Kaisarea, in Caramania, and runs into the Black Sea, *Long.* 36. E. *Lat.* 41. 40. N.

Kizil, a river of Russia, which runs into the Ural, in the government of Upha.

Kizil-Kan, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Diarbekir. 12 miles W. Merdin.

Kizilagadje, a town of Persia, in the province of Ghilan. 25 miles N. Aftara.

Kizilbizar, a town of Syria. 8 miles E. Antab.

Kizilrabat, a town of the Arabian Irak. 10 miles NNE. Shehrban.

Kizil-Ozan, a river of Persia, which rises in Ardibeitzan, and crossing the province of Ghilan, runs into the Caspian Sea, at the south-west angle.

Kizil-Tasb, or *Taman*, an island at the mouth of the river Kuban, between the Black Sea and the Sea of Azoph: inhabited by Cofac Tartars. *Long.* 37. E. *Lat.* 45. N.

Kizilkaia, a fortress of Russia, in the go-

vernment of Upha, on the Ural. 144 miles ENE. Orenburg.

Kizisanan, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn. 15 m. SE. Brunn, 27 SW. Olmutz. *Long.* 16. 52. E. *Lat.* 49. 8. N.

Kizliar, a town of Russia, in the government of Caucasus, on the Malwa, built in the year 1735, as a frontier town between Russia and Persia, near the Caspian Sea, inhabited by Cossacs, who profess Christianity according to the rites of the Greek church. The environs are extremely fertile in corn and fruit, with plenty of game. 28 miles from the Caspian Sea. 160 SSW. Astrachan. *Long.* 46. 44. E. *Lat.* 44. 50. N.

Kizlak, a town of Russia, lately in the palatinate of Braclaw. 16 miles E. Braclaw.

Klaxkendorf, a town of Prussia, in the province of Ermeland. 5 m. SE. Allenstein.

Klacks, a small island on the west side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 17. 4. E. *Lat.* 61. 21. N.

Kladno, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Schlan. 10 miles NW. Prague.

Kladrau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen. 2 miles SE. Mies.

Klang Point, a cape on the south coast of the island of Java. *Long.* 109. 32. E. *Lat.* 7. 40. S.

Kladan, a river of Bosnia, which rises near a village of the same name, and runs into the river Spreteze.

Klan, a town of Istria. 13 m. NE. Pedena.

Klan, or *Clano*, a town of the duchy of Carniola. 28 miles E. Trieste, 5 W. Fiume.

Klattau, or *Klattow*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, built in the year 775, and surrounded with walls in the year 1000. There are some silver mines in the neighbourhood. 21 miles S. Pilsen, 61 SSW. Prague. *Long.* 13. 15. E. *Lat.* 49. 24. N.

Klaubendorf, a town of Austria. 7 miles W. Sonneberg.

Klaus, a town of Austria. 10 m. S. Steyr.

Klebani, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw. 10 miles S. Braclaw.

Khebancu, a town of Poland, in Podolia. 60 miles N. Kamiriec.

Kleek, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodeck. 24 m. WNW. Sluck.

Kleczk, a town of the duchy of Warsaw. 12 miles WNW. Gnesna.

Klee, a river of Germany, which runs into the Lahn, 2 miles W. Gießen.

Kleeberg, or *Cleeberg*, a town of Upper Hesse. 4 m. WNW. Butzbach, 6 S. Wetzlar.

Klein, a town of the duchy of Stiria. 12 miles ESE. Landsperg.

Klienenberg, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Paderborn. 8 miles NW. Warburg.

Kleinern, a village in the county of Waldeck, with a mineral spring. 4 miles S. Waldeck.

Kleinmauth, a town of the duchy of Stiria, on the Muehra. 3 m. N. Luttenberg.

Kleinsdorf, a town of Bavaria, in the bishopric of Bamberg. 5 miles W. Bamberg.

Klempenow, or *Clempenow*, a town of Anterior Pomerania. 8 miles N. Treptow.

Klems, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia. 30 miles SE. Lemberg.

Klenowitz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz. 8 miles SE. Olmutz.

Klentfch, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen. 5 miles W. Taufs.

Klepót, a town of Transylvania. 14 miles S. Hunyad.

Klepr, a town of Norway. 11 miles S. Stavanger.

Klesaku, a town of Walachia. 21 miles WSW. Bucharest.

Kletfchen, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz. 5 miles WNW. Leitmeritz.

Klettenberg, a village and lordship of Germany, so called from an ancient castle, now in ruins. 5 miles NW. Nordhausen, 10 N. Bleichenrode.

Klettgau, a landgravate of Germany, known likewise by the name of *The County of Sulz*, situated near the Rhine as it leaves the Lake of Constance. The male line of the Counts of Sulz became extinct in 1687, when the Prince of Schwarzenberg succeeded. He paid 60 florins for a Roman month, and was taxed to the imperial chamber 37 rix-dollars 79 kruiters.

Klewab, a town of Russian Poland, in Volhynia. 24 miles ENE. Lucko.

Kliazma, a river of Russia, which runs into the Oka, at Gorbатов, in the government of Nizegorod.

Klimatovskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Novgorod. 44 miles WNW. Novgorod.

Klimetzkoi, an island of Russia, in the Lake of Onetzkoi. 48 m. NNE. Petrovadf.

Klimova, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the Tunguska. 200 miles E. Enefeisk.

Klimova, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the Mura. 232 miles ESE. Enefeisk.

Klimovitz, a town of Russia, in the government of Mogilev. 80 miles E. Mogilev.

Klin, a town of Russia, in the government of Moskov. 36 miles NNW. Moskov.

Klin, a small island in the North Pacific Ocean, near the east coast of Kamtschatka.

Klingbach, a river of France, which runs into the Rhine, 3 miles S. Germersheim.

Klingen, a town of Germany, in the principality of Schwartzburg, on the Helbe. 2 miles W. Greußen.

Klingenberg, a town of the duchy of Wurzburg. 4 miles NW. Volckach.

Klingenberg, a town of Prussia, in Na-
tangen. 8 miles SSW. Brandenburg.

Klirgenbach, a river of Silesia, which rises near Neu Bielau, in principality of Schweidnitz, and runs into the Peil, at Reichenbach.

Klingenfel, a town of the dutchy of Carniola. 9 miles SW. Landstrafs, 3 NE. Rudolfwert.

Klingenthal, a town of Saxony, in the Vogland, inhabited chiefly by miners and woodmen, driven out of Bohemia on account of their religion. 12 miles E. Oelsnitz.

Klingerfski, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk. 76 m. SSE. Nertchinsk.

Klingnau, a town of Switzerland, in the county of Baden. 22 miles E. Bâle, 9 N. Baden.

Klinkofce, a town of Poland, in Podolia. 52 miles NNE. Kaminiec.

Klinkofce, a river of Poland, which runs into the Dneister, 8 miles S. Kaminiec.

Klippen, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa. *Lat.* 32. 10. S.

Klitfchdorf, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Jauer. 6 miles NW. Buntzlaw.

Kliutchevskoi, a fortress of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk. 40 m. S. Tuuguskoi.

Kloben, a mountain of Carinthia. 18 miles WNW. Welach.

Klobuk, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Hradisch. 20 miles E. Hradisch.

Klococz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleflaw. 4 miles ENE. Turnau.

Klodawa, a town of the dutchy of Warsaw. 12 miles NW. Lenczicz.

Klodnitz, a river of Silesia, which runs into the Oder, 1 mile E. Kofel, in the principality of Oppeln.

Klotzen, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Luneburg Zelle. 45 miles E. Zelle, 30 SE. Ultzen. *Long.* 11. 8. E. *Lat.* 52. 41. N.

Klokberg, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin. 12 miles SE. Rosenberg.

Klokotz, a town of Croatia. 24 miles S. Carlstadt.

Klosterchen, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland. 8 m. SE. Marienwerder.

Kloten, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, where the Archduke had his head-quarters a short time in 1799. 5 miles N. Zurich.

Klucz, a town of Croatia. 8 miles E. Bihacs.

Klyndan, *Lill*, a small island on the east side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 20. 54. E. *Lat.* 60. 37. N.

Klydan, *Stor*, a small island on the east side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 20. 48. E. *Lat.* 60. 39. N.

Klyffe, a town of Prussia, in Pomerelia. 33 miles SSW. Dantzic.

Knidmouka, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiev. 32 m. SSE. Bialacerkiew.

Knap's Bay, a bay in Hudson's Bay. *Long.* 94. 54. W. *Lat.* 61. 15. N.

Knared, a town of Sweden, in the province of Halland. 14 miles ESE. Halmstad.

Knareborough, a town of England, in the county of York, on the river Nid, which almost encompasses it; it sends two members to parliament. Here is a manufacture of linen cloth, sheeting, &c. and near it are several medicinal springs. The market is on Wednesday. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 3388, and of these 3128 were employed in trade and manufactures, 13 miles WNW. York, 199 N. London. *Long.* 1. 28. W. *Lat.* 54. 8. N.

Knaud, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Neustadt. 4 miles N. Ziegenruck.

Knaudenheim, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre. 7 miles S. Spire.

Knee Lake, a lake of North-America. *Long.* 95. W. *Lat.* 55. N.

Kneep Head, a cape on the east coast of the island of Lewis. *Long.* 6. 9. W. *Lat.* 58. 19. N.

Kneginice, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia. 28 miles SE. Lemberg.

Kneffelart, or *Knaslaer*, a town of France, in the department of the Lys. 11 miles ESE. Bruges.

Knezdo, or *Sokolovo*, a mountain of Croatia. 32 miles E. Bihacs.

Knezrisls, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleflaw. 8 m. NE. Jung Buntzel.

Kniaginij, a town of Russia, in the government of Nizegorod. 40 miles ENE. Niznei Novgorod.

Kniese, a town of Poland, in Volhynia. 50 miles SW. Lucko.

Knibis, a mountain of Germany, in the Briggaw, west of Friburg.

Knifven, a small island on the west side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 17. 30. E. *Lat.* 60. 38. N.

Knight's Canal, an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, on the west coast of North-America, extending in an east and north-east direction about 50 miles. Its entrance from an arm of the sea lies in *Long.* 233. 16. E. *Lat.* 50. 45. N.

Knight's Island, a small island in Beering's Bay, situated a little to the north-west of Eleanor's Sound, separated from the continent of America by a narrow channel, which is navigable. *Long.* 220. 47. E. *Lat.* 59. 45. N.

Knight's Island, an island in Prince William's Sound, about 30 miles in length from north to south, and from 2 to 5 broad. *Long.* 212. 52. E. *Lat.* 60. 24. N.

Knight's Island, a small island in Hudson's Bay. *Long.* 93. 30. W. *Lat.* 61. 50. N.

Knight's Island, an island in the Pacific Ocean, and the largest of those called the *Snarcs* by Captain Vancouver; discovered by Mr. Broughton, commander of the *Chat-*

ham, under Capt. Vancouver, November 23, 1791. "About two in the afternoon land was discovered from the deck, appearing like a high island, bearing by compass SSE. 3 or 4 leagues distant; about an hour afterwards we had sight of more land lying to the southward, and detached from the former; our utmost endeavours were used to weather this land, but finding it impracticable, we bore up for a passage between the high island and the detached land, which was found to be composed of a cluster of small islets and rocks, greater in extent though about the height of the Needles: their tops or ridges are much broken, and from the high island bore by compass NE. and SW. forming a passage 3 miles wide. About one-third of the passage over on the southern side lies a small black rock, just above water; on all these rocks and islets the sea broke with great violence. In this passage we had a confused irregular swell, with the appearance of broken water; large bunches of sea-weed were observed, and the whole surface was covered with birds of a blackish colour. The north-east part of the island, in the evening, bore by compass N.; the south-west part NW. by N.; the passage NW.; and the rocky islets from NW. by W. to W. by N. between 2 and 3 leagues distant: in this situation we had no bottom at the depth of 60 and 80 fathoms. Some parts of the island presented a very barren appearance, not unlike the south-west side of Portland, composed of whitish rocky cliffs. The rocky islets are five in number, some of which wore a pyramidal form. On account of the haziness of the atmosphere the north-easternmost part of the island was seen so very indistinctly, that its extent could not be ascertained. We had no reason to suppose it inhabited." The south point situated in *Long.* 166. 44. E. *Lat.* 48. 15. S.

Knighton, a town of Wales, in the county of Radnor, on the river Teme, which separates it from Shropshire. It carries on a considerable trade, and has a good weekly market on Thursday; with 785 inhabitants. 28 miles NNW. Hereford, 155 WNW. London. *Long.* 2. 48. W. *Lat.* 52. 14. N.

Knightbridge, a village of England, in the county of Middlesex. 1 m. W. London.

Knin, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Beraun; in the neighbourhood of which there is a gold mine. 12 miles SE. Beraun. *Long.* 14. 18. E. *Lat.* 49. 49. N.

Knin, a town of Dalmatia, situated on a narrow neck, where the river Kerka is joined by another stream, called *Butim-schiza*. This is supposed to be the ancient castle called *Arduha*, taken by Germanicus. 40 miles E. Zara. *Long.* 16. 55. E. *Lat.* 43. 55. N.

Knip Bay, a bay on the west coast of the island of Curaçoa.

Kniphausen, a seaport town of Germany, in the lordship of Jever, which takes its name from an ancient castle, where the tribunal of justice is held. 5 miles ESE. Jever, 37 E. Embden. *Long.* 8. E. *Lat.* 53. 19. N.

Knischin, see *Knyżyn*.

Knitterfeldt, a town of the duchy of Stiria, on the river Muehr. In August 1797, this town was taken by the French. 20 miles SW. Pruck, 78 SW. Vienna. *Long.* 14. 36. E. *Lat.* 47. 14. N.

Knittlingen, a town of Wurtemberg, the birth-place of Faust, one of the first printers. 22 miles S. Heidelberg, 19 NW. Stuttgart.

Knock Head, a cape of Scotland, on the north coast of Bamfshire. 3 miles WNW. Bamff.

Knockbrack, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Cork. 10 miles N. Cork.

Knockcloghan, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry. 4 miles N. Lough Neagh.

Knockduagh, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Galway. 18 miles W. Galway.

Knocke, or *Knocque*, see *Kenock*.

Knocklayd, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Antrim. 2 miles S. Ballycastle.

Knockmeledown, mountains of Ireland, between the counties of Tipperary and Waterford. 24 miles W. Waterford.

Knocknarea, a promontory or cape of Ireland, in Sligo Bay. 6 miles W. Sligo.

Knocknashee, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Sligo. 13 miles SW. Sligo.

Knocktopher, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kilkenny, which before the union sent two members to parliament. 15 miles N. Waterford, 10 S. Kilkenny.

Knonau, a bailiwick of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich.

Knottingley, a township of Yorkshire, in the west riding, with 2602 inhabitants, including 472 employed in trade and manufactures. 3 miles NE. Pontefract.

Knoulton Lake, a lake in the state of Vermont. *Long.* 71. 50. W. *Lat.* 44. 48. N.

Knoxville, a town of United America, in Tennessee, on a branch of the river Tennessee. *Long.* 83. 44. W. *Lat.* 35. 48. N.

Knuckle Point, a cape on the north-east coast of New Zealand, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 186. 21. W. *Lat.* 34. 51. S.

Knud's Hoved, a cape of Denmark, on the east coast of Sleswick. 8 miles NE. Hadersleben. *Long.* 9. 40. E. *Lat.* 55. 20. N.

Knud's Hoved, a cape of Denmark, on the east coast of the island of Fyen, projecting into the Great Belt, and forming a bay on the south of the town of Nyeborg. *Long.* 10. 52. E. *Lat.* 55. 17. N.

Knud's Hoved, a cape of Denmark, on the

south-west coast of the island of Zealand. *Long.* 11. 37. E. *Lat.* 55. 5. N.

Knutsford, a town of England, in the county of Chester. Here is a silk mill, and manufacture of shag velvets. It has a weekly market on Saturday. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 2053, of whom 738 were employed. 15 miles SSW. Manchester, 173 London. *Long.* 2. 33. W. *Lat.* 53. 21. N.

Knutwell, a bailiwick of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucerne.

Knyndt, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki. 10 miles S. Grodno.

Knyu, a river of Wales, which runs into the Tywy, about 5 miles below Cardigan.

Knyzyn, a town of the duchy of Warsaw. 36 miles N. Biełsk.

Ko, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chan-si. 12 miles SW. Tai.

Koadgwah, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Jenhat. 20 m. WNW. Gujerat.

Koang-tcheou, a town of Corea. 150 m. S. King-ki-tao. *Long.* 125. 41. E. *Lat.* 35. 6. N.

Koang-chon, a town of China, of the third rank, in Ho-nan. 12 miles SW. Kouang.

Koang-hoa, a town of China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang. 27 miles NNW. Siang-yang.

Koang-tse, a town of China, of the third rank, in Fo-kien. 12 m. NW. Chaou-ou.

Koba, a town of Africa, in Kullo. *Long.* 9. W. *Lat.* 12. 20. N.

Koba, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedsjaz. 3 miles NW. Medina.

Koba, a town of Turkestan. 70 miles E. Toncat.

Koback, a town of Slavonia, on the Save. 20 miles ESE. Belgrade.

Koback, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Yani.

Kobad, a district of Persia, in the north-west part of Farsistan.

Kobak, a town of Sweden, in West Bothnia. 7 miles NW. Umea.

Koban Kupri, a town of Turkish Armenia. 27 miles E. Erzerum.

Kobel, a river of Silesia, which runs into the Oppa, 7 miles W. Jagerndorf.

Kobelnika, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia. 34 miles W. Lemberg.

Kobelpude, a town of Prussia, in the circle of Samland. 5 miles E. Fischhausen.

Koben, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau, situated on the Oder. 9 miles S. Guhrau, 16 SE. Grofs Glogau.

Long. 16. 26. E. *Lat.* 51. 31. N.

Koberstein, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse. 8 miles S. Ziegenhals.

Kobi, a town of Russia, in the government of Caucasus. 60 miles SE. Ekaterinograd.

Kobiele, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki. 20 miles NNE. Grodno.

Kobielen, a town of the duchy of Warsaw. 28 miles W. Kalisz.

Kobil, a town of Russia, in the government of Petersburg, on the east coast of the Tchuditchoi Lake. 24 miles N. Plkov.

Kobilinkaia, a town of Russia, in the country of the Cofacs. 156 m. ENE. Azoph.

Kobin, a town of Persia, in the province of Segeftan. 30 miles S. Zareng.

Kobiniki, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna. 52 miles ENE. Wilna.

Kobolta, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Reut, 8 miles W. Florishti, in Moldavia.

Kobryn, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzesc. This town was taken by the Russians, under Suwarrow, in 1794. 28 miles E. Brzesc.

Kobyn, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzesc. 34 miles ESE. Brzesc.

Kochberg, a town of Austria. 3 miles W. Crems.

Kochejkaia, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the Ilga. 28 miles NW. Vercholenfsk.

Kochel, a river of Silesia, which runs into the Zack, in the principality of Jauer.

Kochendorf, a town of Germany, at the union of the Cocher and the Neckar. 3 miles SE. Wimpfer, 6 N. Heilbronn.

Kocher, a river of Germany, which rises in the forest of Ulm, passes by Abtsgmund, Gaildorf, Hall, Geislingen, Forchtenberg, Sinderlingen, &c. and runs into the Neckar, 2 miles above Wimpfen.

Kochersperg, a town of Wurtemberg. 6 miles N. Haidenheim, 10 S. Elwangen.

Kocni, a town of Walachia, on the Ardgis. 15 miles N. Bucharest.

Kocyek, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin. 24 miles N. Lublin.

Koczarawac, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Bracław. 48 m. SSW. Bracław.

Koczynin, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek. 28 m. N. Sluck.

Koczowa, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiev. 22 miles SSE. Bialacerkiew.

Kodaia, a town of Arabia, in the province of Nedsjed. 50 miles W. Jamama.

Kodally, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 27 miles E. Chinna Balabaram.

Kodeme, a river of Poland, which runs into the Bog, in the palatinate of Bracław.

Koden, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzesc. 12 miles S. Brzesc.

Kodgia-bisar, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir. 10 miles S. Merdin, 54 SSE. Diarbekir.

Kodgia-shebr, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 12 miles N. Kiutajah.

Kodiak, a range of islands, consisting of one large and several smaller, in the North Pacific Ocean, extending about 120 miles in length from south-west to north-east, and about 40 miles in breadth; above 20 miles from the west coast of America, and 30 S.

from the entrance into Cooke's Inlet. *Long.* 206. 12. to 208. 45. E. *Lat.* 56. 45. to 58. 28. N.

Kodi-hisar, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Aladulia. 18 miles NE. Sivas.

Kodi-hissar, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 18 miles N. Kiangari.

Koding, a river of Stiria, which rises 8 miles SSE. Windisch Gratz, and runs into the Save, 2 miles S. Cilley.

Kodinsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk. 224 miles E. Eniseisk. *Long.* 99. 14. E. *Lat.* 58. 30. N.

Kodma, a town of Persia, in the province of Kerman. 40 miles N. Kermanshir.

Kodmana, a town of Walachia. 10 miles S. Kordedearda.

Kodnia, a town of Russian Poland, in Vohlynia. 10 miles S. Zytmiers.

Koei, or *Koei-yang*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Koei-tcheou. This is one of the smallest cities of China, the circuit of it being not above three miles: the houses are partly of earth, and partly brick. It is a place of no trade, the river not being navigable. It has within its jurisdiction three towns of the second order, and four of the third, as also a great many forts about it. The country is smooth and level in some places, in others it abounds with very steep mountains. 940 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 106. 19. E. *Lat.* 26. 30. N.

Koelingsbruck, a river of France, which runs into the Rhine, near Seltz, in the department of the Lower Rhine.

Koei-tcheou, a province of China, bounded on the north by Se-tchuen, on the east by Hou-quang, on the south by Quang-si, and on the west by Se-tchuen. It is full of lofty mountains, and partly inhabited by people that would never submit to the emperor, and who live independent of the laws of the empire. The emperors have tried several times to people this province, and have sent thither Chinese colonies, and governors, with their families: there are abundance of forts and places of war, where they keep strong garrisons. The taxes of this province are not sufficient to defray the expence of their subsistence, and the emperor is obliged to send new supplies every year. In the mountains there are mines of gold, silver, and mercury; and it is from part of this province that they get copper, with which they make all the small brass money which is in the empire. Between the mountains there are very agreeable and fruitful vallies, especially near the rivers. Provisions are cheap, but not so plentiful as in other places. There are no silks, but they make stuffs of a certain herb, which resembles hemp, and is very proper for summer clothes. Cows and stags are in great plenty here, as also the best horses of China; there are like-

wise multitudes of wild hens, which are esteemed excellent. Sir George Staunton estimates the population of this province at 9,000,000. Koei is the capital.

Koei-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in Se-tchuen. This city is seated on the banks of the great river Kincha, or Yang-tse, and is the key to the province, where there is a custom-house kept to receive the duties of the merchandize which is brought there. It is very rich, through its great commerce. There are ten towns within its jurisdiction, one of the second order, and nine of the third. Although the country is mountainous, yet the industry of the husbandmen has made it very fruitful. Great quantities of musk are collected in the neighbourhood, and there are several springs, from which they procure salt. Orange and lemon trees are very common. In the northern part the mountains are very rugged and steep, and inhabited by a very barbarous people, when compared with the common Chinese. 637 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 109. 14. E. *Lat.* 31. 10. N.

Koelting, a town of China, of the third rank, in Koei-tcheou. 25 m. NW. Tou-vuen.

Kalbra, a town of Germany, in the county of Schwartzburg Rudolstadt. 6 miles N. Frankenhafen, 12 SE. Nordhausen.

Koelcotty, a town of Thibet, on the Ganges. 30 miles S. Gangotri.

Koele, a ridge of mountains between Sweden and Norway.

Koelskaia, a fortress of Russia, in the government of Upha, on the Upelka. 40 miles SW. Tcheliabinsk.

Koen, a town of China, of the third rank, in Se-tchuen. 37 miles W. Han.

Koen-chan, a town of China, of the third rank, in Kiang-nan. 10 m. NE. Sou-tcheou.

Koenigsbesen, see *Königsbesen*.

Koen-yang, a city of China, of the second in Yun-nan. 1170 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 102. 24. E. *Lat.* 24. 6. N.

Kopenick, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark. 6 miles SE. Berlin.

Koetekeoa, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea. *Long.* 132. 8. E. *Lat.* 4. 38. S.

Koewak, a town on the S. coast of the isle of Ceram. *Long.* 129. 18. E. *Lat.* 3. 14. S.

Kof, a town of Japan, in the island of Niphon. 27 miles SE. Nigata.

Kofel, a town of the county of Tyrol, on the borders of the Vicentin. Here is a celebrated pass, with a fort erected on a high and steep rock, in which is a spring of water to supply a small garrison, which can only enter by means of pulleys. The road below is scarce wide enough for two carriages. On the side opposite the fort is the precipitous bank of the Brenta. 21 m. E. Trent.

Kofes, mountains of Persia, between Mecran and Kerman.

Kofia, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 2 miles WNW. Voitsberg.

Kogabnik, a river of Moldavia, which runs into the Reut, 4 miles WNW. Orhei.

Koge, see *Kioge*.

Kogelberg, a fortrefs of the dutchy of Westphalia. 1 mile E. Volkmarfen.

Kogelnick, or *Kunduk*, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Black Sea, 12 miles S. Tatar-Bunar.

Kogetin, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz. 14 miles S. Olmutz. *Long.* 17. 15. E. *Lat.* 49. 20. N.

Kogl, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 17 miles NNW. Rakefburg.

Kogong, a town of Africa, in the country of Sierra Leone. *Long.* 12. 12. E. *Lat.* 10. 45. N.

Kogorli, a river of Moldavia, which runs into the Pruth, 24 miles N. Galatz.

Kogsten, a town of Prussian Lithuania. 7 miles W. Pilkallen.

Kob Zerde, mountains of Persia, in the province of Chusistan, bordering on the Irak.

Kobasp, a mountain of Persia, north of Sufter.

Kobaut, a town of Candahar. 130 miles SE. Cabul. *Long.* 70. 20. E. *Lat.* 33. 5. N.

Kohbel, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen. 10 miles N. Debin.

Kohlberg, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Sulzbach. 7 miles SW. Weiden, 11 NNE. Sulzbach.

Kohnu, a town of Bengal. 9 miles N. Toree.

Kohtaum, a town of Bengal. 18 miles W. Doefia.

Koja Kiz, a town of Charafm, near lake Aral. 18 miles NE. Urkonje.

Koidanow, a town of Russian Lithuania. 15 miles SW. Minslk.

Koie, see *Kau*.

Ko-hoa, a city of China, of the second rank, in Quang-li. 1080 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 106. 56. E. *Lat.* 23. 22. N.

Kobone, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Bursali.

Kojend, or *Kogend*, or *Cojend*, a town of Grand Bukharia, situated on the left bank of the Sir, on the borders of Turkeftan. This place, after a brave defence, was taken and plundered by Jenghiz Khan, in 1220. 90 miles S. Tashkund, 120 NE. Samarcand.

Koiltufch, a town of Servia, at the confluent of the rivers Morava and Danube. 6 miles NW. Passarowitz.

Koirvirah, a town of Persian Armenia. 18 miles S. Erivan.

Koisju, a town of Japan, in the island of Ximo. 26 miles W. Naka.

Koivijla, a town of Russia, in the government of Viborg. 20 miles S. Viborg.

Kokano, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw. 28 miles N. Braclaw.

Kokar, a small island of Sweden, in the Baltic, about 30 miles SE. from the island of Aland. *Long.* 20. 46. E. *Lat.* 59. 58. N.

Kokerawara, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 15 miles NW. Amedabad.

Koketarra, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Gangpour. 16 miles NE. Pada.

Koklot, a small island on the east side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 21. 25. E. *Lat.* 62. 17. N.

Koko, a rocky shoal in the Eastern Indian Sea. *Long.* 124. 20. E. *Lat.* 6. 24. S.

Kokonor, or *Kokkonor*, a country of Asia, situated to the west of China, and north-east of Thibet, inhabited by Tartars, descended from the Eluths, and governed by princes descended from a king of China. They principally inhabit about a lake, supposed to be the largest in Tartary, about 20 leagues in length, and 10 in breadth, and situated from the 100th to the 101st degrees of east *Long.* and of *Lat.* 36. 40. to 37. 10. N.

Kokore, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Kitchwara. 45 m. ENE. Shajehanpour.

Kokora, the eastern branch of the Senegal river, which rises about *Long.* 6. 40. W. *Lat.* 11. 50. N. and joins the westerly branch about *Lat.* 14. N.

Kokory, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau. 6 miles NW. Prerau.

Kokra, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Ruttunpour. 20 miles S. Ruttunpour.

Kokura, a seaport town of Japan, on the north coast of the island of Ximo. It is a place of extensive trade, but the harbour is nearly filled up with sand. It is surrounded with walls, and at the end of the town is a citadel. *Long.* 130. 20. E. *Lat.* 33. 50. N.

Kokyczany, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen. 8 miles E. Pilsen. *Long.* 13. 45. E. *Lat.* 49. 44. N.

Kola, a seaport town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, situated near the North Sea, on the river Kolo, which forms a bay at its mouth, where is a considerable fishery for whales, sea-dogs, and other fish, which the inhabitants cure for sale. 540 miles N. Petersburg. *Long.* 32. 26. E. *Lat.* 68. 50. N.

Kola, a town of European Turkey, in Servia. 5 miles S. Semendria.

Kola, a town of Turkish Armenia. 40 miles NE. Kars.

Kolaboora, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa. 20 miles NE. Sumbulpour.

Kolah, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 36 miles NE. Alah-Sehr.

Kolan, a city of China, of the second rank, in Chan-li. 250 miles WSW. Peking. *Long.* 111. 14. E. *Lat.* 38. 52. N.

Kolar, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Bursali, near the coast of the Atlantic. *Long.* 15. 55. W. *Lat.* 13. 50. N.

Kolassin, a town of European Turkey, in Dalmatia. 24 miles SE. Mostar.

Kolay, a river of Cochinchina, which runs into the Chinese Sea, *Long.* 108. 54. E. *Lat.* 13. 51. N.

Kolbach, a river of Bavaria, which runs into the Vilz, 10 miles W. Vilz.

Kolbenberg, see *Columberg*.

Kolbendorf, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Koniggratz. 9 miles NNW. Trauttau.

Kollich, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anhalt Cothen. 4 miles W. Bernburg.

Kolchy, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia. 52 miles N. Zytomiers.

Koldenkirchen, a town of the duchy of Holstein. 5 miles S. Braemsted.

Koleikisar, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Sivas. 45 m. NNE. Sivas.

Koleschowitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Rakonitz. 6 miles W. Rakonitz.

Kolgapari, a town of Russia, in the government of Olonetz. 80 miles NNW. Olonetz.

Koliakov, a town of Russia, in the government of Simbirsk, on the Sura. 80 miles WSW. Simbirsk.

Koliazin, a town of Russia, in the government of Tver. 68 miles ENE. Tver.

Kolikunda, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Jemarrow.

Kolina, a river of Russia, which rises about 25 miles north from Ochotskoi, and runs into the Frozen Sea, *Long.* 152. 24. E. *Lat.* 71. 25. N.

Kolin, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaurzim, on the Elbe. In 1757, a battle was fought here between the Prussians commanded by the King, and the Austrians under Count Daun. The contest was long and bloody, and in the end in favour of the latter. The Prussians lost 8000 men, but retired in good order. Count Daun was slightly wounded, and had a horse killed under him. 30 miles ESE. Prague, 8 E. Kaurzim. *Long.* 15. 15. E. *Lat.* 49. 58. N.

Kolinetz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachatitz. 5 m. NW. Schuttenhofen.

Kolivan, a city of Russia, and capital of a government, situated on the Oby. Near this city are some rich silver mines, discovered in the year 1725. The silver dug from these mines is mixed with the proportion of three to an hundred parts of gold, and is sent to Petersburg. From the accounts of the board of mines, those of Kolivan produced, since they were discovered in 1725, til 1786, about 3,520,000 pounds of silver, and 42,000 pounds of gold, which yield at an average a produce of 50,000 pounds of silver, and 1,600 pounds of gold per annum. The mines and founderies of Kolivan employ near 40,000 men, ex-

clusive of its peasants in the neighbourhood of Tomsk and Kufnetz, who redeem their capitation tax by cutting wood, furnishing charcoal, and transporting the mineral to the founderies. Since the year 1765, the board of mines have discovered a way of paying the expences of working those of Kolivan, by coining the copper drawn from them, which was in a manner thrown away on account of the carriage, which was absolutely necessary to make it advantageous. Now it is carried to Suzunskoi, which is some versts from thence, where it is coined into pieces of two copeks, with which the workmen are paid. The silver, cast into ingots in the same town, is transported to Petersburg by convoy, when the season permits. 480 miles SSE. Tobolsk, 280 E. Upha. *Long.* 81. 20. E. *Lat.* 54. 20. N.

Kolivanfskoi, the government of Kolivan, in Russia, bounded on the north by the government of Tobolsk, on the east by the government of Irkutsk, on the south by China, and on the west by Tartary; about 720 m. in length, and from 240 to 360 in breadth.

Kolki, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia. 22 miles NNE. Lucko.

Kolkotovskoi, an island in the Caspian Sea, near the west coast. *Lat.* 44. 45. N.

Kollat, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria. 72 miles ESE. Duitra.

Kollatzheim, a town of the duchy of Wurzburg. 2 miles NW. Geroltzhofen.

Kollar, a country of Africa, between Affen and Caffra, inhabited by the Tuarick.

Kellerstorff, a town of Austria. 8 miles SW. Sonneberg.

Kelno, a town of the duchy of Warsaw. 80 miles NE. Warsaw.

Kelno, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brezsc. 88 miles E. Pinsk.

Kelo, a lake of Russia, in the government of Archangel. 28 miles S. Archangel.

Kelo, a town of the duchy of Warsaw. 24 miles NE. Kalisch.

Kelocken, a town of the duchy of Courland. 32 miles NE. Piltyn.

Kelodanin, a town of Russia, in the government of Novgorod. 32 m. S. Tcherepovetz.

Kelogrin, a town of Russia, in the government of Kostrom, on the river Unza. 116 miles NE. Kostrom. *Long.* 44. 14. E. *Lat.* 58. 55. N.

Kelonna, a town of Russia, in the government of Moscow, the see of a bishop. 48 miles SE. Moscow.

Kolnvi, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia, on the Pruth. 86 miles SSE. Lemberg, 80 NNW. Sucava.

Koloneseti, a town of Walachia. 50 miles N. Bucharest.

Kolr, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Woolly. 20 miles ENE. Medina.

Kolwetz, a town of Bohemia, in the

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circle of Pilsen. 8 miles ESE. Teinitz, 20 SW. Pilsen.

Koloz, a town of Transylvania. 14 miles SSE. Hunyad.

Kolpak, a town of European Turkey, in Bessarabia. 40 miles W. Akerman.

Kolpakowskoi, a fortress of Russia, in the government of Upha, on the Ural. 124 miles E. Orenburg.

Kolskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, on the east side of the Dwina. 96 miles SSE. Archangel.

Kolter, one of the Faroer islands.

Koltyniany, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna. 32 m. E. Wilkomierz.

Koltyniany, a town of Samogitia. 28 miles NW. Rosienne.

Kolubra, a river which rises in Bosnia, about 8 miles N. Fochia, passes soon after into Serbia, and runs into the Save, 20 miles below Sabacz.

Kolkereid, a town of Norway. 95 miles NNE. Drontheim.

Kolumbatz, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia. 68 miles N. Akrida.

Kolzum, a town of Egypt, near the east coast of the Red Sea, formerly a seaport, but the sea has long since left the coast. This town, anciently called *Clysmna*, has been long destroyed; but, according to Volney, the name is still attached to a hillock of sand, bricks, and stones, on the coast of the Red Sea, about 300 paces to the north of Suez. D'Anville, in which, according to Volney, he is mistaken, places it 16 miles S. Suez.

Kom, a mountain of Croatia. 32 miles S. Bihacz.

Kom, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak, large and populous, with a celebrated mosque, and an asylum for debtors, who are protected and supported. Kom is the residence of a chan. One of the mosques is highly esteemed by the Persians, because of the sepulchres of Shah Sophy, and his son Shah Abbas II. and that of Sidy Fatima, granddaughter of Mahomet. These tombs are frequented by pilgrims from all parts of Persia, who resort thither once a year to pay their devotions, and are supported by a fund appropriated to that purpose. Kom is celebrated for manufacturing the best fabres and poniards of all Persia. It is governed by a vizier: the walls of the town are lofty, and it has seven gates. The grand bazar crosses the town from one gate to the other; besides which, there are others well furnished with coffee-houses, and shops of various kinds. The public squares are small. The country round about is fertile in rice and fruit. 150 miles N. Ispahan. *Long.* 51. 14. E. *Lat.* 34. 20. N.

Konia, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna. 42 miles S. Braslaw.

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Koma, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorasan. 227 miles NNE. Herat.

Komana, a town and abbey of Walachia. 18 miles S. Bucharest.

Komana, a district of Africa, on the Slave Coast.

Komango, or *Amango*, one of the Friendly Isles. 5 miles E. Annamooka.

Komara, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 65 miles ENE. Harponnelly.

Komarna, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia. 24 miles SSW. Lemberg.

Kombah, a town of Africa, in the country of Gago. 170 miles E. Kaffaba. *Long.* 2. 30. E. *Lat.* 11. 25. N.

Kombo, a kingdom of Africa, near the Atlantic, south of the Gambia.

Kombregudu, or *Combrego Adou*, a kingdom of Africa, situated on the banks of the river Palemi, about *Long.* 10. W. *Lat.* 13. 10. N.

Komcha, or *Komsha*, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak, celebrated for its gardens and dove-houses: it was more considerable than it now is, as the ruins testify. The inhabitants are of bad character. 39 miles S. Ispahan.

Komerling, a town of the island of Borneo. 45 miles N. Negara.

Komerling, a town of the island of Borneo. 15 miles SSW. Negara.

Komezisa, a town of Walachia. 20 miles S. Rusei.

Komiltzki, a town of Prussia, in the circle of Natangen. 8 miles SE. Johannesburg.

Komol, or *Comol*, a seaport town of Nubia, with a small but safe harbour in the Red Sea. *Long.* 35. 15. E. *Lat.* 22. 45. N.

Komri, (*Al*.) a mountainous ridge in the interior part of Africa, called also the Mountains of the Moon, bounding the country of Donga. *Lat.* 7. N.

Komrije, see *Koun Erije*.

Konapour, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Sanore. 50 miles ENE. Goa, 77 S. Merritch. *Long.* 74. 32. E. *Lat.* 15. 45. N.

Konayar, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 11 miles ESE. Sankeridergum.

Kondi, or *Pango de Okango*, a district of Africa, in the country of Congo.

Kondilax, a town of Sweden, in the government of Kuopio. 6 miles E. Kuopio.

Kondoos, a town of Grand Bukharia. 60 miles NW. Anderab. *Long.* 67. 22. E. *Lat.* 36. 50. N.

Kondra, a town of Bengal. 36 miles SW. Doefia.

Kondur, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 100 miles SE. Aurungabad, 125 NW. Hydrabad. *Long.* 77. 30. E. *Lat.* 18. 54. N.

Konevets, a small island of Russia, in lake Ladoga. 60 miles NNE. Petersburg.

Konezskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Vologda, on the Vím. 56 miles NE. Yárensk.

Kong, or *Gonjah*, a country of Africa, situated to the north of Guinea, between the meridian of Greenwich and five degrees West, and the 10th and 12th degrees of North Lat. It gives name to some lofty mountains, part of a chain extending from the coast of the Atlantic to Abyssinia.

Kong, or *Gonjah*, a town of Africa, and capital of the kingdom of Kong. *Long*. 3. 20. W. *Lat*. 11. 30. N.

Konga, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Loango.

Kongfors, a town of Sweden, in West Bothnia. 16 miles NW. Umea.

Konghell, or *Kongshale*, or *Kong-Elf*, a town of Sweden, in the province of West Gothland, on an island in the Gøtha; formerly the capital of Norway, and residence of kings, but now gone to decay. 10 miles N. Gotheburg.

Kong-ngan, a town of China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang. 27 m. S. King-tcheou.

Kongsbacka, a seaport town of Sweden, in Halland. 13 miles S. Gotheburg. *Long*. 12. 56. E. *Lat*. 57. 30. N.

Kongsberg, see *Onisberg*.

Kongsvinger, a town of Norway, in the province of Christiania. 42 m. NE. Christiania. *Long*. 12. 8. E. *Lat*. 60. 12. N.

Kong-tchang, a city of China, of the first rank, in Chen-si, near the river Kin. This city is very populous, and drives a great trade: it is built on the banks of the river Hoei, and surrounded with very high mountains. In the neighbourhood is found abundance of musk. This city has in its territories three towns of the second order, and seven of the third. 650 miles WSW. Peking. *Long*. 104. 19. E. *Lat*. 34. 56. N.

Koni, a town of Imiretta. 30 miles SW. Cotatis.

Konijada, (*Gros*), a town of Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm. 12 m. NNW. Straßburg.

Konjada, (*Klein*), a town of Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm. 14 m. NNW. Straßburg.

Koniava, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki. 36 miles NE. Grodno.

Konieczpole, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw. 60 miles SE. Braclaw.

Konieh, see *Cogni*.

Königinhof, see *Königshof*.

Königinratz, or *Kralowe Hradecz*, a city of Bohemia, and capital of a circle to which it gives name, situated on the Elbe: built in the year 782. The see of a bishop, under the archbishop of Prague. In 1758, this city was taken by the Prussians. 120 miles N. Vienna, 58 E. Prague. *Long*. 15. 39. E. *Lat*. 50. 10. N.

Königs-Lach, or *Kinspach*, a town of the duchy of Baden. 5 m. NW. Pforzheim.

Königsaal, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Beraun. 8 miles E. Beraun.

Königsberg, a city and seaport of Prussia, and capital of the kingdom, situated on the river Pregel, over which are seven bridges. This city was founded in the year 1255, when Ottocarus, or Premislaus I. king of Bohemia, came to the assistance of the Teutonic knights, against the Pagan Samlanders; for a castle was first built by his advice, and afterwards a town, which was named *Königsberg*, in honour of that prince. In the year 1264, *Königsberg* was rebuilt on another situation; and in 1286, obtained the privileges of Culm, as they are called. It is a large beautiful city; and the rampart with which it was surrounded, in 1526, is about seven English miles in circumference. This rampart incloses several gardens, the large castle moat, and some meadows and fields. the number of houses is about 3800; and the inhabitants amount to 60,000 souls. *Königsberg* properly consists of three towns joined together, namely *Altstadt*, *Lobenicht*, and *Kneiphof*; (the two first lying in Samland, and the last in Natangen,) and of several suburbs. *Altstadt*, or the Old Town, was particularly called *Königsberg* till the year 1455; but afterwards, to distinguish it from *Lobenicht*, was named *Altstadt*. It contains 16 streets, and 550 houses, above 100 of which are malt-houses and brew-houses. It is embellished with six gates, two strong-built towers, and four bridges. *Lobenicht*, which was built about the year 1300, was formerly called *Neustadt*, or the *New Town*. *Kneiphof* is the most modern, or the latest built of the three towns; for it was not founded until 1324. It stands on an island formed by the river Pregel; and for want of a solid foundation, the buildings are erected on piles of alder-tree, which by length of time are become as hard as iron. It has five large gates, and 13 streets. The cathedral formerly stood in *Altstadt*, or the Old Town; but in 1332, was built in the *Kneiphof*, by order of Duke Luderus. In this church stands a famous organ, which consists of 5000 pipes, and was finished in 1721. The university was founded in 1544, by the margrave Albert, and has 38 professors, exclusive of the tutors. The town-house is a very fine building, where the magistrates of the three towns, which were incorporated in 1724, meet every day. The strong citadel, called *Frederichsburg*, which was built in 1657, stands directly facing *Kneiphof*, at the conflux of the two branches of the Pregel. This fort is a regular square, surrounded with broad ditches and the river Pregel, which is there increased by the canal or dyke called *Kupfertisch*. A church and an arsenal stand in the citadel. *Königsberg* has always made a considerable figure in

commerce and shipping, and was formerly a member of the Hanse towns association. Its trade is still in a flourishing condition; and the river Pregel, which is here navigable for the largest ships, and from 120 to 240 feet in breadth, renders this city very fit for commerce. In 1752, 493 large ships arrived in this port, besides smaller vessels, and 373 floats of timber. Except a colony of French Calvinists, most of the inhabitants of Königsberg are Germans, who are of the Lutheran profession. In 1701, Frederick I. crowned himself king of Prussia with his own hands at Königsberg. In 1758, Königsberg was taken by the Russians; and in 1807, by the French. 420 miles SW. Petersburg. *Long.* 20. 38. E. *Lat.* 54. 43. N.

Königsberg, a town of Hungary, on the river Gran. 7 miles WNW. Bukans.

Königsberg, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 6 miles NE. Rein.

Königsberg, or *Klinkowice*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Troppau. 20 miles W. Teschen, 13 SE. Troppau. *Long.* 18. 10. E. *Lat.* 49. 40. N.

Königsberg, a town of Upper Hesse. 5 miles N. Weizlar, 38 NNE. Mentz. *Long.* 8. 35. E. *Lat.* 50. 38. N.

Königsberg, a town of Brandenburg, in the New Mark. 24 m. NNW. Custrin, 45 NE. Berlin. *Long.* 14. 33. E. *Lat.* 53. 2. N.

Königsberg, a town of Germany, in the principality of Coburg, situated on the side of a mountain, on which is an ancient castle. 20 miles SSW. Coburg, 12 NW. Bamberg. *Long.* 10. 45. E. *Lat.* 50. 4. N.

Königsberg, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz. 6 miles NE. Egra, 6 SW. Falkenau.

Königsberg, or *Königspurg*, a town of the principality of Saxe Weimar. 2 miles E. Schweinfurt.

Königsbronn, a town and convent of Wurtemberg: the convent was founded in the year 1302. 20 miles NNE. Ulm, 42 E. Stuttgart.

Königsbrugg, a town of Lusatia. 7 miles W. Camenz.

Königsee, a lake of Bavaria. 2 m. from Berchtholdgaden.

Königsee, a town of Germany, in the county of Schwartzburg Rudolstadt. 6 m. ESE. Rudolstadt, 12 SE. Arnstadt.

Königsgegg, a principality of Germany, of which there are two branches, Königsegg-Rothenfels and Königsegg-Aulendorf, raised to the rank of counts by Ferdinand II. They have only one vote, given alternately. Their Roman month was 84 florins, and their tax 59 rix-dollars. The former possesses the county of Rothenfels and lordship of Stauffers: and the latter the county of Königsegg and lordship of Aulendorf. The

lordship of Königsegg consists only of an ancient castle, and a few hamlets. The castle is situated 8 miles NW. Ravensburg.

Königsek, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin. 10 miles ESE. Neuhaus.

Königsfeld, a town and citadel of the dutchy of Berg. 26 miles SSE. Cologne.

Königsfeld, a town of Bavaria, in the bishopric of Bamberg, on the Auffs. 10 miles NE. Bamberg.

Königsfelden, a bailiwick of Swisserland, in the canton of Berne, situated between the town of Bruck and the river Reus. Here was formerly a rich monastery, belonging equally to the monks of St. Francis and nuns of St. Claire, founded to commemorate the death of the Emperor Albert, who was assassinated in 1308, by his nephew John duke of Swabia. This convent became very rich by grants from the house of Austria and other nobility.

Königsheim, a town of Germany, in the county of Wertheim. 14 miles S. Wertheim, 2 NW. Bischoffshcim.

Königshof, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Königgratz. 14 miles N. Königgratz.

Königsbosen, a town of the dutchy of Wurzburg, on the Tauber. 20 miles SSW. Wurzburg, 68 SE. Mentz.

Königsbosen in der Grabfeld, a town of the dutchy of Wurzburg, situated on the Saal. In August 1796, this town was taken by the French, but they evacuated it the same campaign. 38 miles NE. Wurzburg, 26 NW. Bamberg. *Long.* 10. 27. E. *Lat.* 50. 12. N.

Königslutter, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Wolfenbuttel, situated on a small stream, called *The Lutter*; which owes its rise to a celebrated convent, founded in the 11th century, where the Emperor Lotharius was buried. 12 miles NE. Wolfenbuttel, 10 ESE. Brunswick. *Long.* 10. 56. E. *Lat.* 52. 17. N.

Königsmaker, or *Königsmacheren*, a town of France, in the department of the Moselle, situated on the Moselle. 4 miles NNE. Thionville, 4 SSW. Sierck.

Königstadt, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Königgratz. 5 miles SW. Königgratz.

Königstein, a town of Germany, and capital of a county of the same name, with a castle, built on a rock. Part of the county was in possession of the Elector of Mentz, who paid 80 florins for a Roman month; the other part belongs to the house of Stolberg, and paid 20 florins. On the 11th of July, this fortress was besieged by the French, and the garrison in a few days surrendered prisoners of war. The French abandoned it in the beginning of September

Following. 11 miles NW. Francfort on the Maine, 30 NE. Mentz. *Long.* 8. 24. E. *Lat.* 50. 12. N.

Königstein, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Sulzbach, near Sulzbach.

Königstein, a fortress of Norway, in the diocese of Christiania, built to defend the town of Fredericksstadt.

Königstein, a town of Saxony, in the margravate of Meissen, situated on the left side of the Elbe, with manufactures of woollen and linen. This town was built as a fortress by the elector Augustus, and is situated on a mountain. Christian I. the son of Augustus, and his successor in the electorate, completed the fortifications, and rendered it, as was supposed, impregnable. It is accessible only in one place, and supplied with water from a spring of great depth in the mountain. 16 miles SE. Dresden.

Königstuhl, a town of France, in the department of the Rhine and Moselle. 5 miles S. Coblenz.

Königstuhl, (*i. e.* King's Chair,) a headland on the north-east coast of the island of Usedom in the Baltic. *Long.* 13. 58. E. *Lat.* 54. 37. N.

Königswald, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz. 13 miles NNW. Leitmeritz.

Königswealde, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Erzgebirg. 4 m. NW. Zwickau.

Königsweide, a town of Brandenburg, in the New Mark. 22 miles E. Custrin. *Long.* 15. 26. E. *Lat.* 52. 25. N.

Königswerth, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz. 7 miles NE. Egra.

Königsvert, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen. 12 miles WNW. Töpel.

Königswiesen, a town of Austria. 8 miles N. Grein.

Königswinter, a town of Germany, situated on the east side of the Rhine, near seven mountains, on which were formerly seven castles. 3 m. SE. Bonn, 16 SSW. Cologne.

Konin, a town of the duchy of Warsaw. 20 miles N. Kalisch, 65 S. Culm. *Long.* 18. 15. E. *Lat.* 52. 6. N.

Konitz, a town of Germany, in the county of Schwartzburg Rudolstadt; here are some mines of silver and copper. 7 miles N. Leutenburg, 6 ESE. Rudolstadt.

Konitz, a bailiwick of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne.

Konitz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz. 15 miles W. Olmutz.

Konitz, a town of Prussia, in Pomerelia. 8 miles E. Schlockaw.

Konkodo, a country of Africa, bounded on the north by Banibouk, on the east by Cadou, on the south by Worada and Jallonkido, and on the west by Satadoo; about 60 miles from north to south, and 40 from

east to west. *Long.* 9. to 10. W. *Lat.* 12. 10. to 13. 10. N.

Konkun, see *Congan*.

Konn, a town on the north coast of the isle of Timor. *Long.* 126. 16. E. *Lat.* 8. 18. S.

Konnigrek, see *Königseck*.

Konno, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 70 miles NW. Meaco.

Konoe, one of the Faroer islands. 2 miles N. Bardoe.

Konshasset, a town of the state of Massachusetts. 12 miles SE. Boston.

Konos, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Naxos. 20 miles NE. Degnizlu.

Konotop, a town of Russia, in the government of Novgorod Sieverskoi. 52 miles S. Novgorod Sieverskoi. *Long.* 33. 34. E. *Lat.* 51. 5. N.

Konowa, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Rakonitz. 7 miles NNW. Rakonitz.

Konfan, a town of Africa, in the Sierra Leone country. *Long.* 12. 15. W. *Lat.* 10. 44. N.

Konsberg, or *Kontsberg*, a town of Norway, in the government of Agerhuus. *Long.* 9. 40. E. *Lat.* 59. 40. N.

Konstantinograd, a town of Russia, in the government of Ekaterinoslav. 56 m. N. Ekaterinoslav. *Long.* 24. 52. E. *Lat.* 49. 15. N.

Konstantinowskaia, a fortress of Russia, in the government of Ekaterinoslav, on the borders of Turkey. 160 miles W. Ekaterinoslav. *Long.* 30. 50. E. *Lat.* 47. 40. N.

Kontop, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau. 18 miles NNW. Gros Glogau, 15 E. Grunzberg.

Kooch, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Agra. 95 miles SE. Agra, 60 E. Gwalior. *Long.* 79. 35. E. *Lat.* 26. N.

Koogaee, a river of Denmark, which runs into the sea, at Kiøge.

Koobangan, a small island in the Sooloo Archipelago. *Long.* 121. 18. E. *Lat.* 6. 3. N.

Koeja, a town of Africa, in the country of Woolly. 54 miles E. Medina.

Koolassiah, a small island in the Sooloo Archipelago. *Long.* 120. 38. E. *Lat.* 6. 22. N.

Koolbury, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda. 35 miles S. Combanet.

Koolat, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore. 27 miles E. Behnburg.

Koolikorro, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Bambarra, on the Niger; a considerable mart for salt. 130 miles SW. Sego.

Kooliconda, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 13 miles NE. Nagamungalum.

Koonar, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 13 miles ENE. Bahar.

Koonboo, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tenda. *Long.* 12. W. *Lat.* 12. 42. N.

Koonul, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 17 miles N. Saferam.

Koonda, a circle of Bengal, bounded on

the north-east by Bahar, on the east by Ramgur, on the south by Toree, and on the west by Palamow; about 25 miles long, and 16 broad. Koonda is the capital.

Koonda, a town of Bengal, and capital of a circar of the same name. 92 miles S. Patna, 226 WNW. Calcutta. *Long.* 84. 48. E. *Lat.* 24. 11. N.

Kooni, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 30 miles N. Tomu.

Kooniakary, a town of Africa, in the country of Woolly. 48 m. ENE. Medina.

Kooniakary, a town of Africa, in Kaffon. *Long.* 8. 58. W. *Lat.* 14. 36. N.

Koonjoor, a town of Hindoostan, and capital of a circar, in the country of Orissa. 86 miles NNW. Cattack, 163 WSW. Calcutta.

Koonjoor, a circar of Hindoostan, in Orissa, between Gangpour and Mohurbunge.

Koonka, a town of Bengal. 25 miles WSW. Rangur.

Koorbah, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Ruttunpour. 20 m. E. Ruttunpour.

Koorgunge, a town of Bengal. 22 miles E. Boglipour.

Koorkarary, a town of Africa, in Bondou. 50 miles W. Fatteconda.

Koorumbah, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 40 miles E. Poorander.

Koore, a town of Africa, in the country of Foota. *Long.* 10. 20. W. *Lat.* 10. 8. N.

Koorta, a town of Bengal. 35 miles W. Nagore.

Koos, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 45 miles SE. Jetfen.

Koos, a town of Japan, in the island of Ximo. 26 miles ESE. Udo.

Koosambo, a town on the north coast of the island of Bali. *Long.* 114. 46. E. *Lat.* 8. 24. S.

Koosbaub, a town of Hindoostan, in the subah of Lahore, on the Behut. 95 miles W. Lahore, 80 ENE. Moultan. *Long.* 71. 5. E. *Lat.* 31. 45. N.

Koosbinjee, or *Pusberg*, a town of the kingdom of Candahar. 80 m. SE. Candahar. *Long.* 66. 58. E. *Lat.* 32. 14. N.

Koospaganick, a river of Canada, which runs into St. John's Lake. *Long.* 72. 9. W. *Lat.* 48. 20. N.

Koosconda, a town of Africa, in Woolly. 16 miles WSW. Medina.

Koosabaz, see *Mount of Cocos*.

Kootakeo, a town of Africa, in Fooladoo. *Long.* 7. 40. W. *Lat.* 13. 30. N.

Koosakurwah, a town of Hindoostan, in Candesh. 10 miles SE. Barawnay.

Koosy, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 84 miles SSW. Patna. *Long.* 84. 43. E. *Lat.* 24. 23. N.

Kopaczow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Bracław. 72 m. NW. Bracław.

Kopan, a town of Hungary. 18 miles WSW. Symonerna.

Kopan, a river of Hungary, which runs into the Danube, 6 miles NE. Mohacs.

Kopanitz, a town of Sclavonia. 21 m. SSW. Efzek.

Kopansko, a fortress of Russia, in the government of Caucasus, on the Volga. 12 miles NW. Enotaevsk.

Kopash, a town of Dagestan. 45 miles NW. Derbend.

Kopatcha, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk. 40 m. ESE. Stretenski.

Kopeis, a town of Russia, in the government of Mogilev. 28 miles N. Mogilev.

Köpenick, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark. 6 miles SE. Berlin. *Long.* 13. 35. E. *Lat.* 52. 25. N.

Kopersberg, see *Fahlun*.

Kopetna, a river of Silesia, in the principality of Teschen, which runs into the Olsa, near Bystritz.

Kopidino, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Königgratz. 9 miles NW. Biezow.

Kopiel, a fortress of Russia, in the government of Caucasus, at the mouth of the Cuban. 128 miles SW. Azoph. *Long.* 37. 32. E. *Lat.* 45. 10. N.

Kopigowka, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Bracław, situated on the Bog. 16 miles SW. Bracław.

Kopil, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek. 45 miles SE. Novogrodek.

Kopin, a town of Poland, in Podolia. 28 miles N. Kaminiec.

Kopolet, a seaport of the principality of Gurik, on the Black Sea. 20 miles S. Puti. *Long.* 41. 22. E. *Lat.* 41. 35. N.

Kopre, a town of Russia, in the gulf of Finland. 32 miles W. Petersburg.

Koporna, a town of Sclavonia. 5 miles SW. Efzek.

Koppach, a town of Austria. 3 miles W. Schwannastatt.

Koppendorf, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse. 5 miles S. Grotkau.

Koppendorf, a town of Austria. 7 miles NE. Scheibs.

Koppernick, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse. 4 miles S. Neisse.

Koppitz, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse. 4 miles SSE. Grotkau.

Koppl, a town of the archbishopric of Salzburg. 6 miles SE. Salzburg.

Köprenitz, a town of Croatia. 24 miles E. Varadin.

Kopstain, see *Kuffstein*.

Kopyl, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek. 16 m. NW. Sluck.

Kora, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the Ilga. 36 miles NW. Vercholenki.

Kora, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Jemarrow.

Koralicze, a town of Lithuania, in the pa-

latinate of Novegrodek. 16 miles E. Novogrodek.

Koramo, or *Curamo*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Benin.

Korana, a river of Croatia, which runs into the Kulpa, at Carlstadt.

Korasan, see *Chorasan*.

Korba, a town of Russia, in the government of Viatka, on the Kufick. 40 miles NW. Orlov.

Korbeth, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 126 miles S. Hamadan.

Korbi la Hou, a town of Africa, on the Ivory Coast.

Korbole, a town of Sweden, in Helsingland. 53 miles WNW. Hudwickswall.

Korchellen, a town of the duchy of Warfaw. 52 miles N. Warfaw.

Korchino, a town of Russia, in the government of Nizgorod. 80 miles SSW. Niznei Novgorod.

Korck, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Dronheim. 9 miles SW. Romfald.

Korkwitz, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse. 4 miles N. Neisse.

Korzany, a town of Samogitia. 24 miles WNW. Miedniki.

Korzick, a town of Poland, in Volhynia. 15 miles NE. Ostrog.

Kordedearda, a town of European Turkey, in Walachia. 80 miles NW. Bucharest, 50 SE. Hermanstadt. *Long.* 24. 24. E. *Lat.* 45. 15. N.

Kordyn, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiev. 44 miles WSW. Kiev.

Kordofin, a country of Africa, between Dar-Fur and Sennaar, subject to the sultan of Dar-Fur, by whom it was conquered in 1795. *Long.* 29. 25. to 32. 30. E. *Lat.* 12. to 14. 40. N.

Kordyn, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiev. 44 miles WSW. Kiev.

Korecslow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Chelm. 28 miles SSW. Chelm.

Koremoz, see *Karafu*.

Korepskoi, a cape on the north coast of Russia, in the North Sea. 124 miles NW. Archangel.

Kores, or *Koresch*, a river of Hungary, which rises in Transylvania, and runs into the Theys, near Csograd.

Koreztur, a town of Transylvania. 13 miles SW. Udvarhely.

Korgev, a town of Russia, in the government of Tver. 20 miles E. Tver.

Korgo, see *Choueri*.

Koriaki, an offshoot of Kamtchatka, on the Avatcha. 27 miles W. Avatcha.

Koriakov, a fortress of Russia, in the government of Kolivan, on the Irtsich. 192 miles SW. Kolivan.

Koriaks, a people to the north of Kamtchatka, and the Penzinka gulf, divided into fixed or wandering Koriaks; the num-

ber of each estimated at about 900. The manners of the former, according to a late traveller, (Monf. Lessieps,) are a mixture of duplicity, mistrust, and avarice; they have all the vices of the northern nations of Asia, without the virtues. Robbers by nature, they are suspicious, cruel, incapable either of benevolence or pity. To procure the least service from them, it is first necessary to offer, and even to give them some recompense; nothing but presents can excite their attention, or rouse their activity. From this perfidious and savage disposition, it would not be easy for them to live in peace, or form any durable ties with their neighbours. So unfociable a spirit must also give them an abhorrence of all foreign dominion: hence their continual insurrections against the Russians, their atrocious robberies, their daily incursions on the people who surround them; hence the respective animosities and revenge that incessantly spring up. This state of war fomented in every individual a ferocious spirit. The practice of attacking and of defending themselves creates in them an inflexible courage that delights in perpetual combats, and glories in a contempt of life. Superstition lends its aid to enoble, in their eyes, this thirst of blood, by imposing a law that obliges them to conquer or die. The more important the cause that calls them to arms, the more greedy are they of death. Neither the bravery nor the number of their adversaries can at all intimidate them: it is then they swear to destroy the sun. They discharge this terrible oath by cutting the throats of their wives and children, burning all their possessions, and rushing madly into the midst of their enemies. The combat can only terminate by the total destruction of one of the parties. The vanquished never seek their safety in flight; honour forbids it; and not a Koriack will survive the slaughter of his countrymen. The vicinity of the Russian settlements has hitherto produced no change in the mode of life of the resident Koriacks. Their commercial intercourse with the Russians only renders them susceptible to the attraction of wealth, and desirous of plunder. Insensible to the advantages of a more polished life, they seem to feel a repugnance to civilization, and to consider their own manners and customs as absolutely perfect. The wandering Koriacks were for a long time still more untractable. The independence to which they were accustomed, and the natural restlessness of their character, little disposed them to submit to the yoke. The Russians beside, from a love of conquest, were perhaps not remarkable for moderation, and endeavoured probably to make themselves feared rather than loved. It is certain that they experienced the regret of seeing whole hordes suddenly disperse

upon the least appearance of oppression, and fly, as in concert, far from the settlements where they hoped, by the attraction of commerce, to fix them. These frequent flights took place till the arrival of a late governor, Major Gagnen. By the mildness of his government, his repeated invitations, and beneficial proposals, he gradually brought back these fugitive families. Their regular occupation is hunting and fishing, but every season will not permit them to follow it. During these intervals, shut up in their profound habitations, they sleep, smoke, and get drunk. Thoughtless of the future, without regret for the past, they come not out of their *yourts* till the most urgent necessity compels them. These people, enemies to industry, live like Kamtchadales upon dried fish, and the flesh and fat of the whale, and sea-wolf: the whale is commonly eaten raw, and the sea-wolf dried and cooked in the same manner as their fish, except the sinews, the marrow, the brain, and now and then a slice of the flesh, which they devour raw with extreme avidity. Rein-deer is their favourite dish. Vegetables also form a part of their food: they gather in autumn various sorts of berries, of a part of which they make themselves a refreshing beverage, and the rest is bruised to powder, and kneaded with the oil of the whale or sea-wolf; this paste or sweetmeat, is called *toltchoukha*, and it is held in high esteem in this country. Their passion for strong liquors, increased by the dearth of brandy, and the difficulty of procuring it on account of their extreme distance, has led them to invent a drink equally potent, which they extract from a red mushroom, known in Russia as a strong poison, by the name of *moukhamorr*: they put it in a vessel with certain fruits, and it has scarcely time to clarify when their friends are invited to partake of it. A noble emulation inflames the guests, and there is a contest of who is best able to disburthen the master of the house of his nectar. The entertainment lasts for one, two, or three days, till the beverage is exhausted. Frequently, that they may not fail of being tipsy, they eat the raw mushroom at the same time. The features of the majority of the Koriacks are not Asiatic, and they might be considered as Europeans, but for their low stature, their ill shape, and the colour of their skin. The other Koriacks have the same characteristic outlines as the Kamtchadales: among the women particularly, there are very few who have not sunk eyes, flat noses, and prominent cheeks: the men are almost entirely beardless, and have short hair. The hair of the women is very much neglected; it commonly flows upon their shoulders, though there are some who wear it in tufts, or wrapt up in an handkerchief. The women

carry their children in a sort of nest or basket arched over, in which the infant is placed in a sitting posture, and sheltered from the weather. When a Koriack dies, his relations and neighbours assemble to pay him their last respects: they erect a funeral pile, upon which they place a portion of the wealth of the deceased, and a stock of provisions, consisting of rein-deer, fish, brandy, in short, whatever they conceive he will want for his great journey, and to keep him from starving in the other world. If it be a wandering Koriack, his deer conduct him to the pile; if a resident Koriack, he is drawn by his dogs, or carried by his relations. The body is exhibited, clothed in his best attire, and lying in a kind of coffin: there it receives the adieus of the attendants, who, with torches in their hands, consider it as an honour speedily to reduce their relation or friend to ashes. They feel only the regret of a short absence, and not of an eternal separation. They wear no mourning, and the funeral pomp terminates in a scene of intemperance, where the fumes of the liquor and tobacco gradually efface the remembrance of death; after a few months' widowhood, the women are permitted to marry again. Death is in their eyes but the passage to another life, and in quitting the world they do not imagine that their pleasures terminate, but that other joys are reserved for them. They acknowledge a Supreme Being, the creator of all things; he inhabits the sun, whose burning orb they consider the throne or palace of the Lord of nature, whom they probably confound with that celestial fire, which is supposed to be his dwelling. They neither fear nor worship him; they address no prayers to him: goodness, they say, is his essence; all the good that exists in the world proceeds from him; and it is impossible he should do an injury. The principle of evil they consider as a malignant spirit, who divides with the sovereign Good Being the empire of nature. Their power is equal: as the one is intent on the happiness of mankind; the other endeavours to render them unhappy. Diseases, tempests, famine, calamities of every kind, are his work, and the instruments of his vengeance; it is to pacify his wrath that they sacrifice their personal interest, and have recourse to devotion. Their homage is dictated merely by the terror with which the menacing deity fills every heart, and consists of expiatory sacrifices: they offer to him various animals that have just begun to exist, rein-deer, dogs, the first fruits of their hunting and fishing, and whatever they possess that is most valuable. Their devotional exercises consist of supplications and thanksgivings. There is no temple or sanctuary set apart for his votaries. This

fantastic god is equally worshipped in all places, and hears the Koriacks, who pray alone to him in the desert, as well as the assembled family, who conceive that they render him propitious by piously getting drunk in their yout; for drunkenness is become with these people a religious practice, and the basis of all their solemnities.

Korkan, or *Jorjan*, a district situated on the east side of the Caspian Sea; the country is flat, and subject to inundations; the heat is intolerable, and the air unwholesome. The soil is fertile in dates, wine, cotton, silk, and corn. The town of Korkan is in ruins.

Korkanje, see *Urkonje*.

Korkina, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk. 20 miles SW. Isehim.

Korkub, a town of Persia, in Chusistan. 30 miles WSW. Jondisabur.

Korks, a town of Arabia, in the province of Oman. 130 miles S. Amanzirifdin.

Kormend, a town of Hungary, on the Raab. 15 m. S. Steinam Anger, 52 S. Vienna.

Kormeshty, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Mayo. 17 miles NW. Castlebar.

Kormudsch, a town of Persia, in Farsistan. 100 miles SW. Schiras. *Lat.* 28. 37. N.

Korna, see *Corna*.

Kornac, see *Carnac*.

Kornach, a town of the dutchy of Wurzburg. 6 miles NW. Volkach.

Kornburg, a town of Germany, in the territory of Nuremberg. 8 m. S. Nuremberg.

Kornburg, a town of the dutchy of Slivia, on the Raab. 24 miles SE. Gratz, 8 N. Rakesburg.

Korndyck, a small island of Holland, in the Meuse, with a town of the same name; about 7 miles WNW. Willemstadt.

Korner, a town of Germany, in the principality of Gotha. 5 m. ENE. Muhlhausen.

Kornhaus, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Schlan. 8 miles SW. Schlan.

Kornick, a town of the dutchy of Holstein. 4 miles S. Cismar.

Korn Neuburg, a town of Austria, on the north side of the Danube, opposite Closter Neuburg. In 1645, this town was taken by the Swedes, and partly fortified; but they left it the following year. 8 m. N. Vienna. *Long.* 16. 40. E. *Lat.* 48. 19. N.

Kornock, an island near the west coast of West Greenland. *Long.* 47. 40. W. *Lat.* 61. 38. N.

Koronau, a town of the dutchy of Warsaw. 50 miles N. Gnesna.

Korol, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 20 miles E. Baroach.

Korofah, a country of Africa, situated to the east of Wangara.

Korolevets, a town of Russia, in the government of Novgorod Sieverskoi. 40 miles SE. Novgorod Sieverskoi.

Korotaicha, a river of Russia, which runs into the North Sea, *Long.* 59. 14. E. *Lat.* 68. 10. N.

Korotcha, a town of Russia, in the government of Kursk. 44 miles SSE. Kursk.

Korotsiak, a town of Russia, in the government of Voronez, on the Don. 20 miles S. Voronez.

Korova, a small island in the Sea of Ochotsk. 240 miles E. Ochotsk. *Long.* 150. 40. E. *Lat.* 59. 20. N.

Korovaino, a town of Russia, in the government of Saratov, on the Volga. 24 miles S. Kamischin.

Korowezzi, a town of Poland, in Podolia. 18 miles NNW. Kaminiecz.

Korpikyla, a town of Sweden, in West Bothnia. 14 miles NNW. Tornea.

Kerpilax, a town of Sweden, in Tavastland. 63 miles NNE. Tavasthus.

Korpo, an island of Sweden, in the Baltic, near the south-west coast of Finland, of an oval form, about 20 miles in circumference. It has on the north-west coast a town of the same name, and several villages. *Long.* 21. 25. E. *Lat.* 60. 9. N.

Korpona, a town of Hungary. 23 miles NNE. Gran, 96 E. Vienna.

Korr, a town of Persia, in the province of Adirbeizan. 80 miles SSE. Erivan, 70 NW. Tabris.

Korfa, a town of Hindoostan, in the subah of Delhi. 26 miles W. Delhi.

Korsee, a town of Poland, in Volhynia. 72 miles E. Lucko.

Korzeniec, a town of Lithuania. 60 m. E. Wilna.

Korjewelan, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea. *Long.* 128. 40. E. *Lat.* 7. 39. S.

Korsholm, a town of Sweden, in East Bothnia. 2 miles S. Wasa.

Korsnas, a town of Sweden, in East Bothnia. 25 miles SSE. Wasa.

Korspe, a river which rises in the county of Mark, and runs into the Wipper a mile below Wipperfurt.

Korszany, a town of Samogitia. 25 miles NW. Miedniki.

Kortesjarevi, a town of Sweden, in the province of Wasa. 43 miles ENE. Wasa.

Kortschin, or *Nowie Miaslaw*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz. 40 miles SW. Sandomirz.

Korsun, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiev. 44 miles SSE. Bialacerkiew.

Korty, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Sennaar, on the borders of the Nile, where the caravans quit the river, and turn to the desert, in order to escape the pirates of the Nile. 60 miles E. Dongola, 185 N. Gerri.

Koryfowa, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiev. 32 miles SW. Kiev.

Korzeczw, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz. 24 m. S. Sandomirz.

Korzellen, a town of the duchy of Warfaw. 70 miles NW. Warfaw.

Korzyneck, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin. 38 miles NNE. Lublin.

Kofa, a town of Russia, in the government of Perm. 48 miles W. Solikamsk.

Kofua, a town of Russia, in the government of Perm. 32 miles NE. Obvinsk.

Kosbrun, a town of Bavaria, in the bishopric of Bamberg. 10 m. E. Grofzweinftein.

Koschellitz, a town of Prussia, in Pomerelia, on the Vistula. 3 miles SSW. Culm.

Koschural'skoi, a fortress of Russia, in the government of Caucasus, on the Ural. 24 miles S. Ural'sk.

Kofcia, a town of Walachia. 16 miles N. Kinnick.

Kofciabad, a town of Persia, in the province of Kerman. 60 miles SW. Sirjian.

Kofclaw, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia. 60 miles E. Lemberg.

Kofel, a town of the county of Tyrol, on the Brenta. 21 miles E. Trent.

Kofelaw, a town of the duchy of Holstein. 4 miles NNW. Cismar.

Kofen, a town of Saxony, in Thuringia. 3 miles SW. Naumburg.

Kofhab, town of Curdistan. 20 miles S. Van, 130 WSW. Tabris.

Kofhania, a town of Grand Bukharia. 30 miles W. Samarcand.

Kofh Oglan Daghi, a mountain of Turkish Armenia. 30 miles SE. Trebiford.

Kofhenikut, a town of Persia, in the province of Segeftan. 110 miles NE. Bof.

Koflack, a town of the duchy of Carniola. 10 miles SE. Weixelburg.

Kofschinskoi, a fortress of Russia, in the government of Caucasus, on the Volga. 48 miles NNW. Astrachan.

Kofkanuadego, a river of Pennsylvania, which runs into the Allegany, *Long.* 79. 20. W. *Lat.* 41. 52. N.

Kofkin, a town of Norwegian Lapland. 108 miles SW. Pofanger.

Kofkis, a town of Sweden, in the government of Abo. 30 miles ENE. Abo.

Kofkis, a town of Sweden, in Tavastland. 22 miles E. Tavasthus.

Koff, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen. 18 miles WNW. Chamir.

Kofsmos, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslaw. 2 miles NNE. Jung Buntzlau.

Kofslui, a town of European Turkey, in Bessiarabia. 28 miles NNW. Bender.

Kofperdsrf, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neiffe. 7 m. NNE. Patfchkau.

Kofreukan, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 16 miles NW. Kiutaja.

Koffar, a town of Poland, in Volhynia. 28 miles WNW. Lucko.

Koffel, a town of Saxony, in the Vogtland. 2 miles E. Oelfnitz.

Koffel, a river of Germany, which runs into the Danube, 3 miles SSW. Donauwert.

Koffela, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland. 7 miles NE. Soldau.

Koffchel, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland. 8 miles NW. Soldan.

Koffetz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz. 12 m. W. Konigingratz.

Koffel, a town of Austria. 13 miles S. Bavarian Waidhoven.

Koffow, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek. 56 miles SSW. Novogrodek.

Koff, a town of Grand Bukharia. 70 miles SSE. Balk.

Koffainavizza, see *Landstrafs*.

Koffel, a town of the duchy of Carniola, situated on a steep rock above the river Kulpa. On the top of the rock is a citadel. 5 miles S. Gottfchee.

Koffel, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn, anciently the fee of a bishop. 6 miles SE. Auspitz, 25 S. Brunn. *Long.* 16. 47. E. *Lat.* 48. 50. N.

Koffeletz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz. 16 miles SE. Konigingratz.

Koffeletz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaurzim, on the Elbe. 12 miles NNE. Prague. *Long.* 14. 45. E. *Lat.* 50. 12. N.

Koffeletz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz. 7 miles SW. Olmutz.

Koffeletz, *Schwarz*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaurzim. 5 m. W. Kaurzim.

Koffelik, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Rakonitz. 8 miles S. Rakonitz.

Koffeni Hlawno, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslaw. 9 miles SE. Melnik.

Koffenbut, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Breslau. 18 miles WSW. Breslau, 8 S. Neumark. *Long.* 16. 40. E. *Lat.* 50. 59. N.

Koffesti, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia. 16 miles N. Birlat.

Koffetez, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin. 4 miles S. Teyn.

Koffian, or *Koffen*, a town of the duchy of Warfaw. 20 miles SE. Pofen.

Koffoletz, a town of European Turkey, in Servia. 18 miles E. Semendria.

Koffolia, a town and castle of Hungary. 24 miles NW. Topoltzan.

Koffrom, a town of Russia, and capital of a government to which it gives name, situated on the Volga, and surrounded with a rampart. 168 miles NE. Moscow, 380 ESE. Petersburg. *Long.* 41. 14. E. *Lat.* 57. 30. N.

Koffroma, a river of Russia, which runs into the Volga, at the town of Koffrom.

Koffrom'skoe, a government of Russia, bounded on the north by the government of

Vologodskoi, on the east by Viatskoe, on the south by Nizegorodskoe and Vladimirske, and on the west by Jaroslavskoe; about 210 miles from east to west, and 150 from north to south. Kostrom is the capital.

Kofzara, a town of Bosnia. 12 miles N. Banjeluka.

Kesuma, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 60 miles WSW. Meaco.

Kofzo, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek. 60 miles SSW. Novogrodek.

Kofzula, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia. 36 miles NW. Jassy.

Kota, a river of Russia, which runs into the Tunguska, near Kutka.

Kotaigrod, a town of Poland, in Podolia. 12 miles SE. Kaminiac.

Kotan, see *Hotom*.

Kotankoderipo, a town on the east coast of Ceylon. 10 miles SE. Batacola.

Kotana, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Sirhind. 40 miles ENE. Sirhind.

Kotar, a province of Dalmatia, about 30 miles long, and 20 broad; otherwise called the county of Zara. Zara is the capital.

Kotchelskaia, a town of Russia, in the country of the Cossacs, at the conflux of the Donetz and the Don. 52 miles E. Azoph.

Kotchengska, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the Ilim. 60 miles WSW. Orlenga.

Kotchug, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the Lena. 16 miles E. Vercholenk.

Kotcha, a town of Russia, in the government of Perm. 60 miles W. Solikansk.

Kotcheel, a town of Hindoostan. 10 miles S. Agimere.

Koteli Hindokoufi, a town of Candahar. 80 miles NNW. Cabul.

Kotelnia, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiev. 60 miles WSW. Kiev.

Kotelnitch, a town of Russia, in the government of Viatka. 36 miles SW. Viatka.

Kotelnei, a fortress of Russia, in the government of Caucasus, on the Ural. 120 miles N. Gurev.

Koterbugga, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa. 10 miles NE. Sumbulpour.

Kotignow, a town of Poland, in Podolia. 34 miles N. Kaminiac.

Kotinghy, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Ruttunpour. 36 m. NE. Raypour.

Kellan, a town of Grand Bukharia, capital of a district. 200 miles SE. Samarcand. Long. 68. 36. E. Lat. 38. 10. N.

Kotmana, a river of Walachia, which runs into the Danube, 8 miles S. Chodivoga.

Kotmana, a town of Walachia, near the source of the river Kotmana. 45 miles NW. Bucharest.

Kotna, a town of Grand Bukharia, on the Gihon. 40 miles S. Bukhara.

Kotnar, a town of Moldavia. 24 miles WSW. Jassy.

Koto, a district of Africa, on the Slave Coast, extending about 18 miles along the Atlantic; the land is flat, and the soil sandy and barren. Slaves form the only traffic which the Europeans carry on with the natives. The principal town is called *Koto*, or *Verbu*.

Kotona, a town of Hindoostan, in Mewat. 25 miles NNW. Cotputly.

Kotco, one of the small Friendly islands. This island is scarcely accessible by boats, on account of coral reefs that surround it. It is not more than a mile and a half or two miles long, and not so broad. The north-west end of it is low; but it rises suddenly in the middle, and terminates in reddish, clayey cliffs, at the south-east end about 30 feet high. The soil in that quarter is of the same sort as in the cliffs, but in the other parts it is a loose black mould. It produces the same fruits and roots which were found in the other islands; is tolerably cultivated, but thinly inhabited. Captain Cook, in the year 1777, planted some melon seeds, with which the natives seemed much pleased, and inclosed them with branches. 16 m. N. Anamooka. Long. 185. 11. E. Lat. 19. 58. S.

Kotva, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki. 15 miles ESE. Grodno.

Kotrou, a town of Africa, on the Ivory Coast.

Kotschau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen. 3 miles NE. Tachau.

Kotschenbroda, a town of Saxony, in the margravate of Meissen. 5 miles NW. Dresden.

Kotska, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the Tunguska. 140 miles NNW. Ilimsk.

Kotta, a circar of Hindoostan, in Malwa; bounded on the north by Rantampour, on the east by Gohud and Chandaree, on the south by Kitchwara, and on the west by Meywar or Oudipour. The river Jesal crosses it in the centre.

Kotta, a town of Hindoostan, and capital of a circar of the same name, in the country of Malwa, on the Jesul. 100 miles SE. Agimere, 215 S. Delhi. Long. 76. 20. E. Lat. 25. 15. N.

Kottenberg, a mountain of the dutchy of Carinthia. 3 miles S. Tarwis.

Kottenberg, a town of Prussia, in Oberland. 2 miles NW. Willenberg.

Kottimbel, a small island in the Red Sea. Long. 41. 25. E. Lat. 17. 57. N.

Kottinbrunn, a town of Austria. 3 miles S. Baden.

Kottis, a town of Austria. 10 miles SE. Zwell.

Kotlocomb, a town of Africa, in Bornou. 75 miles S. Bornou.

Kottoklee, a town of Africa, and capital of a country of the same name, in Negroland. *Long.* 5. 40. E. *Lat.* 13. N.

Kotul, a town of Hindooftan, in Bundelcund. 20 miles S. Pannah.

Koly, a town of Hindooftan, in Bundelcund. 18 miles S. Callinger.

Kotzau, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 4 miles SE. Hof.

Kotzenau, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Lignitz. 16 miles NW. Lignitz, 9 W. Luben.

Kotzing, a town of Bavaria. 10 miles S. Furtl, 9 ESE. Cham.

Kou, a town of Turkish Armenia. 30 miles SE. Akalziké.

Kou, or *Kiyang*, a city of China, of the second rank, in Hou-quang. 862 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 114. 24. E. *Lat.* 26. 30. N.

Koua, a city of China, of the second rank, in Kiang-nan, on the north side of the Yang-tse, opposite Tching-kiang. 490 m. SSE. Peking. *Long.* 118. 54. E. *Lat.* 32. 18. N.

Kouakand, a town of Turkestan, on the Sirr. 60 miles S. Tashkund.

Kouang, a city of China, of the second rank, in Ho-nan. 480 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 114. 41. E. *Lat.* 32. 14. N.

Kouang-nan, a city of China, of the first rank, in Yun-nan. 1132 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 104. 44. E. *Lat.* 24. 10. N.

Kouang-ngan, or *Quang-yau*, a city of China, of the second rank, in Se-tchuen. 762 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 106. 14. E. *Lat.* 30. 32. N.

Kouang-shi, or *Quang-shi*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Yun-nan. 1140 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 103. 28. E. *Lat.* 24. 40. N.

Kouang-sin, or *Koang-sin*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Kiang-si. Although this city is situated in the midst of mountains, which for the most part are very high and of a great extent, the country is not less fertile or inhabited; a great many of these mountains are cultivated, and are not inferior in their produce to the most fertile plains. Some of the mountains are covered with forests, and others produce a fine crystal. They make here very good paper, and the best candles in the empire. 710 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 117. 44. E. *Lat.* 28. 27. N.

Kouan-to, a city of China, of the second rank, in Kiang-nan. 570 miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 118. 57. E. *Lat.* 30. 58. N.

Kovar, a town of Hungary. 16 miles NW. Bistritz.

Kovarabad, a town of Grand Bukharia, in the kingdom of Balk. 90 miles W. Balk, 180 NNE. Herat.

Koucho, a town of Upper Guinea, on the river Scherbro. 36 miles from the sea.

Kovda, a town of Russia, in the govern-

ment of Archangel, on the north-west coast of the White Sea. 132 miles S. Kola.

Koudewater, a town of Holland. 5 m. E. Leyden.

Koudjeh, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 48 miles W. Kiutaja.

Koudra, a town of Hindooftan, in Bahar. 27 miles S. Burwah.

Koudur, a town of Hindooftan, in the country of Dowlatabad. 7 miles NNW. Beder.

Koue, a city of China, of the second rank, in Hou-quang, on the Yang-tse river. 622 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 120. 18. E. *Lat.* 30. 57. N.

Koue-hoa, a city of China, of the first rank, in Yun-nan. 1195 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 103. 56. E. *Lat.* 23. 26. N.

Koue-hoa, a town of China, of the third rank, in Fo-kien. 57 m. WSW. Yen-ping.

Koucit, see *Cathem*.

Kouei-ling, see *Quei-ling*.

Koue-ki, a town of China, of the third rank, in Kiang-si. 42 miles WSW. Kouang-sin.

Koue-ti, or *Kouei-ti*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Ho-nan. This city is situated in a vast plain, between two fine rivers; its district contains seven towns, one of the first order, and six of the third. These cities are rich and well-peopled; the country is flat and well cultivated. The air is very pure, and the soil fruitful in all sorts of grain and fruits, especially oranges and pomegranates. 312 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 115. 29. E. *Lat.* 34. 30. N.

Koue-tong, a town of China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang. 21 miles ENE. Tching.

Koue-yang, a town of China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang. 37 m. ESE. Tching.

Koue-yang, a city of China, of the second rank, in Hou-quang. 885 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 112. E. *Lat.* 25. 50. N.

Kou-hisar, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 12 miles NW. Akferai.

Kovinfska, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk. 224 m. E. Eniseisk.

Kovinfskoi, (*Niznei*), a town of Russia, on an island in the river Kolima. *Long.* 156. 24. E. *Lat.* 69. 40. N.

Kovinfskoi, (*Sred*), a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the Kolima. *Long.* 153. 14. E. *Lat.* 65. 5. N.

Kovinfskoi, (*Verchnei*), a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the Kolima. *Long.* 149. 14. E. *Lat.* 66. 15. N.

Kouifou-poulac, a town of Chinese Tartary. *Long.* 120. 49. E. *Lat.* 44. 31. N.

Koukon, or *Kougou*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Gaoga, the residence of a powerful king in the 12th century.

Koulehisfar, see *Chomac*.

Kouille, see *Chouen*.

Koum el Arab, a town of Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile. 8 miles N. Tahta.

Koum Erigé, a town of Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile. 12 m. N. Benisuet.

Koum Mussié, a town of Egypt, on the right side of the Nile. 3 miles SSE. Kena.

Koum Ombo, see *Com Ombo*.

Kouman, a town of Thibet. 15 miles N. Darmadjira.

Koun, a town of Austria. 1 mile N. Eggenburg.

Koundgi-aghiz, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Sivas, on the coast of the Black Sea. 15 miles NW. Samfoun.

Kounneon, a town of Birmah. 6 miles E. Monchaboo, 48 N. Ava. *Long.* 97. 56. *E. Lat.* 22. 33. N.

Koureh, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 44 miles W. Kiutajah.

Kouratty, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 15 miles W. Carmulla.

Kourestan, a town of Persia, in Laristan. 36 miles S. Tarem.

Kovrov, a town of Russia, in the government of Vladimir, on the Kliazma. 24 m. E. Vladimir.

Kourtou-palhassun, a town of Chinese Tartary, in the Monguls' country. 12 miles SW. Tchao-naiman-foumé.

Kourou, a river of Guiana, which runs into the Atlantic. *Long.* 53. 36. W. *Lat.* 5. 5. N.

Kous, or *Cous*, a town of Egypt, on the east coast of the Nile, anciently the Little Apollinopolis. It was once a place of great wealth and consequence, being the staple of commerce between the Nile and the Red Sea. The houses are built of bricks, hardened by the sun. 18 miles S. Dendera, 45 NNE. Asna.

Koussie, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic. *Long.* 17. 50. E. *Lat.* 30. 12. S.

Kouta, a town of Hindoostan, in Visiapour. 10 miles N. Merritch.

Kou-tchin, a town of China, in Kiangnan. 22 miles N. Fong-yang.

Kou-tching, a town of China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang, on the river Han. 25 miles NW. Siang-yang.

Kou-yuen, a city of China, of the second rank, in Chen-li. 160 miles NW. Si-ngan. 500 SW. Peking. *Long.* 106. E. *Lat.* 36. 5. N.

Kowai, a town of Asia, in the province of Adirbeitzan. 120 miles W. Tauris.

Kowal, or *Cowal*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Brzesc. 16 miles E. Brzesc.

Kowalewo, see *Schönsee*.

Kowan, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslaw. 4 miles W. Jung Buntzel.

Kowar, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Bursali, on the river Gambia, with a considerable traffic in slaves.

Kowarsko, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna. 10 miles N. Wilkomierz.

Koruel, a town of Poland, in Volhynia. 28 miles NW. Lucko.

Kowero, a town of Sweden, in the government of Kuopio. 80 miles ESE. Kuopio.

Kowno, or *Kowie*, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki, at the conflux of the rivers Wilna and Niemen, containing eleven churches, one of which is Lutheran: a part of the inhabitants are Germans. 40 miles NW. Troki. *Long.* 23. 45. E. *Lat.* 54. 54. N.

Kowra, a town of Birmah. 8 miles N. Raynangong.

Kowrah, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 10 miles S. Gogo.

Kowrowa, a village of the island of Owyhee, in Karakakooa Bay, where Capt. Cook was killed in the year 1779.

Ko-yang, a town of China, of the third rank, in Koang-si. 30 miles W. Kouang-sin.

Koydanow, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minsk. 16 miles SSW. Minsk.

Kozacharov, a fortress of Russia, in the government of Caucasus, on the Ural. 36 miles S. Ural'sk.

Kozangradek, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzesc. 42 miles E. Pinsk.

Kozar, a town of Persia, in the province of Adirbeitzan. 75 miles W. Tabris.

Kozdar, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Candahar, on the borders of Persia. 180 miles SSE. Candahar, 180 W. Moultan. *Long.* 67. 15. E. *Lat.* 30. 30. N.

Kozlets, a town of Russia, in the government of Kiev. 28 miles NNE. Kiev.

Kozelsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Kaluga. 36 miles SSW. Kaluga.

Kozin, a town of Poland, in Volhynia. 24 miles S. Lucko.

Kozlan, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Rakonitz. 12 miles SW. Rakonitz.

Kozlov, a town of Russia, in the government of Tambov, on the Voronez. 48 m. NW. Tambov.

Kozlov, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the Irtysh. 68 miles N. Tobolsk.

Kozmodemiansk, a town of Russia, in the government of Kazan, on the Volga. 100 miles NW. Kazan.

Kozorcar, a town of Transilvania. 6 m. N. Szamosfivar.

Kozowabara, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Moldau. 3 miles E. Seltshan.

Kozu, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia. 56 miles E. Lucko.

Krabuck, or *Kraubach*, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 4 m. NNE. Knitterfeldt.

Krabben, a small island in the Adanuc.

near the coast of Guiana. *Long.* 57. 50. W. *Lat.* 0. 10. N.

Kraiz, a town or village of Arabia, in the province of Hedsjas, anciently Petra Nabathæorum, and the capital of Arabia Petrea. Baldwin I. king of Jerusalem, took it and called it *Mount Royal*. It is now in a state of decay. 90 miles S. Jerusalem. *Long.* 36. 54. E. *Lat.* 30. 30. N.

Krafftshof, a town of Germany, in the territory of Nuremberg. 4 miles N. Nuremberg.

Kraglikin, a town of Moldavia. 95 miles NNW. Jassy.

Kragojeva, a town of Servia. 45 miles NE. Novibasar.

Kragovatz, a town of Servia. 30 miles NNW. Belgrade.

Kraime Pole, a town of Poland, in Volhynia. 28 miles WNW. Perdiczow.

Krajova, a river of Hungary, which runs into the Czerna, near Meadia.

Krajova, or *Kolesear*, a town of Walachia. 20 miles SW. Brancovani, 72 WSW. Bucharest.

Kraka, a town of Walachia, situated on a considerable lake, which communicates with the Danube. 30 miles SSE. Bucharest. *Long.* 26. E. *Lat.* 44. 5. N.

Krakau, a small island on the west side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 19. 33. E. *Lat.* 63. 30. N.

Krakatoa, a small island in the Straits of Sunda. *Long.* 105. 21. E. *Lat.* 6. 6. S.

Krakaw, or *Krako*, a town of the dutchy of Mecklenburg, on a lake. 10 miles N. Gustrow, 30 S. Rostock.

Krake Bay, a bay on the west coast of the island of Curaçoa.

Krako, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland. 17 miles N. Upsal.

Krakon, a small island on the west side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 17. 9. E. *Lat.* 61. 33. N.

Kralam, a town of Bosnia, near the river Misna. 34 miles S. Serajo.

Kraliewtzi, a town of Croatia. 9 miles S. Agram.

Kralitz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz. 8 miles S. Olmutz.

Kralowawelika, a town of Slavonia. 30 miles WNW. Polzega.

Kralowe Hradecz, see *Koniggratz*.

Kralowitz, or *Kralowitz*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Rakonitz. In the neighbourhood is a citadel where John Hufs resided some time, in the year 1413. 13 miles SW. Rakonitz.

Kralowidwur, or *Konigshof*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Koniggratz, on the river Elbe. 13 miles N. Koniggratz, 87 SE. Dresden.

Kralowitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaflau. 16 miles SW. Czaflau.

Kramerfsy, a town of Prussia, in the province of Ermland. 15 miles S. Heilbeig.

Kranack, a river of Stiria, which runs into the Salm, near Gamnitz.

Kranichfeld, a town of Saxony, in the principality of Altenburg. 12 miles SE. Erfurt, 48 W. Altenburg. *Long.* 11. 4. E. *Lat.* 50. 43. N.

Kranigberg, a town of Austria. 5 miles SSE. Gloggnitz.

Kranowitz, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Troppau. 6 miles SW. Ratibor, 11 NE. Troppau. *Long.* 18. E. *Lat.* 49. 55. N.

Krantznach, a river of Swabia, which runs from the Feder See to the Danube.

Krapatzitz, a lake of Croatia. 12 miles W. Bihacz.

Krapina, a river of Croatia, which runs into the Save, 8 miles W. Agram.

Krapina, a town of Croatia. 8 miles W. Agram.

Krapitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz. 5 miles NW. Eger.

Krappitz, or *Krzapkowicz*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppeln, near the Ober. 9 miles NNE. Ober Glogau, 12 S. Oppeln. *Long.* 17. 52. E. *Lat.* 50. 25. N.

Krara, see *Charrar*.

Kras, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin. 26 miles S. Lublin.

Kraslaw, a town of Poland, in Volhynia. 18 miles W. Constantinow.

Krasna, a river of Moldavia, which runs into the Birlat, 10 miles S. Vasslui.

Krasna, see *Krasna*.

Krasnabera, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Moldaw. 6 miles SW. Seltshan.

Krasie, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw. 24 miles NW. Braclaw.

Krasiepol, a town of Poland, in Podolia. 32 miles NE. Kaminiecz.

Krasniekpani, a town of Russia, in the government of Caucasus. 128 miles W. Astrachan.

Krasnoborski, a town of Russia, in the government of Vologda, on the Dwina. 60 miles NNW. Ustjug.

Krasnobrod, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Belcz, in the midst of a forest, where John Sobieski, afterwards king of Poland, defeated the Tartars. 28 miles W. Belcz.

Krasnoe, a town of Russia, in the government of Smolensk. 80 m. S. Smolensk.

Krasnoborka, a town of Hungary. 22 miles W. Cassovia.

Krasnoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Smolensk. 28 m. SSW. Smolensk.

Krasnoiar, a town of Russia, in the government of Upha. 16 miles NNW. Upha.

Krasnoiar'sk, a town of Russia, in the government of Kolivan, on the Enisei, built in the year 1618: surrounded with pallisades, small towers, and some batteries. The chief trade of the inhabitants is in cattle, horses, and furs. It contains about 350 houses. 340 miles ENE. Kolivan, 100 S. Eniseisk. *Long.* 96. 14. E. *Lat.* 56. N.

Krasnoiar'skaia, a fortress of Russia, in the government of Upha, on the Ural. 48 miles E. Orenburg.

Krasnoiar'skaia, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, near the conflux of the Oka and Angara. 64 m. WSW. Ilimsk.

Krasniar'skoi, a fortress of Russia, in the government of Caucasus, on the Ural. 10 miles N. Gurev.

Krasniukut, a town of Russia, in the government of Charkov. 40 miles WSW. Charkov.

Krasnosumar'skaia, a fortress of Russia, in the government of Simbirsk, on the Samara. 104 miles SE. Simbirsk.

Krasnoslaw, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Chelm. Maximilian Archduke of Austria, after he was defeated by Zamoyski in 1588, was confined in this town, and liberated on renouncing all claim to the crown of Poland. 26 miles SSW. Chelm.

Krasukka, a small island on the east side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 24. 46. E. *Lat.* 65. 22. N.

Krasnoslobod'sk, a town of Russia, in the government of Penza, on the Moskva. 84 miles NW. Penza.

Krasnoslobod'skaia, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk. 32 miles SSE. Turinsk.

Krasnouphim'sk, a town of Russia, in the government of Perm, on the Upha. 96 miles SE. Perm.

Krasoisar, a town of Russia, in the government of Caucasus, at the mouth of the Volga. 16 miles N. Astrachan.

Krasnoiecholin, a town of Russia, in the government of Tver. 60 miles N. Tver.

Krassia, a river of Silesia, in the principality of Brieg, which runs into the Neisse, near Lowen.

Krasselheim, a town of Germany, in the county of Schwarzenburg. 4 miles SW. Schaafeld.

Krasuf, a town of Poland, in Galicia. 32 miles SSW. Halicz.

Krasupel, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Bracław. 6 miles E. Bracław.

Krasna, a town of Hungary, on a river of the same name. 16 miles S. Zamar.

Krasna, a river of Hungary, which runs into the Samos, 7 miles N. Etfed.

Kraszona, a town of Hungary. 8 miles SSE. Czatra.

Kratilska, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Velhynia. 56 m. NW. Zytoniers.

Kratze, a town of Pomerania. 8 miles WSW. Cofslin.

Kraupen, or *Krupka*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz. 14 miles WNW. Leitmeritz. *Long.* 13. 54. E. *Lat.* 50. 41. N.

Krausnec, a town of Brandenburg, in the Ucker Mark. 13 miles S. Storkow.

Krautheim, a town of Germany, on the Jaxt. 8 miles ENE. Meckmuhl, 34 N. Heilbronn.

Krautheim, a town of the dutchy of Wurzburg. 4 miles N. Volckach.

Kraw, *Isthmus of*, the narrow part of Lower Siam, between the Indian Sea and the gulf of Siam, about 70 miles across. *Long.* 98. 20. to 99. 30. E. *Lat.* 9. to 12. N.

Kray'sk, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna. 84 miles E. Wilna.

Krazau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleflau. 5 miles ESE. Krottan.

Krebes, a town of Saxony, in the Vogtland.

Krebsbach, a river of Silesia, which runs into the Neisse, near Ottmucha.

Krebsbach, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse. 4 m. SW. Ottmucha.

Krehsce, a town of Prussia, in Oberland. 4 miles E. Marienwerder.

Kreibitzsch, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz. 24 m. NNE. Leitmeritz.

Kreissenbrunn, a town of Austria. 4 miles NW. Hoffmark.

Kreitz, a town of Hungary, on the Gran. 6 miles S. Crennitz.

Kreitz, a town of Croatia. 30 miles SSE. Varasdin, 25 ESE. Agram.

Kreitsenstetten, a town of Austria. 6 m. SE. Ehrnsprunn.

Kremen, a town of Croatia, on the river Korana. 4 miles N. Sluin.

Kremengug, a town of Russia, in the government of Ekaterinoslav, on the Dnieper. 38 miles WNW. Ekaterinoslav. *Long.* 33. 10. E. *Lat.* 49. N.

Kremeritskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Novgorod. 52 m. E. Novgorod.

Kreminick, a town of Poland, in Volhynia. 36 m. S. Lucko, 224 E. Cracow.

Kremspe, a town of Holstein. 3 miles N. Gluckstadt.

Kremsier, or *Kromeritz*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Pierau, on the Morawa, belonging to the bishop of Olmutz. The palace was burned down in 1752, together with the archives. The suburbs and many houses within the walls were consumed at the same time. 10 m. SSW. Prerau, 17 S. Olmutz. *Long.* 17. 20. E. *Lat.* 49. 17. N.

Kremsmünster, a town of Austria. 12 m. W. Steyr.

Krenenskai, a town of Russia, in the country of the Cossacs, near the Don. 216 miles NE. Afoph.

Krenstotten, a town of Austria. 9 miles E. Steyr.

Krepsbach, a river of Silesia, which runs into the river Weidelach.

Kresbad, a town of Hindoostan, in Bundelcund. 28 miles SSW. Pannah.

Kresnikkerch, a mountain of Lower Carniola. 4 miles NNE. Weixelberg.

Kresla, a small island near the south coast of Nova Zembla, in the Straits of Vaigatfkoj. *Long.* 59. 20. E. *Lat.* 70. 32. N.

Krestiak, an island in the Frozen Sea, situated at the mouth of the Lena, of a triangular form; its mean diameter about 12 miles. *Long.* 16. 14. E. *Lat.* 77. 42. N.

Kretynga, a town of the dutchy of Samogitia. 36 miles NW. Miedniki.

Krestal, a town of the dutchy of Wurzburg. 6 miles S. Kiflingen.

Kreupel, a small island near the west coast of Borneo. *Long.* 112. 25. E. *Lat.* 3. 57. N.

Kreusbach, a town of Austria. 9 miles SSE. St. Polten.

Kreutzen, or *Creutzen*, a town of Austria. 2 miles NW. Grein.

Kreutzburg, a town of Russia, in the government of Polotsk, on the Duna. 60 miles ESE. Riga, 104 NW. Polotsk.

Krewitz, a town of the dutchy of Mecklenburg. 32 miles SSW. Rostock. 10 E. Schwerin. *Long.* 11. 45. E. *Lat.* 53. 40. N.

Krewo, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna. 42 miles SE. Wilna.

Kreyscha, a town of Saxony. 1 mile NE. Torgau.

Kreywis, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz. 3 miles NNE. Kamnitz.

Kriany, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin. 8 miles E. Lublin.

Kricheskaia, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, on the Dwina. 16 miles S. Cholmogori.

Krichingen, see *Creange*.

Kriechbaum, a town of Austria, 10 miles ENE. Steyregg.

Kriegla, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 11 miles NE. Pruck.

Kriegstetten, a bailiwick of Swisserland, in the canton of Berne.

Kriens and Herb, a bailiwick of Swisserland, in the canton of Lucerne.

Krijinagur, a town of Hindoostan, in Mewat. 18 miles NNE. Alvar.

Krijinagur, a town of Hindoostan, in Agimere. 15 miles ENE. Roopnagur.

Krika, a district or country of Africa, in the kingdom of Calbari.

Krimpe, a town of Holland, on the Merwe. 6 miles E. Rotterdam.

Krink, a town of Istria. 12 miles SSE. Capo d'Istria.

Krisanitzthurn, a town of Croatia. 3 m. S. Slunj.

Krisling, a town of Prussia, in Ermeland. 10 miles SW. Allenstein.

Kritzawa, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Rakonitz. 9 miles S. Rakonitz.

Kricelnik, a town of Walachia. 7 miles NE. Clernitz.

Kricina, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the Danube. 33 miles E. Nicopoli.

Kriukov, a town of Russia, in the government of Ekaterinoslav, on the Dnieper. 80 miles WSW. Ekaterinoslav.

Krivoirog, a town of Russia, in the government of Ekaterinoslav, on the Inguletz. 64 miles WSW. Ekaterinoslav.

Krivolutska, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the Lena. 14 m. SW. Kirensk.

Krivoserjskoi, a fortress of Russia, in the government of Kolivan, on the Irtsch. 228 miles SW. Kolivan.

Krohe, or *Sulcava*, a town of the dutchy of Warfaw. 32 miles S. Posen.

Kröpelin, a town of the dutchy of Mecklenburg. 22 m. E. Wismar, 12 W. Rostock.

Krokek, a town of Sweden, in East Gothland. 11 miles NE Nordkiöping.

Krokinow, a town of Samogitia. 22 m. E. Rosienne.

Kroky, a town of Samogitia. 18 miles SE. Rosienne.

Krolendorf, a town of Austria. 16 miles E. Steyr.

Kroni, a town of Russia, in the government of Orel. 16 miles S. Orel.

Kronerziz, see *Kremsier*.

Kroume, a river of Africa, which runs into the Indian Sea, forming a bay at its mouth. *Lat.* 34. 6. S.

Kronas, a town of Austria. 3 miles S. Steyregg.

Kronburg, or *Cronenburg*, a town of Germany. 9 miles NW. Franckfort on the Maine, 14 NE. Mentz.

Kronberg, a town of Austria. 4 miles WNW. Pirrawarth.

Kronenberg, a town of Holland, in the department of Utrecht. 10 miles N. Utrecht.

Kronhamn, a small island on the west side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 17. 26. E. *Lat.* 62. 25. N.

Kronoby, a town of Sweden, in the government of Ulea. 7 m. S. Gamla Karleby.

Kronorn, a small island on the west side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 19. 8. E. *Lat.* 63. 27. N.

Kronsfey, a town of Austria. 6 miles NW. Crems.

Kropin, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau. 9 miles SSW. Prerau.

Kropivna, a town of Russia, in the government of Tula. 16 miles W. Tula.

Kroppa, a town of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland. 30 m. NE. Carlstadt.

Kroppenstadt, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Halberstadt. 9 miles ENE. Halberstadt, 11 NNE. Quedlingburg.

Kroen, a lake of Norway. 33 miles NW. Christiania.

Krofsjunkari, a small island on the east side of the gulf of Bothnia. Long. 25. 6. E. Lat. 65. 10. N.

Kroschau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Rakonitz. 5 miles NW. Rakonitz.

Kroska, a town of Servia, on the right bank of the Danube. 10 m. SSE. Belgrade.

Krosno, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia. 25 miles NW. Sanock.

Krottaw, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslaw. 46 miles E. Dresden, 50 NNE. Prague.

Krouna, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim. 12 miles SSE. Chrudim.

Kroze, a town of Samogitia. 20 miles NW. Rosienne.

Krisvno, or *Krichen*, a town of the dutchy of Warsaw. 24 miles S. Posen.

Krina, a river of Poland, which runs into the Bug.

Krucken, a town of Prussia, in Natangen. 15 miles SSE. Brandenburg.

Kruczet, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia. 8 miles NE. Lemberg.

Krudosel, a town of Persia, in the province of Ghilan. 12 miles SE. Reshd.

Krudzewo, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna. 16 miles SE. Wilna.

Kruglikia, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia. 12 miles S. Choczim.

Krumbach, a town of Hungary. 4 miles NW. Palotza.

Krumbach, a river of Wurtemberg, which runs into the Fils, two miles E. Goppingen.

Kruidik, a town of the dutchy of Holstein. 2 miles N. Wilster.

Krumpack, a town of Austria. 20 miles S. Ebenfurth.

Krumlaw, see *Crumau*.

Krunzan, a lake of Brandenburg, in the mark of Pregnitz. 4 miles NNE. Kynitz.

Krupa, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhinia. 60 miles E. Lucko.

Krupa, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna. 4 miles N. Lida.

Krupka, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minsk. 60 miles NE. Minsk.

Krupka, see *Kraupen*.

Krupulik, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia. 24 miles NNW. Saloniki.

Kruscevo, or *Alagia*, a town of Servia. 24 miles NNW. Precop.

Kruschin, a town of Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm. 24 miles E. Culm.

Krutaina, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the Irutich. 36 miles N. Omsk.

Kruten, a town of the dutchy of Courland. 32 miles SSW. Goldingen.

Krutogorskai, an ostrog of Russia, in Kamtschatka. Long. 155. 54. E. Lat. 54. 50. N.

Krutziarskaia, a fortress of Russia, in the government of Upha, on the Uvelka. 72 m. SE. Tcheliabinsk.

Kruszwica, or *Krutszwicza*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Brzesc, memorable for being the birth-place of Pias, who, from the station of a private citizen, was elected king of Poland in the year 842. 28 miles W. Brzesc.

Kruwotow, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia. 22 miles SE. Halicz.

Krylaw, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia. 10 miles N. Belz.

Krzemien, a town of the dutchy of Warsaw. 34 miles SW. Bielsk.

Krzeminiec, a town of Poland, in Volhynia. 40 miles SSE. Luckow, 75 ENE. Lemberg.

Krzepice, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow. In 1794, the confederate Poles were defeated near this town by the Russians under Suwarrow. 52 miles NW. Cracow.

Krzizanaaw, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn. 8 m. NNW. Gros Bytesch.

Krzinetz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslaw. 5 miles NE. Nimburg.

Kteiphe, a town of Syria, supposed to be anciently called *Adarisi*; the last town in the pachalic of Damascus, encompassed with walls to keep out the Arabs. 22 miles NE. Damascus.

Ku, a town of China, of the third rank, in Se-chuen. 25 miles ESE. Pan.

Kua Say, see *Guafai*.

Kuan, a town of Persia, in the province of Farsistan. 36 miles SSW. Schiras.

Kuar, see *Kuwar*.

Kuafskir, a town of Imiretta. 21 miles SSW. Cotatis.

Kuaver, a town of Persia, in the province of Ghilan. 90 miles NW. Reshd.

Kuba, a town of Persia, in the province of Schirvan. 45 miles N. Schamachie, 30 S. Derbend.

Kubanacca, a town of Russia, in the government of Upha. 86 miles NE. Upha.

Kubber-ko-meat, an edifice of freestone, erected in a mountainous district, near the sea coast of Algiers; about 100 feet in height, and 90 in diameter at the base. 7 m. E. Tefessad.

Kubhet Cheiar, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen. 44 miles N. Chamir.

Kubbeckah, a town of Hindooistan, in the subah of Moultan. 45 miles E. Moultan.

Kubelberg, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre. 11 miles NNW. Deux Ponts.

Kubena, a river of Russia, which runs into lake Kubenskoï, 16 miles NW. Kadnikow, in the government of Vologda.

Kubentkoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Vologda, on a lake of the same name. 16 miles NW. Vologda.

Kubenskoi, a lake of Russia, in the government of Vologda, about 40 miles long, and 8 broad. 12 miles NW. Vologda.

Kubing, a town and castle of Hungary, on the river Waag. 8 miles N. Rosenburg.

Kublicz, a town of Lithuania. 15 miles SE. Braclaw.

Kubuchanskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the Amur. 80 miles SE. Doroninsk.

Kuchacie, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiev. 60 miles NNW. Kiev.

Kuchl, a town of the archbishopric of Salzburg. 10 miles S. Salzburg.

Kuchee Serai, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore. 7 miles N. Ameenabad.

Kuchta, a town of Prussia, in the government of Olonetz. 52 miles N. Povenetz.

Kukendorf, a town of Prussia, in the province of Ermeland. 24 m. SW. Heilsberg.

Kuda, a town of Mingrelia, on the coast of the Black Sea. 10 miles SSE. Ilori.

Kudacil, a town of Bengal. 26 miles SE. Doefa.

Kudania, a town of Egypt, on the east branch of the Nile. 20 miles N. Cairo.

Kudarinska, a fortress of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the borders of China. 60 miles S. Selenginsk.

Kudaseiskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk. Long. 81. 14. E. Lat. 65. 15. N.

Kudda, a town of Hindoostan, in Visiapour. 20 miles N. Poonah.

Kuddan, a town of Africa, in Bergoo. 65 miles NW. Wara.

Kudeel, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 20 miles W. Rangur.

Kuddow, a town of Hinder Pomerania. 5 miles NNE. New Stettin.

Kudezeva, a town of Russia, in the government of Kolivan. 28 miles S. Kuznetzk.

Kudinska, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk. 32 miles N. Irkutsk.

Kuenberg, a mountain of Carinthia. 8 miles SSE. Saxenburg.

Kuepach, a town of Bavaria. 3 miles N. Aicha.

Kvetli, a town of Turkish Armenia. 27 miles WSW. Akalziké.

Kuffstein, or *Kopflain*, a town of the county of Tyrol, on the borders of Bavaria, on the Inn; built at the foot of a stupendous rock, on which is a castle, which serves for a fortress. After the death of the famous Margaret Maultasch, dutchess of Carinthia and countess of Tyrol, the succession, which she had bestowed successively on the houses of Bavaria and Austria, was the occasion of disputes, which were decided, in the year 1366, by the emperor Charles IV.

The Bavarians kept Kvtzbiehl, Kuffstein, and Rattenberg; but in the year 1504, Kuffstein was seized by the emperor Maximilian, and joined to Tyrol. In the year 1703, the commandant of Kuffstein, on the approaches of the army of the Elector of Bavaria, set fire to the fauxbourg, which communicated its flames to the town, and afterwards to the citadel. The garrison, which consisted only of 300 men, were surprized, as they were endeavouring to extinguish the flames. On the elector's disgrace, it was restored to the emperor. In 1805, it was taken by the Bavarians. 32 miles ENE. Inpruck, 38 WSW. Salzburg. Long. 12. 14. E. Lat. 47. 32. N.

Kugna, a river of Bessarabia, which runs into the Danube, 5 miles E. Ifaczi; forming a large lake at its mouth. The water begins to expand at Tobak, 30 miles from its union with the Danube.

Kub-Cölln, see *Colleda*.

Kubdeal, a town of Bengal. 34 miles W. Rangur.

Kubdorf, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Neustadt. 4 miles S. Weyda.

Kukeschmaltz, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse. 6 m. SSW. Grotkau.

Kuhestek, a seaport of Persia, at the entrance of the gulf of Persia. 36 m. W. Ormus.

Kuhisar, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 15 miles NW. Akserai.

Kuhlsheim, or *Kultzheim*, a town of Germany. 12 miles SE. Miltenberg, 32 ENE. Heidelberg.

Kuhmois, a town of Sweden, in the province of Tavastland. 39 m. NNE. Tavasthus.

Kuhmoniemi, a town of Sweden, in the government of Uleå. 50 miles ESE. Cajana.

Kubna, a town of Lusatia. 4 miles SE. Görlitz.

Kuhnsfeld, a town of Bavaria. 17 miles SSW. Bamberg.

Kuia, a town of Russia, on the coast of the White Sea, in the government of Archangel. 20 miles N. Archangel.

Kujaritzza, a river of European Turkey, in Romania, which runs into the Mariza, four miles E. Filippopoli.

Kuiatzkaia, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the Dzonmuren, built in the year 1728, for the purpose of carrying on a traffic between the Russians and Chinese, according to the treaty made in 1727. It consists of two parts; one inhabited by the people of each country. 44 miles N. Irkutsk. Long. 105. 14. E. Lat. 52. 50. N.

Kui-seou, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chang-tong. 10 m. E. Yen-tcheou.

Kuizen, a town of Prussian Lithuania. 8 miles S. Insterburg.

Kuinuc, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Naxolia. 20 miles N. Eskischér.

Kuivainemi, a town of Sweden, in the government of Ulea. 20 miles ESE. Tornea.

Kuivasmaki, a town of Sweden, in the government of Wafa. 106 miles SE. Wafa.

Kuka, a town of Sweden, in the government of Abo. 32 miles SE. Biorneborg.

Kukalar, a town of Sweden, in the government of Abo. 38 miles E. Abo.

Kukerpeh, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 32 miles W. Boli.

Kuki, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 70 miles N. Meaco.

Kukkaistemmaa, a small island on the east side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 21. 1. E. *Lat.* 60. 53. N.

Kuku, a town of Africa, and capital of a country situated to the north-east of Bornou. 250 miles NE. Bornou. *Long.* 24. 45. E. *Lat.* 21. 45. N.

Kukuli, a river of Transylvania, which runs into the Maros, about 7 m. above Weisenburg.

Kukus, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Koniggratz, celebrated for its baths. 11 miles N. Koniggratz.

Kula, a river of Moldavia, which runs into the Reut, near Isakova.

Kulagina, a fortress of Russia, in the government of Caucasus, on the Ural. 56 miles N. Gurey.

Kulali, an island of Russia, in the Caspian Sea. *Lat.* 45. N.

Kularska, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk. 68 miles NNE. Stretensk.

Kulb, a town of Austria. 10 miles SSW. St. Polten.

Kulbaeva, a town of Russia, in the government of Upha. 48 miles E. Menzelinsk.

Kuldatzkoï, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the borders of China. 38 miles SW. Seleginsk.

Kulebakina, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the Lena. 20 miles S. Kirensk.

Kulebrun, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland. 12 miles S. Elbing.

Kulebugage, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 40 miles N. Tarsus.

Kulichew, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia. 10 miles NNE. Lemberg.

Kuling, a town of Grand Bukharia, in the kingdom of Balk. 30 m. NE. Balk.

Kulla, a small country of Africa, situated to the south-west of Dar Fur. The inhabitants are Pagans, partly black and partly copper coloured: slaves are purchased from hence, and pimento. *Long.* 20. E. *Lat.* 9. N.

Kulla, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland. 17 miles NE. Stockholm.

Kulla, a town of Sweden, in the government of Abo. 10 miles ESE. Biorneborg.

Kulla, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 60 miles SW. Gogo.

Kullapollam, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Guntoor. 32 m. NNE. Mootapilly.

Kullaut, a town of the kingdom of Candahar. 55 miles E. Candahar.

Kulle, see *Coueri*.

Kullen, a town of Sweden, in the province of Skone. 15 miles N. Helsingborg.

Kullerwah, a town of Hindoostan, in Gurry Mundella. 35 miles E. Mundella.

Kullo, a country of Africa, east of Konkodoo.

Kullowguy, a town of Africa, in the country of Kullo. *Long.* 8. 28. W. *Lat.* 12. 24. N.

Kulm, a town of Grand Bukharia, in the country of Balk. 30 miles NE. Balk, 38 SSE. Termed.

Kulm, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz. 9 miles SW. Kamnitz.

Kulm, a mountain of Dalmatia. 15 miles N. Ragusa.

Kulmalax, a town of Sweden, in Tavastland. 31 miles N. Tavasthus.

Kulmeeta, a town of Africa, in Algiers, on the left side of the Shellef, near its mouth. 6 miles N. Mustygannini.

Ku-long-tchat, a town of the north coast of the island of Formosa. *Long.* 121. 34. E. *Lat.* 25. 16. N.

Ku-lou, a town of China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li. 27 miles ENE. Chun-te.

Kulpa, a river which rises about 5 miles from Gottschee, in Carniola, and runs into the Save, near Sissek, in Croatia.

Kulsutanfkoï, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk. 100 miles SW. Nertchinsk.

Kultapa, a town of Persian Armenia. 6 miles E. Naclivan.

Kumader, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 10 miles NE. Morisa.

Kumala, a town of Sweden, in the province of Tavastland. 65 m. NNE. Jamlio.

Kumano, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 6 miles NE. Ixo.

Kumant, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 70 miles NNW. Meaco.

Kumbo, a kingdom of Africa, near the mouth of the Gambia.

Kumé Jacob, a town of Egypt. 16 miles S. Girgé.

Kumegan, a town of Prussia, in the province of Samland. 16 m. NW. Konigsberg.

Kumi, an island in the Eastern Indian Sea, in a cluster of six or seven others, between Formosa and Japan, seen by M. La Perouse. These islanders are neither Japanese nor Chinese; but, situated between these two empires, they seem to partake of both people. Their covering was a shirt and a pair of cotton drawers. Their hair, tucked up on the crown of the head, was rolled round a needle, which seemed to us to be gold. Each of them had a dagger, the handle of which was also gold. Their canoes were made of hollowed trees, and they managed them very indifferently. M. La Perouse wished to

have landed on this island, but could not spare time. *Long.* 23. 16. E. *Lat.* 24. 33. N.

Kuninge, a town of Sweden, in the government of Ulea. 11 miles NE. Ulea.

Kumla, a town of Sweden, in the province of Nericia. 7 miles S. Örebro.

Kumla, a town of Sweden, in East Gothland. 10 miles SSW. Nordkiöping.

umla, a town of Sweden, in Sudermanland. 25 miles W. Stockholm.

Kumline, a small island in the Baltic, between the continent of Finland and the island of Åland, with a town. *Long.* 20. 37. E. *Lat.* 60. 17. N.

Kumo, a town of Sweden, in the government of Åbo, on a river of the same name. 23 miles SE. Björneborg.

Kumsebak, a river of Russia, which runs into the Don, near Bistrianka, in the country of the Cossacs.

Kuna, a town of Lithuania. 15 miles SE. Braclaw.

Kundal, a town of Bengal. 20 miles SE. Comillah.

Kundallah, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 10 miles ESE. Tooliapor.

Kundarwilfa, a town of Hindoostan, in Cicacole. 20 miles SW. Cicacole.

Kundera, a town of Hindoostan. 35 miles W. Poonah.

Kundj, a river of Turkish Armenia, which runs into the Euphrates, near Kundjeh.

Kundjeh, a town of Turkish Armenia, on the Euphrates. 65 miles S. Erzerum.

Kungipara, a town of Hindoostan, in the subah of Delhi. 10 miles SE. Tannasar.

Kunding, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Aichstätt, on the Altmühl. 5 miles SSW. Berngries.

Kundlitz, a town of Bavaria, in the bishopric of Bamberg. 2 miles NW. Markt Schorgast.

Kundorf, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 3 m. NE. Meinungen.

Kune, a river of France, which runs into the Moselle, near Konismaker.

Kundozerskaia, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel. 128 m. S. Kola.

Kundrutchia, a town of Russia, in the government of the Cossacs, on the Donetz. 68 miles NE. Azoph.

Kungsberg, see *Königsberg*.

Kungur, a town of Russia, in the government of Perm, on the Silva. 40 m. S. Perm.

Kunigsfeld, a town of Switzerland, in the county of Baden. 4 miles W. Baden.

Kunk, or *Congo*, or *Bender Congo*, or *Cung*, a seaport of Persia, in the province of Laristan, on the coast of the Persian Gulf, opposite the island of Kishme. 60 miles SE. Lar. *Long.* 54. 50. E. *Lat.* 26. 44. N.

Kun-lien, a town of China, of the third rank, in Se-tchuen. 40 miles SSW. Souitchou.

Kunnersdorf, a town in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg. This place is remarkable for a battle fought here between the Prussians and the united forces of the Austrians and Russians, on the 12th of August 1759. The action commenced about eleven o'clock. The principal effort of the king, who commanded, was against the left wing of the Russian army. He began according to the usual method with a fierce cannonade, which having had the effect he desired from it, he attacked that wing, with several battalions disposed in columns. The Russian entrenchments were forced with great slaughter: 72 pieces of cannon were taken; but still there was a defile to be passed, and several redoubts to be mastered, which covered the village of Kunnersdorf. These were attacked with the same resolution, and taken one after another. The enemy made another stand at the village, and endeavoured to preserve their ground there, by pushing forward several battalions of horse and foot; but their resistance there proved not more effectual than it had done every where else: they were driven from post to post, quite to the last redoubts. For upwards of six hours, fortune favoured the Prussians, who every where broke the enemy with an unparalleled slaughter. The King, in those circumstances, wrote a billet to the Queen, to this effect:—"Madam, we have beat the Russians from their intrenchments. In two hours expect to hear of a glorious victory!" This news arrived at Berlin just as the post was going out, and the friends of the King of Prussia throughout Europe exulted in a certain and conclusive victory; mean time fortune was preparing for him a terrible reverse. The enemy, defeated in almost every quarter, found their left wing shattered: yet as it was more entire than any other part of the army, Count Soltikoff therefore assembled the remains of his right, and gathering as many as he could from the centre, reinforced that wing, and made a stand at a redoubt which had been erected on an advantageous eminence, in a place called the Jews' burying-ground. Nothing was wanting to finish the matter in favour of the King, but to drive the Russians from this last hope; but this enterprize was difficult. It is confidently said, that the Prussian generals were unanimous in opinion that they should not endeavour at that time to push further the advantage they had obtained. Their reasons were very cogent; and for a few moments they seemed to have some weight with the King; but his character soon determined him to a contrary resolution: he could not bear to be a conqueror by halves. One effort more was alone wanting to that victory which would free him for ever from the adversary which had leaped

heaviest on him during the whole war. Once more he put all to the hazard: his infantry, still resolute, and supported by their late success, were readily brought to act again. They drew on their bodies, fainting with heat and labour, to a new attack; but the enterprise was beyond their strength. The situation of the enemy was impregnable; and their artillery, which began to be superior to that of the Prussians, on account of the difficulty of the ground, which made it impossible for the latter to bring up any other than a few small pieces, repulsed those feeble battalions with a great slaughter. With an astonishing, perhaps with a blameable perseverance, the Prussian infantry was brought to a second attack, and were a second time repulsed, and with a loss greater than at first. These efforts being unsuccessful, the affair was put to the cavalry: they made redoubled, but useless attacks: the horses were spent, as well as those they carried. It was just at that time when the Prussian horse was wasted by these unsuccessful efforts, that the greatest part of the Russian, and the whole body of the Austrian cavalry, which had been hitherto inactive, and which was therefore quite fresh, rushed down upon them, broke them to pieces, forced them back upon their foot, and threw the whole into irreparable disorder. The whole army was seized with a panic; and in a few minutes those troops so lately victorious and irresistible were totally dispersed and defeated. The King did every thing to restore the field, hazarding his person, even beyond his former daring, and prodigal of a life, which he seemed to think ought not to be separated from conquest. Thrice he led on his troops to the charge: he had two horses killed under him, and several balls pierced his clothes. These efforts of skill, courage, and despair were made, and proved ineffectual: a single error outweighed them all. Scarcely a general, hardly an inferior officer in the army was without some wound; that of General Seidlitz was particularly unfortunate, for to that wound, the failure of the horse which he commanded, was principally attributed. It was to the spirit and conduct of this able officer, that a great part of the success at Zorndorf was owing in the last campaign. It is known that if it had not been for a seasonable movement of the horse, the whole Prussian army had then been in great danger of a defeat. The night, and the prudent use of some eminences, which were defended as well as circumstances would admit, preserved the Prussian army from total destruction. However, their loss was far greater than any which they had sustained from the beginning of the war. All their cannon was taken: the killed, wounded, and prisoners, by the most

favourable accounts, were near 20,000. General Putkamer was killed on the spot. The generals whose names are so distinguished in this war, Ilsenplitz, Hulfen Feneck, Wedel, and Seidlitz, were among the wounded; as was the Prince of Wurtemberg, and five major-generals. The enemy could not have lost fewer than 10,000 men in killed, for hardly ever was there a more bloody battle. When the King of Prussia found himself obliged to quit the field, he sent another dispatch to the queen, expressed in this manner,—“Remove from Berlin with the royal family. Let the archives be carried to Potsdam. The town may make conditions with the enemy.” 3 m. ENE. Frankfurt on the Oder.

Kunnipour, a town of Hindoostan, in Benares. 15 miles S. Merzapour.

Kuno, a fortress of Japan, on the SE. coast of the isle of Niphon. 60 miles WSW. Jedo.

Kunoe, one of the Faröer Islands.

Kunossy, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek. 34 miles ESE. Novogrodek.

Kunovat, a river of Russia, which runs into the Oby, near Kunovatkoï.

Kunovatkoï, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the Oby. 80 miles S. Obdorskoi.

Kunowo, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz. 16 miles SSE. Radom.

Kunstadt, or *Burgkunstadt*, a town of Bavaria, in the bishopric of Bamberg. 6 miles E. Lichtenfels, 24 NNE. Bamberg.

Kunstadt, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn. 5 miles SE. Els.

Kunstadt, (*Alten*), a town of Bavaria, in the bishopric of Bamberg. 1 mile S. Kunstadt.

Kunstadt, see *Constadt*.

Kunté, a town of Japan, in the island of Xicoco. 18 miles S. Ijo.

Kunting, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Aichtadt, at the conflux of the Schwarzach and the Altmühl. 11 miles NE. Aichtadt, 4 WNW. Beilngries.

Kuntzen, a town of Prussia, in the province of Samland, on the Curisch Nerung. 28 miles N. Königsberg.

Kurzelsau, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hohenlohe. 9 miles NE. Ohringen.

Kunzstein, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Aichtadt. 4 m. WSW. Aichtadt.

Kuopio, a town of Sweden, and capital of Savolax, and that part of Carelia remaining to Sweden, formed into one province under the appellation of Hoedingedone of Kuopio. The town stands on the west side of an extensive lake. 150 miles SSE. Ulea, 220 NNE. Abo. Long. 27. 28. E. Lat. 62. 54. N.

Kuortane, a town of Sweden, in the government of Wäsa. 52 miles ESE. Wäsa.

Kupack, a town of Bavaria. 4 miles NE. Aicha.

Kupenka, a town of Russia, in the government of Voronez. 16 m. SW. Livenk.

Kupensk, a town of Russia, in the government of Voronez. 128 m. SSW. Voronez.

Kuperpek, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 35 miles WNW. Boli.

Kupfenberg, a town of Bavaria, in the bishopric of Bamberg. 32 miles NE. Bamberg, 14 N. Bayreuth.

Kupfenberg, a town of Bavaria, in the bishopric of Aichstadt. 10 miles ENE. Aichstadt, 8 N. Ingolstadt.

Kupferberg, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Jauer. 15 miles SSW. Jauer, 22 W. Schweidnitz. *Long.* 15 55. E. *Lat.* 50. 40. N.

Kupferberg, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz. 22 miles WSW. Saatz. *Long.* 13. 5. E. *Lat.* 50. 23. N.

Kuph, a town of Syria, in a state of decay, but bearing evidence of ancient splendour. All the buildings are of yellow hewn stone; the walls about 18 inches thick, and neither fastened with iron, nor laid in mortar. The houses are built round courts, and have the appearance of palaces. Crosses over the doors prove they were erected by Christians; and from the stile of architecture, Dr. Pocock supposes about the fourth or fifth century. 35 miles SSW. Aleppo.

Kupinat, a town of Croatia. 14 miles E. Carlstadt.

Kupiszki, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki. 30 miles SSE. Birza.

Kupliaghissi, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 16 miles S. Sinob.

Kuppenheim, a town of the dutchy of Baden. In July 1796, it was taken by the French. 3 m. SSE. Raftadt, 22 NE. Straßburg.

Kupporeah, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Sirhind. 50 miles SW. Sirhind.

Kupri, a river of Natolia, which runs into the gulf of Satalia, *Long.* 37. E. *Lat.* 36. 59. N.

Kupribazari, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 6 miles W. Satalia.

Kups, a town of Bavaria, in the bishopric of Bamberg. 3 miles W. Cronach.

Kupsinga, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Gangpour. 10 m. SSW. Gangpour.

Kur, a river of Asia, which rises in Armenia, passes through Georgia, the province of Schirvan, &c. and runs into the Caspian Sea, 70 miles SSW. Baku.

Kura, a small island in the Caspian Sea. The land is not high, but the shores are steep all round. *Lat.* 29. N.

Kurab, see *Kesker*.

Kurabad, a town of Candahar. 8 miles W. Attock.

Kuraggi, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 45 miles NNE. Jedo.

Kurattja, a town of Egypt. 4 miles NW. Cairo.

Kuramo, see *Karan*.

Kurbitz, a town of Saxony, in the Vogtland. 3 miles S. Plauen.

Kureh, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 34 miles W. Sinob.

Kurdikov, a fortress of Russia, in the government of Caucasus, on the Malva. 28 miles W. Kizliar.

Kurdium, a town of Russia, in the government of Saratov, on the Volga. 16 miles NNE. Saratov.

Kureek, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore. 10 miles WNW. Gujrat.

Kurenc, a river of Persia, which rises in the north part of Mecran, and runs into the Arabian Gulf, 30 m. W. Tiiz.

Kurenka, a river of Russia, which runs into the Enisei, 52 miles N. Turuchansk.

Kurfekian, see *Khorfukan*.

Kurgan, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the Tobol. 68 miles SW. Yalutorovsk.

Kurgan, a river of Asia, which rises in the Persian province of Charafan, and runs into the Caspian Sea, to the west of Astarabat.

Kurganskaia, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the Irutich. 16 miles E. Tara.

Kuriat, a town of Arabia, in the country of Oman, situated at the mouth of a river of the same name, which runs into the Arabian Sea, a little to the south of Cape Kuriah. 20 miles SE. Muscat.

Kurjaun, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Gohud. 25 miles SW. Gwalior.

Kurikka, a town of Sweden, in the government of Wafa. 36 m. NE. Christinestadt.

Kurila, a town of Sweden, in East Bothnia. 20 miles SW. Brahestad.

Kurilaut, a town of Charafin. 60 miles SSE. Urkonje.

Kurile Islands, a chain of islands in the North Pacific Ocean, extending from the southern extremity of Kamtchatka to Japan, discovered by the Russians in the year 1713, and valuable principally for the furs, particularly of the sea otter, which are found there. Of 21 islands belonging to Russia, only four are inhabited, and their population is estimated at most at 1400 souls. The inhabitants are very hairy, wear long beards, and live entirely upon seals, fish, and the produce of the chase. They are good, hospitable, and docile, and have all embraced the Christian religion. The more southern canoes the channel that separates them from the Russian Kuriles, in order to give some of the commodities of Japan in exchange for peltries. They extend from *Lat.* 42. to 51. N.

Kurisonda, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 60 miles NNE. Tocat.

Kurissima, a town of Japan, in the island of Xicoco. 16 miles W. Ijo.

Kurk, a town of Candahar. 25 miles E. Cabul.

Kurkes, a river of Persia, which joins the Kurenc near its mouth.

Kurkin, a town of Bengal. 11 miles NE. Rangur.

Kurkumba, a town of Hindooftan, in the circar of Ruttunpour. 32 m. E. Ruttunpour.

Kurkuna, a town of Hindooftan, in the circar of Surgooja. 25 m. NE. Surgooja.

Kurkflat, a town of Sweden, in the province of Nyland. 18 m. W. Helsingfors.

Kurma, a town of Africa, in Dar Fur. 12 miles W. Cobbé.

Kurmdya, a town of Bengal. 55 miles SSW. Doefa.

Kurmisch, a town of Russia, in the government of Simbirsk. 104 miles NW. Simbirsk.

Kurmuki, a town of the principality of Georgia. 105 miles SE. Teflis.

Kurnach, a river of Germany, which runs into the Danube, 2 miles NW. Villingen.

Kuropatniki, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia. 45 miles ESE. Lemberg.

Kurosaki, a town of Japan, in the island of Ximo. 27 miles N. Taifeo.

Kurov, a town of the dutchy of Holstein. 9 miles NNW. Lubeck.

Kurra, a river of Hindooftan, which runs into the Beema, 32 m. N. Viliapour.

Kurrabagh, a town of Candahar, in the province of Ghizni. 20 miles WSW. Ghizni, 125 ENE. Candahar. *Long.* 67. 59. E. *Lat.* 33. 30. N.

Kurrabagh, a town of Candahar. 15 miles NW. Cabul.

Kurravaut, a river of Hindooftan, which runs into the Cauvery, 9 m. NE. Carroor.

Kurregur, a town of Hindooftan, in Orissa. 7 miles SE. Boad.

Kurrera, a town of Hindooftan, in the circar of Gohud. 12 miles SSE. Narwa.

Kurrigoora, a town of Bengal. 45 miles SSW. Doefa. 35 miles S. Burwah.

Kurruja, a town of Bengal. 30 miles SE. Palamow.

Kurschinnen, a town of Prussian Lithuania. 8 miles S. Insterburg.

Kursk, a town of Russia, and capital of a government to which it gives name, on the Sem. 240 miles S. Moscow, 544 SSE. Peterburg. *Long.* 36. 24. E. *Lat.* 51. 40. N.

Kurske, a government of Russia, bounded on the north by the government of Orel, on the east by the government of Voronez, on the south by Voronez and Charkov, and on the west by Tchernigov; about 112 miles from north to south, and generally 100 from east to west; but a narrow part, about twelve miles wide, extends forty miles farther west. Kusk is the capital.

Kurszany, a town of Samogitia. 18 miles NNE. Miedniki.

Kurty, a town of Hindooftan, in Candeish. 45 miles SW. Burhanpour.

Kurtaculac, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Aladulia. 25 miles SE. Adana.

Kurtapur, a town of Hindooftan, in Lahore. 10 miles S. Jallindar.

Kurtowiany, a town of Samogitia. 16 miles ENE. Miedniki.

Kurume, a town of Japan, in the island of Ximo. 16 miles ENE. Ikua.

Kuru, a town of Sweden, in the government of Abo. 63 miles ENE. Biorneborg.

Kuryma, a town of Hungary. 12 miles NE. Szeben.

Kusano, a town of Sweden, in the government of Ulea. 85 miles E. Tornea, 85 NE. Ulea.

Kusbah, a town of Hindooftan, in Benares. 22 miles WNW. Benares.

Kuscan, a town of Persia, in the province of Segeftan. 21 miles NE. Kin.

Kuscari, a town of Mingrelia. 30 miles NNE. Anarghia.

Kuschail, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk. 28 miles S. Tomuk.

Kuscherevskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel. 44 m. W. Oneg.

Kusching, a town of Bavaria. 9 miles NE. Ingoldstadt.

Kusel, or *Cousel*, or *Kussel*, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnere. 18 miles N. Deux Ponts, 9 SSW. Lauterack.

Kusha, a town of Poland, in Podolia. 32 miles E. Kaminiecz.

Kushal, or *Kuthal*, a fortress of Asia, in the country of Kuttore. 22 m. SE. Kuttore Fortrefs. *Long.* 70. 39. E. *Lat.* 35. 17. N.

Kushkat, a town of Grand Bukharia. 72 miles W. Kojend.

Kusiga, a river of Russia, which runs into the Amur, 20 miles E. Nertchinsk.

Kusko, a town of the dutchy of Warsaw. 18 miles WSW. Kalitch.

Kuskusky, a town of Virginia. 44 miles NW. Pittsburg.

Kus-Khuser, a town of Persia, in Farfistan. 81 miles N. Schiras.

Kusna, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen, inhabited by free Arabs. 50 miles E. Hodeida, 10 SW. Dsjebi.

Kusseir, a town of Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile. 16 miles S. Eufeneh.

Kussi, a town of Japan, in the island of Niphon. 65 miles NE. Jedo.

Kussnacht, a bailiwick of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich.

Kussnacht, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Schweiz, near which is a chapel, erected on the spot where William Tell slew the Austrian governor. 10 m. W. Schweiz, 6 NE. Lucerne.

Kussor, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore. 26 miles WNW. Firozepour.

Kustangi, or *Kingsenz*, or *Chiusengi*, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the Black Sea, anciently called Constantia. 70 miles E. Drifra. *Long.* 28. 37. *E. Lat.* 44. 30. N.

Kuslo, a town of Sweden, in the government of Abo, on an island. 5 miles S. Abo.

Kuta, a river of Russia, which runs into the Lena at Kutskoï.

Kutajah, see *Kiutajah*.

Kutali, a small island, in the Sea of Mar-mora. *Long.* 27. 22. *E. Lat.* 40. 30. N.

Kutan, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 30 miles E. Kairabad.

Kutanpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 30 miles E. Kairabad.

Kutats, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 25 miles E. Meaco.

Kutchéno, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk. 340 miles NNW. Turuchansk. *Long.* 84. 24. *E. Lat.* 71. 20. N.

Kutina, a town of Slavonia. 33 miles WNW. Pofzega.

Kutno, or *Cutno*, a town of the dutchy of Warsaw. 16 miles N. Lencicz.

Kutsh, a lake of Prussia, in the province of Natangen. 18 miles S. Rastenburg.

Kutshina, a town of Servia. 16 miles SSW. Orfova.

Ku-tsing, a city of China, of the first rank, in Yun-nan. Although this city is surrounded with mountains, the soil about them is fruitful. Within its jurisdiction are five towns of the second order, and two of the third. The inhabitants are very industrious, and cultivate every inch of ground. 1097 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 103. 27. *E. Lat.* 25. 34. N.

Kutskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the Kuta, where it joins the Lena. 60 miles E. Ilimsk, 276 N. Irkutsk. *Long.* 123. 20. *E. Lat.* 56. 40. N.

Kuttenberg, or *Kutna-Hora*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaflau, celebrated for its silver mines, which were formerly very abundant, discovered in the year 1237, by a monk. 4 miles NW. Czaflau. *Long.* 15. 19. *E. Lat.* 49. 52. N.

Kutterplan, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen. 1 mile NW. Pilsen.

Kuttenthal, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslau. 6 miles SSW. Jung Buntzel.

Kuttijar, see *Pisania*.

Kutting, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte. 4 miles NE. Dieuze, 9 NW. Sarburg.

Kuttlaw, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau. 6 m. NNW. GrosGlogau.

Kuttore, a town and fortrefs of Asia, in the country to which it gives name. 100 miles NE. Cabul, 280 NW. Lahore. *Long.* 70. 17. *E. Lat.* 35. 27. N.

Kuttore, a name given to the tract of country between the north-east part of Cabul, and the north-west of Cachemire, now subject to Candahar. The Mahometans call it *Casferistan*, or *the Land of Infidels*. The name of Kuttore is probably taken from a fortrefs so called.

Kuttuhdua, a small island in the bay of Bengal, near the coast of Aracan, inhabited chiefly by fishermen. It is well wooded. *Long.* 91. 45. *E. Lat.* 21. 52. N.

Kutwon, a town of Hindoostan, in Benares. 10 miles NE. Bidzigur.

Kutzebar, a town of Persia, in Mazanderan. 40 miles SW. Fehrabad.

Kuwana, or *Quano*, a seaport town of Japan, in the province of Owari.

Kuyali, a town of European Turkey, in Romania. 27 miles ESE. Filippopoli.

Kuynder, or *Fort Kuynder*, a seaport town of Holland, in the department of Friesland, situated on the west side of the river of the same name, at its entrance into the Zuyder See. 23 miles S. Lewarden. *Long.* 5. 46. *E. Lat.* 52. 48. N.

Kuynder, a river of Holland, which runs into the Zuyder See, at Kuynder.

Ku-yong, a town of China, of the third rank, in Kiang-nan. 22 m. ESE. Nan-king.

Kuzdra, a town of Russia, in the government of Olonetz. 40 miles S. Petrozavodsk.

Kuzik, a river of Russia, which runs into the Viatka, 8 miles NNE. Kotelnitch.

Kuznik, a town of Russia, in the government of Viatka. 48 miles SSW. Glazov.

Kuzma, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minsk. 8 miles S. Mozyr.

Kuzmiloch, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minsk. 16 miles S. Mozyr.

Kuznetichka, a town of Russia, in the government of Simbirsk, on the Volga. 16 miles NE. Simbirsk.

Kuznetzk, a town of Russia, in the government of Saratov. 96 m. NNE. Saratov.

Kuznetzk, a town of Russia, in the government of Koliwan, at the confluent of the Kondoma and the Tom, built in the year 1618, on a place which was a general resort of Tartars, and peopled with colonies from Tomsk, and some other towns. It contains about 500 houses; the inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of iron. 183 miles ESE. Koliwan, 320 SSW. Eniseisk. *Long.* 86. 49. *E. Lat.* 53. 40. N.

Kuznetzkova, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk. 12 miles N. Balaganskoi.

Kuznetzovo, a town of Russia, in the government of Perni. 28 miles NW. Obvinsk.

Kuznica, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki. 8 miles SW. Grodno.

Kuzomen, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, on the coast of the White Sea. 124 miles NW. Archangel.

Kuzrka, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, on the north coast of the White Sea. 140 miles SSE. Kola.

Kwafstiz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Hradisch. 14 miles N. Hradisch.

Kwassowa, a town of Poland, in Volhynia. 28 miles N. Zytomiers.

Kyar, a mountain of New Hampshire. Long. 71. 50. W. Lat. 43. 22. N.

Kybar, a town of Norway. 6 miles SSW. Wardhuys.

Kyburg, a bailiwick of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, formerly a county. After the extinction of the Counts of Kyburg, in the year 1264, it came to the house of Habsburg, and from thence to the house of Austria. Leopold duke of Austria mortgaged it to the Counts of Toggenburg: this mortgage was transferred to the Counts of Montfort. In the year 1415, when Frederic duke of Austria was put under the ban of the empire, the emperor Sigismund seized on the estate; and in 1424, permitted the citizens of Zurich to purchase the rights of the Counts of Montfort, which they did. Thus Zurich became master of the county, on paying, nevertheless, to the emperor considerable sums at five different times. In 1442, the canton of Zurich restored it to the emperor Frederick III. but in 1452, purchased it of Duke Sigismund for ever.

Kydrabad, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 8 miles NE. Fyzabad.

Kyen, see *Kis*.

Kygora Gaya, see *Gaya*.

Kyholm, a small island of Denmark, near the island of Samsoe.

Kyl, a town of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland. 25 miles SE. Carlstadt.

Kyl, a town of Sweden, in the province of Nericia. 8 miles NW. Orebro.

Kyla, a town of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland. 23 miles SW. Carlstadt.

Kylburg, a town of France, in the department of the Sarre, on the Kyll. 26 miles NNE. Luxemburg, 13 SSW. Treves.

Kyle of Durness, a bay of the North Sea, on the north coast of Scotland, at the mouth of the river Durness. The entrance, west of Farout Head, Long. 4. 42. W. Lat. 58. 40. N.

Kyle of Rhea, a narrow strait between the island of Sky and the main land of the county of Inverness. Long. 5. 40. W. Lat. 57. 15. N.

Kyle Scowis, a bay on the west coast of Scotland, and county of Sutherland. 24 m. S. Cape Wrath. Long. 5. 5. W. Lat. 58. 16. N.

Kyle of Tongue, a bay on the north of Scotland, and county of Sutherland. 13 miles WSW. Strathy Head. Long. 4. 13. W. Lat. 58. 35. N.

Kyll, a river of France, which runs into the Moselle, five miles below Treves.

Kyly, or *Kyela*, a seaport on the west coast of the island of Celbes, with a spacious harbour. Lat. 1. 15. S.

Kymito, an island in the Baltic, near the coast of Finland, 20 miles long, and from one to two broad. Lat. 60. 16. N.

Kyra, a town of Sweden, in East Bothnia. 18 miles NE. Wafä.

Kyneton, or *Kington*, a town of England, in the county of Hereford, on the Arrow, with a weekly market on Wednesday. 20 miles WNW. Hereford, 150 WNW. London. Long. 2. 57. W. Lat. 52. 18. N.

Kynto, a lake of Russia, in the government of Olonetz, almost 48 miles in length, and from 12 to 16 in breadth. Long. 28. 48. E. Lat. 65. 40. N.

Kyra, a town of Hindoostan, in Rohilcund. 20 miles S. Budiyoon.

Kyradaw, a town of Hindoostan, in Malwa. 7 miles SW. Kimlasä.

Kyradee, a town of Bengal. 14 miles WSW. Curruckdeah.

Kyralfalea, a town and castle of Hungary. 12 miles SW. Sirat.

Kyrager, a fortress of Hindoostan, in Goondwana. 80 miles SW. Ruttanpour, 100 E. Nagpour. Long. 81. 30. E. Lat. 21. 26. N.

Kyranty, a town of Bootan. 60 miles S. Tassafudon.

Kyrczyce, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia. 56 m. NW. Zytomiers.

Kyrila, a town of Sweden, in East Bothnia. 36 miles ENE. Christianstad.

Kyritz, a town of Brandenburg, in the Mark of Pregnitz. 40 miles NW. Berlin, 29 N. Brandenburg. Long. 12. 26. E. Lat. 52. 26. N.

Kyrkas, a town of Sweden, in the province of Jamtland. 7 miles NE. Osterfund.

Kyrklatt, a town of Sweden, in the province of Nyland. 16 miles W. Helsing.

Kyro, Lille, a town of Sweden, in East Bothnia. 12 miles ESE. Wafä.

Kyro, Stor, a town of Sweden, in East Bothnia. 20 miles SE. Wafä.

Kyro, a town of Sweden, in North Finland, on a lake of the same name. 42 miles E. Borneborg.

Kyscharu, a town of Prussia, in Pomerelia. 32 miles S. Dantzic.

Kytee, a town of Bengal. 12 miles S. Burdwan. Long. 88. E. Lat. 23. 3. N.

Kytee, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 28 miles SSW. Arrah.

Kytzbühl, or *Kytzbuhl*, a town of the county of Tyrol. 13 miles ESE. Kuffstein, 45 NE. Inspruck.

Kzikan, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Tigris. 21 miles N. Teerit.

Kziken, a town of Asiatic Turkey. 15 miles W. Merdin.

L.

L A A

LAA, a town of Austria. 4 m. S. Vienna.

Laab, or **Lava**, a town of Austria, on the river Taya. In the year 1278, a battle was fought here between the emperor Rodolphus, and Ottocar king of Bohemia, in which the latter was slain; and in the year 1645, it was taken by the Swedes. 12 miles ESE. Znaym, 26 N. Vienna. *Long.* 16. 16. E. *Lat.* 48. 39. N.

Laadsee, a town of Norway. 112 miles N. Bergen.

Laage, a town of the dutchy of Mecklenburg. 14 miles SE. Rostock. *Long.* 12. 30. E. *Lat.* 55. 58. N.

Laaland, or **Laland**, an island of Denmark, situated at the entrance into the Baltic from the Greater Belt about 50 miles in length, and 12 in its mean breadth, and reckoned the most fertile spot in the Danish dominions. This island produces plenty of all sorts of grain, particularly very fine wheat, and excellent pease. It is also famous for a kind of red fruit called *manna*, which resembles sweet almonds in taste, and grows on a long slender stem. Laaland is not without woods, which, however, are more frequent on the east than on the west of the island. The inhabitants make little account of grazing, as they find that the cultivation of corn turns out to greater advantage. But notwithstanding all these conveniencies, as the country lies low, and the soil is damp, the air is very unhealthy. Of all the inhabitants of this island the clergy are the best provided for, according to their rank. The nobility are numerous here, and many of them have very fine seats, and considerable estates. This island, like Falster, has a particular governor, but in spiritual affairs both are under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Funen. Naskow is the capital. *Long.* 10. 59. to 11. 52. E. *Lat.* 54. 40. to 55. N.

L A B

Laalgunge, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 25 miles E. Manickpour.

Laane, a river of France, which runs into the Dyle near Louvain.

Laar, see *Lar*.

Laarat, an island in the Eastern Indian Sea, about 50 miles in circumference. *Long.* 132. 36. E. *Lat.* 6. 48. S.

Laar's Bank, a shoal in the Eastern Indian Sea. *Long.* 118. 45. E. *Lat.* 5. 45. S.

Laas, or **Lojch**, a town of the dutchy of Carniola, with a citadel. 9 miles W. Gottschee, 23 ENE. Trieste. *Long.* 14. 25. E. *Lat.* 45. 58. N.

Laasphe, or **Laspe**, a town of Germany, in the county of Witgenstein. 22 miles SW. Waldeck, 64 E. Cologne. *Long.* 8. 30. E. *Lat.* 50. 53. N.

Lab, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Wurzburg. 6 miles ESE. Volkach.

Labaar, a town of Hindoostan, in subah of Agra. 40 m. E. Gwalior, 75 SSE. Agra.

Labadde, a town and district of Africa, on the Gold Coast.

Labapi, a river of Chili, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Lat.* 37. 20. S.

Labarces, a town of Spain, in the province of Asturia. 12 miles W. Santillana.

Labata, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon. 10 miles E. Huesca.

Labbock Bay, a bay on the north-east coast of the island of Borneo. *Long.* 117. 55. E. *Lat.* 6. 2. N.

Labdara, a small island in the gulf of Venice. *Long.* 15. 19. E. *Lat.* 44. 14. N.

Lübenstein, see *Löbenstein*.

Laber, a river of Bavaria, which runs into the Danube, 5 miles SW. Ratibon.

Laber, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Neuburg. 11 miles E. Dietfurt, 9 WNW. Ratibon.

Laber, (*Gros*), a river of Bavaria, which runs into the Danube, 5 m. NNE Straubing.

Laber, (*Klein*,) a river of Bavaria, which runs into the Danube, four miles NNW. Straubing.

Laber, a river of Bavaria, which runs into the Altmahl at Dietfurth.

Labes, a town of Hinder Pomerania. 30 miles NE. Stargard, 30 S. Colberg. *Long.* 15. 39. E. *Lat.* 53. 39. N.

Labes, a province of Algiers, lying to the south of Boujeah. It was at one time a kingdom, and is now so called.

Labiau, a town of Prussia, in the province of Samland, with an ancient castle, on the Deim. 20 m. ENE. Königsberg. *Long.* 21. 15. E. *Lat.* 54. 10. N.

Labicz, a town of the dutchy of Warsaw. 32 miles N. Gnesna.

Labo, a town on the west coast of the island of Sumatra, whose chief trade is in pepper. *Lat.* 3. 20. N.

Labomas, a town of the island of Cuba. 7 miles SE. Spiritu Santo.

Labon, a town on the west coast of Sumatra, celebrated for gold dust and camphor; but the inhabitants are shy of trading with strangers. 150 miles SSE. Acheen. *Long.* 96. 40. E. *Lat.* 3. 10. N.

Laboon, a town on the east coast of the island of Borneo, situated on a peninsula, which projects into the sea. *Long.* 119. 5. E. *Lat.* 5. 9. N.

Labor, a town of New Navarre. 280 miles SE. Casa Grande.

Labour, before the revolution, a district of France, in Gascony, of which Bayonne was the capital.

Labrador, a country of North-America, in the government of Canada, bounded on the north-east by Hudon's Straits and the North Atlantic Ocean, on the south-east by the Straits of Bellefleur, on the south by Canada, and on the west by Hudon's Bay. A late author, Mr. Cartwright, who, from a long residence of 16 years, had good opportunities of being well informed, says, the face of the whole country, at least all we are at present acquainted with, is very hilly, and in most parts mountainous. The south coast appears fertile from the sea, but a close inspection discovers the soil to be poor, and the verdure to consist only of coarse plants, adapted to the nourishment of deer and goats, but not proper for horses, kine, or sheep. Corn might possibly be raised about the heads of the deepest bays, and in the interior parts of the country; but the few experiments which were made in gardens failed of success; for the ears were singed by the frost before the grain ripened. All the east coast, as far as he went, exhibits a most barren appearance; the mountains rise suddenly out of the sea, composed of rocks, thinly covered in spots with black peat earth, on which grew some stunted spruces, and a

few other plants, but not sufficient to give them the least appearance of fertility; however, the sea, rivers, and lakes, abound in fish, fowl, and amphibious creatures. No country is better furnished with large, convenient, and safe harbours, or supplied with better water; for rivers, brooks, lakes, pools, and ponds, are every where to be met with in great abundance. All along the east coast, and within the many capacious bays which indent it, are thousands of islands of various sizes, on which innumerable multitudes of eider ducks, and other water-fowl breed; the larger ones have generally deer, foxes, and hares upon them. All kinds of fish which are found in the arctic seas abound on this coast; and the rivers are frequented by salmon and sea trout; pike, barbel, eels, river trout, and some other kinds are also found in them. A few miles from the sea the air becomes soft and warm, bare rocks no longer appear, the land is thickly clothed with timber, which reaches down almost to high water mark, and is generally edged with grass. Few stout trees are to be met with until you have advanced a considerable distance, and have shut the sea out. Nature has clothed the ground with spruces and firs; intermixing a few larches, birch, and aspens, sparingly, along the edges of those woods which grow adjoining to the shores of the bays, rivers, brooks, and ponds, where only they arrive at any degree of perfection. Labrador produces but seven sorts of trees which are worthy of that appellation, viz. black, white, and red spruce, larch, silver fir, birch, and aspen; at least, if there be any others, they must grow on the confines of Canada. The rest are mere shrubs, they are the alder, osier, dogberry, pears, juniper, currants, raspberries, with a few others. The fruits consist of various kinds of berries, viz. currants, raspberries, partridge-berries, empetrum nigrum, apples, pears, whortle-berries, cranberries, and a small berry, the plant of which resembles that of the strawberry, each producing but a single fruit, which is of a bright pink colour, granulated like a mulberry, and has a delicious flavour. The only vegetable found by him fit to eat, were alexander or (wild celery) fathen, scurvy grass, the young leaves of the osier, and of the ground whortle-berry; Indian sallad, red docks, and an alpine plant, which the rein-deer are very fond of. Fathen, however, is no where to be met with, but where the ground has been dug. The soil is mostly of a light kind, yet clay is common; no ores have yet been discovered, except that of iron, which seems to be in great plenty. White spar is very common, and several samples of that beautiful one, called Labrador spar, had been picked up by the Esquimaux. The birds of the country

are the white-tailed eagle, falcons, hawks, and owls of various kinds; raven, white grouse, ptarmigan, sprucegame, whistling curlew, grey plover, various kinds of sand-pipers, and other waders; geese, ducks of various sorts, shags, gulls, divers of various sorts, swallows, martins, some few species of small birds, snipes, and doves; the two last are very scarce. The beasts are bears both white and black, rein-deer, wolves, wolverines; foxes of various kinds, viz. black, silver, cross, yellow, white, and blue; martens, lynxes, otters, mink, beavers, musquash, racoons, hares, rabbits, and moles, and probably other kinds. The native inhabitants are two distinct nations of Indians, Mountaineers and Esquimaux. The Mountaineers are tall, thin, and excellent walkers, their colour greatly resembles that of our gypsies, probably occasioned by their being constantly exposed to the weather and smokey whigwhams. These people inhabit the interior parts of the country, which they traverse by the assistance of canoes, covered with birch rinds, in the summer; and of rackets, or snow-shoes, in the winter. They are wonderfully sagacious at killing deer, otherwise they would starve; and when they are in a part of the country, in the winter time, where deer are scarce, they will follow a herd by the spot, day and night, until they tire them quite down; when they are sure to kill them all, that is to say, if the night is light enough; they rest only four or five hours, then pursue again; which space of time being too short for the deer to obtain either food or rest, they are commonly jaded out by the fourth day. The Indians paunch and leave them, go back to their families, return immediately with bag and baggage, and remain there until they have eaten them all; when, if they have not provided another supply elsewhere, they look out afresh. But when deer are plentiful, they are quickly provided with food without much trouble. As these people never stay long in a place, consequently they never build houses, but live the year round in miserable whig-whams, the coverings of which are deer skins, and birch-rinds; the skins which they use for this purpose, as well as for clothes, are tainted to take off the hair, then washed in a lather of brains and water, and afterwards dried and well rubbed; but for winter use they will also have jackets of beaver or deer skins, with the hair on." As to the morals of these people, Mr. Cartwright says he cannot speak much in praise of them, for they are greatly addicted to drunkenness and theft. They profess the Romish religion, but know no more of it than merely to repeat a prayer or two, count their beads, and see a priest whenever they go to Quebec. Of the Esquimaux, whom he calls a de-

tachment from the Greenlanders, he says they are the best-tempered people he ever met with, and most docile; nor is there a nation under the sun, with which he would sooner trust his person and property; although till within these few years they were never known to have any intercourse with Europeans, without committing theft or murder, and generally both. The climate is remarkably healthy, the winters are very long and severe, but the cold is of a pleasant kind; never causing a person to shiver, as it does in England, neither could he ever observe, that the sudden and great transitions which are so often experienced, had any bad effect on the constitution, nor did he know of one endemical complaint. A few miles from the sea, the weather in the summer time is quite warm, and the air has a remarkable softness in it; but the multitudes of mosquitos and sand-flies are intolerable grievances. On the sea coast the air is much cooler, and it is very raw and cold indeed, when the wind comes in from the ocean; occasioned by the prodigious quantities of ice so immediately contiguous to the coast, whereby the water itself is always in a chilled state. The business hitherto carried on by the English is the same with that on the island of Newfoundland. The exports are cod-fish, salmon, oil, whalebone, and furs; but the latter are much superior to any of the same kind which are killed upon that island, and few parts of the world produce better. There are several Moravian settlements on the east coast, the principal of which is Nain. *Long.* 55. 30. to 78. 30. W. *Lat.* 50. 30. to 62. 30. N.

Labuffia, a river of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, which runs into the Vich, *Long.* 79. 14. E. *Lat.* 61. 50. N.

Laby, a town of Sweden, in the province of Uppland. 12 miles N. Upsal.

Laby, a town of Africa, in the country of Sierra Leone. 60 miles N. Teemboo. *Lat.* 10. 48. N.

Labyrinth, a cluster of small islands in the Pacific Ocean, discovered, in 1722, by Capt. Roggewein, 75 miles west from the Pernicious Islands

Labyrinth, a chain of shoals, rocks and small islands on the east coast of New Holland, extending from Cape Tribulation to Cape York.

Laca, a town of Africa, in the country of the Foulis. 10 miles NW. Goumel.

Lacaben, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Aladulia. 30 miles SSW. Malatia.

Lacaracoonda, a town of Bengal. 10 m. S. Nagore. *Long.* 87. 27. E. *Lat.* 23. 48. N.

Lacas, (*Las*), a town of the island of Cuba. 15 miles W. Villa del Principe.

Laccadive Islands, a group of small islands

in the Indian Sea; the nearest about 120 miles from the coast of Malabar. These islands are supposed to be what Ptolemy called *Insulæ Numero XIX.* but in fact they are thirty-two; all of them small, and covered with trees: they are rocky on their sides, mostly as if laid on a bottom of sand, attended with reefs, and the channels between them very deep: they are commonly visited by English ships, in their way from India to the Persian Gulf, or Red Sea. The principal traffick of these islands is in the produce of the cocoa palm, such as the oil, the cables, and cordage; and in fish which is dried and sent to the continent of India, from whence they get rice, &c. in return. They also trade to Mascat, in large boats, and bring back, in return for their commodities, dates, and coffee. Ambergis is often found floating off these islands. *Long.* 71. 15. to 73. 30. E. *Lat.* 10. to 12. 40. N.

Lacedœgia, see *Cedœgia*.

Lacodery, mountains of Ireland, on the east side of the county of Kerry, where it joins the counties of Limerick and Cork. 12 miles E. Tralee.

Lacha, see *Olimpo*.

Lachas, a town of South-America, in the audience of Quito. 60 miles N. Quito.

Lache, a river of Thuringia, which runs into the Elbe, 1 mile N. Weissenfee.

Lachela, a town of Sweden, in East Bothnia. 13 miles SSE. Wafä.

Lachello, a town of France, in the department of the Sesia. 9 m. WSW. Vercelli.

Lachen, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Schweiz, on the south side of the lake of Zurich. Near it are some mineral springs, and in the environs are found crystals and petrifications. 8 m. W. Uznach.

Lachmangur, a town of Hindoostan, in Mewat. 5 miles N. Mucherry.

Lachow, a town of Poland, in Volhynia. 28 miles NW. Constantinow.

Lachowicze, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzesc. 28 miles SW. Pinsk.

Lachsa, or *El Hassa*, or *Hadsjar*, a province of Arabia, bounded on the north by the territories of the wandering Arabs, in the neighbourhood of Bassora, on the east by the Persian Gulf, on the south by Oman, and on the west by the province of Nedsjed. It is also denominatd *Hadsjar*, and sometimes *Babbrein*. The latter of these names, in strict propriety, belongs only to the islands of Aual or Bahrein. Lachsa affords no great variety of productions. Its asses and camels are esteemed to be of an excellent breed; and of the latter some thousands are annually sold into Syria. In the interior parts of this province, the inhabitants live much upon dates; upon the coasts, pearl-fishing is followed with advantage; and there is a considerable trade in foreign com-

modities. This country was once a province of the Ottoman empire. The Arabs have long since, however, shaken off the Ottoman yoke. Many Turks, descended from the ancient pachas, still remain in the province, and enjoy considerable estates; but have no share in the government. The province of Lachsa belongs in sovereignty at present to the scheich of the Arabian tribe of Beni Khaled, one of the most powerful in Arabia. They are so far spread through the Desert, as often to barafs the caravans passing between Bagdad and Kaleb. The greater part of Lachsa is inhabited by Bedouins, and other petty tribes; but these all acknowledge the dominion of the scheich of Beni Khaled. Little is known concerning the cities in the interior parts of this province.

Lachsa, or *El Hassa*, or *Laksa*, or *Hadsjar*, a town of Arabia, and capital of the province of Lachsa, or Hadsjar, where the scheich resides, situated on the river Aftan, near the Persian Gulf. *Long.* 48. 34. E. *Lat.* 26. 56. N.

Lachte, a river of Westphalia, which runs into the Allier, 4 miles E. Zelle.

Lachwa, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzesc. 50 miles E. Pinsk.

Lack, see *Bischofslack*.

Lackah, a river of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, which runs into Lough Glen.

Lackmawaddy, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Aurungabad. 45 miles E. Jaffierabad.

Lackar, an island in the Eastern Indian Sea, about 30 miles long, and six broad. *Long.* 128. 14. E. *Lat.* 8. 18. S.

Lackarago, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Kallon.

Lackari, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 129 miles WNW. Ispahan.

Lackergaut, a town of Thibet. 45 miles S. Deuprag.

Lacki, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 56 miles N. Dacca.

Lackipole, a town of Bengal. 16 miles NE. Calcutta.

Lackricotta, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cicacole. 24 m. SW. Vizianagram.

Lackricotta, a town of Hindoostan, in Coimbatore. 13 miles SW. Coimbatore.

Lackritapilla, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cuddapa. 20 m. SW. Cuddapa.

Lackwals, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cicacole. 6 miles S. Tickely.

Laco, a river of Naples, which runs into the Mediterranean. *Long.* 16. E. *Lat.* 39. 50. N.

Lacock, a township of England, in Wiltshire, with 1400 inhabitants. 5 miles S. Chippenham.

Lacock's Bay, a bay on the north-east coast of Barbadoes. 1 m. NW. Cuckold's Point.

Laconceean, a town of Upper Siam, on the Mecon. 80 miles S. Porcelon.

Laconia, see *Iroquois*.

Lacundy Isles, two small islands among the Laccadives, about three miles apart. *Long.* 71. 40. E. *Lat.* 10. 33. N.

Lacovia, a town of the island of Jamaica. 55 miles W. Kingston.

Lacur, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorasan. 50 miles NE. Herat.

Lad, a town of Moldavia, on the Reut. 36 miles ENE. Stephanowcz.

Ladincepole, a town of Russia, in the government of Olonetz. 56 miles S. Petrozavodsk. *Long.* 33. 50. E. *Lat.* 61. 56. N.

Ladenau, a town of Austria. 2 miles S. Tulln.

Ladenburg, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Osnabruck. 9 m. SSE. Osnabruck.

Ladenburg, a town of the dutchy of Baden. 6 miles E. Mannheim, 40 SSE. Mentz. *Long.* 8. 40. E. *Lat.* 49. 27. N.

Ladetsch, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaflau. 12 miles SSW. Czaflau.

Ladikieh, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania, anciently Laodicea. 20 miles W. Cogni.

Ladizin, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Bracław. 14 miles S. Bracław.

Ladoco, (*Los Codos de*) mountains, which begin in Portugal, and are continued into Spain, dividing Galicia from the Asturias.

Ladoda, a town of Hindoostan, in the subah of Agimere. 20 miles SE. Roopnagur.

Ladoga, see *Ladozskoi*.

Ladoga, (*Nov*), a town of Russia, on the fourth coast of the lake Ladoga. 56 m. E. Petersburg. *Long.* 21. 44. E. *Lat.* 60. 2. N.

Ladon, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret. 9 miles W. Montargis, 27 ENE. Orleans.

Lados, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea. *Long.* 99. 40. E. *Lat.* 6. 11. N.

Ladozskoi, or *Ladoga*, a lake of Russia, 100 miles in length, and from 50 to 60 in breadth, situated between the governments of Viborg, Petersburg, and Archangel: the SW. extremity lies about 30 m. E. from Petersburg.

Ladrones, or *Mariana Islands*, a cluster of islands in the North Pacific Ocean, discovered by Magellan, by some said to be 14, others 16, which occupy a space of 450 miles in extent. Magellan is said to have first called them *Las Islas delas Velas*, i. e. *The Islands of Sails*; or *de las Velas Latinas*, i. e. *of Triangular Sails*, from the appearance of their prows; but afterwards *Las Islas delas Ladrones*, or *The Islands of Thieves*; because the Indians him, stole every thing that was made of iron within their reach. The latter end of the 17th century, they obtained the name of the Mariana or Marienne Islands, from the queen of Spain, Mary Ana of Austria, the mother of Charles II. at

whose expense missionaries were sent over thither to propagate the Christian faith. In almost all books of history and voyages, as well as in maps, we find them styled the *Ladrones*; notwithstanding which, the last mentioned name has gradually gained ground. These islands lie in the torrid zone, and yet so much is the heat of the sun tempered by the air, and by breezes of the sea, that the climate is, generally speaking, serene, salubrious, and pleasant; only in some seasons of the year they are liable to hurricanes, which, though they do sometimes a great deal of mischief, yet clear and refresh the air, in such a manner, that before they were visited by the Europeans, the people commonly lived to a great age. The most ancient Spanish writers speak meanly of these islands. However they produced fruits, fallads, and a variety of wholesome herbs, and in the greatest plenty. Beasts they had none, and but one kind of birds, not unlike the turtle dove. There were indeed fish of many different kinds in their rivers, and upon their coasts. The inhabitants are tall, robust, and very active; of a colour not quite so dark as the inhabitants of the Philippines; coarse featured, and hard-favoured. The men went naked, and the women nearly so. They had scarce any notion of the Deity, but an idea of an evil and malignant spirit: they believed the immortality of the soul; and they were persuaded that there was a place of happiness, and another of torment. Some have thought that these people were of the same stock with the inhabitants of the Philippines; others, from their love of freedom, the haughtiness of their spirits, and their high notions of nobility, have inclined to think them akin to the Japanese. They were very dextrous in swimming and diving, to which they enured their children as soon as they were able to walk, and thereby rendered them not only hardy and robust, but so accustomed to and fearless of the water, that they were in a manner inhabitants of that element. Their ingenuity and mechanic genius was most conspicuous in the invention of that singular vessel, called by our seamen the flying prow, which has been commended and admired by all, but chiefly by those whose skill in naval architecture enabled them to judge of it best. In these vessels, before they had any acquaintance with the Europeans, they made considerable voyages from one island to another; and when overfet, shewed great presence of mind in turning them, resisting, and getting again on board; so that, taking all circumstances together, they might be esteemed as brisk and bold seamen as any in this part of the world. They are likewise said to have planted and cultivated their ground; but in what manner, or with what kind of seeds,

does not appear. That most extraordinary and useful plant, the bread-fruit tree, was first discovered here. *Long.* 145. to 148. *E. Lat.* 13. to 21. N.

Ladrones, three small islands in the Pacific Ocean, on the coast of Veragua. 8 miles SE. Cape Boruca. *Long.* 83. 16. W. *Lat.* 8. 20. N.

Ladroom, a river of Africa, which runs into the Indian Sea. *Lat.* 22. 36. S.

Ladykirk, a town on the island of South Ronaldsha. *Long.* 2. 49. W. *Lat.* 58. 38. N.

Lady's Island, an island in the Atlantic near the coast of America, between Port Royal Island and St. Helena. *Long.* 80. 32. W. *Lat.* 42. 30. N.

Laern, a town of France, in the department of the Scheldt. 5 miles E. Ghent.

Laerwolde, a town of Germany, in the county of Bentheim. 3 m. SSE. Covorden.

Laeuanger, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Drontheim. 46 m. ENE. Drontheim.

Lessie, see *Lessee*.

Lafeld, see *Laveld*.

Lafvensari, a small island in the gulf of Finland. *Long.* 45. 32. E. *Lat.* 59. 57. N.

Laga, a river of Sweden, which runs into the North Sea, 4 miles W. Laholm.

Lagaman, a town of Candahar. 60 miles NE. Cabul.

Lagan-water, a river of Ireland, which runs into Belfast Lough, at Belfast.

Lagares, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 14 miles SSW. Viseu, 30 ENE. Coimbra.

Lagau, a town of Brandenburg, in the New Mark. 5 miles E. Sternberg, 25 SE. Custrin. *Long.* 15. 26. E. *Lat.* 52. 28. N.

Lagben, a town of Germany, in the county of Feldkirch. 3 miles S. Feldkirch.

Lage, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Lippe. 3 miles SW. Lemgo.

Lage, a town of the dutchy of Mecklenburg. 9 miles SW. Rostock.

Lagen Bay, a bay on the west coast of the island of Ila, south of Lagen Point.

Lagens, a town of the island of Flores, one of the Azores, containing near 1400 inhabitants.

Lagga, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland. 9 miles SE. Upsal.

Laghi, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hadramaut, on the coast of the Arabian Sea. 12 miles NE. Aden.

Lagida, a river of the island of Cuba, which runs into the sea at the Havannah.

Laglera, a river of Spain, which rises in New Castile, and runs into the Ebro, a little to the north of Calzada.

Lagnasco, a town of the Ligurian Republic. 11 miles NW. Genoa.

Lagnasco, a town of France, in the department of the Stura. 5 miles W. Savignano, 24 S. Turin.

Lagnieu, a town of France, in the department of the Ain. 4 miles SW. St. Rambert, 22 NE. Lyons.

Lagny, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne, on the Marne. In the year 835, Louis the Debonnaire held a parliament in this town; and in the year 1432, it was besieged by the English, but without success. In the year 1590, it was taken by the Duke of Parma. Lagny contains three parish churches. 9 miles WSW. Meaux, 15 ENE. Paris. *Long.* 2. 46. E. *Lat.* 48. 53. N.

Lago, a town of Italy, in the department of the Lower Po. 4 miles N. Comacchio.

Lago Liastro, a gulf or bay on the east coast of Sardinia. *Lat.* 39. 50. N.

Lago Maggiore, or *Lake Major*, a large lake of Italy, between the bailiwicks, and the Milanese; near 50 miles in length, and 4 in breadth; in many places 80 feet deep: the bottom is stony, the water clear and greenish: on all sides it is surrounded by hills, planted with vineyards, and plantations of chestnuts, interspersed with villas. There are several islands, two of which, *Iola Bella*, and *Iola Madre*, called *Borromean Islands*, are laid out in gardens and pleasure-grounds, with palaces erected on them, adorned with paintings, sculptures, &c. The lake abounds with fish, particularly trout and perch.

Lago Nero, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, at the foot of the Apennines, near a lake from which it receives its name. In March 1806, a battle was fought here between the French, and the troops of the King of Naples, in which the former were victorious, and took possession of the town. 12 miles NE. Policastro.

Lagoa, a town of the island of May, one of the Cape Verde Islands.

Lagoa, a town of Portugal, in Algarva. 5 miles NE. Silves.

Lagoa, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic. *Lat.* 6. 55. N.

Lagoa, a bay of the Indian Sea, on the coast of Africa. *Lat.* 33. 10. S.

Lagoa, see *Delagoa*.

Lagoa d'Alhaseira, a lake on the west coast of Portugal, near the sea. 12 miles SSW. Lisbon.

Lagoa de Obidos, a lake on the west coast of Portugal, which empties itself into the sea, 4 miles NE. from Cape Carvaciro, in the province of Estramadura.

Lagoa de Patos, a bay on the coast of Brasil. *Lat.* 29. 25. S.

Lagoa de Pescara, a bay on the coast of Brasil. *Lat.* 21. 30. S.

Lagoas, *As*, a town of Africa, in the country of Matamba, on the river Sierra Leone. *Long.* 10. 50. W. *Lat.* 8. 40. N.

Lagoda, a town of Brasil. 85 miles W. Fort Rio Negro.

Lagoon Island, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Cook, in the year 1769, who describes it of an oval form, with a lagoon in the middle, which occupied much the larger part of it; the border of land which circumscribes the lagoon, is in many places very low and narrow, particularly on the south side, where it consists principally of a beach or reef of rocks; it has the same appearance also in three places on the north side; so that, the firm land being disjoined, the whole looks like many islands covered with wood. Capt. Cook approached it on the north side, but within a mile no bottom was found, with 130 fathom of line, nor did there appear to be any anchorage about it. The whole is covered with trees of different verdure; but none could be distinguished, even with glasses, except cocoa-nuts and palm-trees. *Long.* 139. 28. *W. Lat.* 18. 47. S.

Lagoon, Middle, a gulf on the coast of Yucatan, in the bay of Honduras. *Long.* 88. 59. *W. Lat.* 18. 7. N.

Lagoon, North, a gulf on the coast of Yucatan, on the bay of Honduras. *Long.* 88. 58. *W. Lat.* 18. 40. N.

Lagoon, South, a gulf on the coast of Yucatan, in the bay of Honduras. *Long.* 88. 59. *W. Lat.* 17. 54. N.

Lagor, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées. 8 miles SE. Orthez, 14 NW. Pau.

Lagos, a seaport of Portugal, in the province of Algarva, situated in a bay of the Atlantic, to which it gives name, not regularly fortified, but defended by several forts. The harbour is deep, but full of rocks. It is the residence of the viceroy of Algarva, and contains two parish churches, four convents, and about 4600 inhabitants. 96 miles S. Lisbon. *Long.* 8. 39. *W. Lat.* 37. 0. N.

Lagos, a river of Africa, which rises in Benin, and runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 5. 10. N. with a bar at its mouth, which, joined to the roughness of the sea, prevents its navigation.

Lagosi, a town of Mexico, in the province of Guadalajara. 36 miles NE. Guadalajara.

Lagosta, see *Agosta*.

Lagoussa, a small island in the gulf of Engia. 3 miles N. Engia.

Lagow, a town of Austrian Poland. 16 miles N. Sandomirz.

Lagua, a town of the island of Cuba. 80 miles WNW. Villa del Principe.

Laguen, one of the small Philippine Islands, near the north coast of Samar. *Long.* 125. 9. E. *Lat.* 12. 43. N.

Laguna, a town of South-America, in the province of Venezuela, on the west side of Lake Maracaybo. 80 m. S. Maracaybo.

Laguna, or *St. Christobal de la Laguna*,

a town of Teneriffe, and capital of the island, situated on a small eminence; and every day refreshed with a breeze of wind. It is well supplied with water, and contains two parish churches, several convents, and an hospital: the streets are large and handsome: it takes its name from a lake a little to the east of the town. *Long.* 16. 20. *W. Lat.* 28. 28. N.

Laguna, (La), see *St. Yago de la Laguna*.

Laguna Escura, a cape of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 7 m. SW. Guarda.

Lagunilla, a town of South-America, in the viceroyalty of New Grenada. 14 miles SW. Merida.

Lagunilla, a town of South-America, in the province of Cordova. 30 miles E. Cordova.

Lagunillas, (Las), a town of Peru, in the diocese of La Paz. 39 miles N. Potosi.

Lagupp, a river of Prussian Lithuania, which runs into the Pissa. 4 miles S. Stuluponen.

Laguso, a town of Africa, in the country of Fantin.

Lahaar, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Gohud. 75 miles SSE. Agra, 40 E. Gwalior. *Long.* 79. 35. E. *Lat.* 26. 9. N.

Labadi, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen. 16 miles NW. Aden.

Laball, a town of Sweden, in West Gothland. 10 miles N. Gothenburg.

Labawanock Creek, a river of Pennsylvania, which runs into the Susquehanna. *Long.* 75. 58. *W. Lat.* 41. 20. N.

Lahdack, or *Leh*, a town of Thibet, capital of a district. 380 miles N. Delhi. *Long.* 78. 14. E. *Lat.* 35. N.

Lahigien, or *Lanigien*, a town of Persia, in the province of Ghilan, on the Ispirud, and at one time the metropolis of the province, situated on an eminence. It was taken by Shah Abbas the Great: not many years after, in the reign of Shah Sheffia, the inhabitants revolted, and elected one of the natives for their king. After a short defence the new king was taken prisoner, and carried to Casbin, where after being cruelly tortured for some days he was shot to death with arrows. 35 miles NW. Amol, 8 E. Reshd.

Lahiszin, a town of Russian Poland, in the palatinate of Brzesc. 12 m. NE. Pinsk.

Lahn, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 9 m. W. Bayreuth.

Lahmedié, a town of Egypt, on the east branch of the Nile. 14 m. SSW. Damietta.

Lahn, or *Löhn*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Jauer, on the Bober. 7 miles SSE. Lowenburg, 22 W. Jauer. *Long.* 15. 44. E. *Lat.* 50. 58. N.

Lahn, or *Löhn*, a river of Germany, which rises about 10 miles ENE. from the town of Siegen, passes by Lausphie, Mar-

burg, Gießen, Wetzlar, Weilburg, Vilmer, Runkel, Limburg, Dietz, Nassau, &c. and runs into the Rhine, near Lahnstein.

Lahnburg, a town of Germany, in the comté of Nassau Weilburg, on the right bank of the Lahn. 2 miles N. Weilburg.

Lahastein, or *Löhnstein*, a town of Germany, at the conflux of the Lahn and the Rhine. 4 miles E. Coblenz, 10 miles W. Nassau.

Laho, see *Lass*.

Labolm, or *Lageholm*, a seaport town of Sweden, in the province of Halland, at the mouth of the Laga, near the sea, with a good salmon fishery; this town was fortified by the Danes, and ceded to Sweden by the peace of Bromsebro. 12 miles SSE. Halmstad, 30 N. Helsingborg. *Long.* 12. 45. *E. Lat.* 56. 40. N.

Lahoor, a town of Thibet, on the Setledge. 24 miles NW. Gangotri. *Long.* 76. 25. *E. Lat.* 23. 10. N.

Lahore, or *Punjab*, a country in the north-west part of Hindoostan, bounded on the north by Cachemire, on the east by the mountains of Thibet, on the south-east by Delhi, on the south by Moulton, and on the west by the Indus, which separates it from Cabul and Candahar; near 300 miles in length from east to west, and about 100 miles from north to south. It is one of the richest and most considerable of the empire, abounding in rice, corn, and fruit of every kind. It is watered by the Indus, which bounds it on the west, by the Behat, Chunaub, Rauvee, Setledge, &c. which last bounds it on the east, and partly on the south. Between the Behat and the Indus are some salt springs, where they manufacture an excellent kind of salt. This country is often called *Punjab*, which signifies five waters, or five rivers. It is now in the possession of the Seiks.

Lahore, a city of Hindoostan, and capital of the country of Lahore or Punjab, situated on the Rauvee. It is ancient and of great extent, forming, with its faubourgs, a circumference of seven miles: surrounded with walls of brick, and adorned with beautiful edifices and gardens. It has twelve gates. Lahore was once the residence of the Mogul kings; but at present, since the Seiks have established themselves in the country, and made it their capital, it has lost much of its former splendour, and many of the inhabitants having retired from the place, the faubourgs are almost totally ruined. The Jesuits at one time enjoyed a free exercise of their religion: here are manufactures of cotton, carpets, &c. 420 miles E. Candahar, 280 NW. Delhi. *Long.* 72. 48. *E. Lat.* 31. 1. N.

Lahorey, a town of Hindoostan, in Baglana. 20 miles S. Bahbelgong.

Laborporum, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 25 miles WNW. Kairabad.

Laboue, a town of Africa, on the Ivory Coast. *Long.* 5. 5. W. *Lat.* 5. 20. N.

Lahr, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Munster. 12 m. NW. Munster.

Lahr, or *Lohr*, a town of the principality of Nassau Saarbruck Usingen, the capital of a lordship, on the river Schutter. In the year 1676, this town was laid waste by the French. In 1802, the lordship was given to the Elector of Baden. 18 miles SSE. Straßburg, 19 N. Friburg. *Long.* 7. 57. *E. Lat.* 48. 21. N.

Lahsa, see *Lacksa*.

Lajapour, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 10 miles S. Surat.

Laja, (*La*), a town of Peru, in the diocese of La Paz. 14 miles NW. La Paz.

Laheedy, a town of Africa, in the country of Tunis. 18 miles SE. El Jemma.

Laica, a town of Abyssinia. 100 miles S. Miné.

Laidalla, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda. 10 miles N. Warangole.

Laida, a town of Bengal. 14 miles S. Curruckdeah.

Laigné, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne. 4 miles W. Château Gontier, 13 S. Laval.

Laignes, of town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or. 9 miles WSW. Châtillon sur Seine, 21 N. Semur en Auxois.

Lai-kiang, a river of China, which runs into the Heng, near Heng-tcheou.

Lailakari, a small island on the east side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 25. 9. *E. Lat.* 65. 14. N.

Lailly, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret. 12 miles E. Beaugency, 12 SW. Orleans.

Lainek, a town of Germany, in the principality of Bayreuth. 8 m. ENE. Bayreuth.

Lai-ngan, a town of China, of the third rank, in Kiang-nan. 10 miles NE. Kin.

Laino, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 19 miles WNW. Cassano.

Laino, or *Lao*, a river of Naples, which runs into the Mediterranean, 2 miles SE. from Scalea.

Lajoun, a town of Persia, in the province of Mazanderan, near the coast of the Caspian Sea. 21 miles E. Reshd.

Lai-ping, a town of China, of the third rank, in Quang-si. 42 m. WNW. Sin-tcheou.

Laisby, a town of Swedish Lapland, in the Lapmark of Umea. 100 m. NW. Umea.

Laischev, a town of Russia, in the government of Kazan, at the union of the Kama and Volga. 20 miles S. Kazan. *Long.* 49. 14. *E. Lat.* 55. 20. N.

Lairon, a river of France, which runs into the Dive, 3 miles ESE. Troarn, in the department of the Calvados.

Laise, a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc. 3 m. E. Chambéry.

Laise, a river of France, which passes through lake Bourget, and runs into the Rhône, near Chanas.

Lai-tcheou, or *Tai-tcheou*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Chantong, built on a promontory; bounded on one side by the sea, and on the other by mountains. 255 miles SE. Peking. Long. 119. 46. E. Lat. 37. 9. N.

Lai-vou, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chan-tong. 27 m. E. Tai-ngan.

Lai-yang, a town of China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang, on the river Lai-kiang. 27 miles SSE. Heng-tcheou.

Lai-yang, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chan-tong. 42 m. SW. Ngien-hai.

Laize, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire. 6 miles N. Mâcon.

Laize, a river of France, in the department of the Calvados, which runs into the Orne, 2 miles SW. St. Martin de Fontenay.

Lak, a town of Hungary. 18 miles ESE. Canischa.

Lake River, a river of America, which runs into the Mississippi, Long. 95. W. Lat. 46. 30. N.

Lake River, (*Little*), a river which runs into the Mississippi, Long. 94. 23. W. Lat. 45. 36. N.

Lake of the Woods, a lake of North America. Long. 95. 20. W. Lat. 50. 25. N.

Laken, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland. 8 miles E. Mulhausen.

Laktea, a seaport of Sweden, in East Bothnia, at the mouth of a river near the gulf of Bothnia. Lat. 64. 25. N.

Lalada, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda. 15 miles WNW. Culloor.

Lalaniserai, a town of Hindoostan. 28 miles W. Benares.

Laland, see *Laaland*.

Lalang, an island near the north coast of the island of Sumatra, in the Straits of Malacca. Long. 99. 20. E. Lat. 1. 45. N.

Labenc, a town of France, in the department of the Isère. 7 m. NNE. St. Marcelin.

Lalcotta, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda. 17 miles NE. Rachore.

Lale, a town of Samogitia. 12 miles NW. Rofienne.

Lale Cross, or *Min-rus-tick-a Pock-ah-twan*, a lake of North-America. Long. 107. 50. W. Lat. 55. 25. N.

Lali, a town of Thibet. 90 miles S. Sarangpour.

Lalibaba, a town of Abyssinia. 140 miles SSE. Gondar.

Lalibala, a town of Abyssinia. 90 miles SSE. Gondar.

Lalim, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 9 m. SW. Lamego, 8 N. Viseu,

Lallary Point, a cape on the south-west coast of the island of Banca. Long. 106. 2. E. Lat. 2. 48. N.

Lahn, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Jauer. 16 m. S. Buntzlau, 20 W. Jauer.

Laloda, a town on the west coast of the island of Gilolo. Long. 127. 22. E. Lat. 1. 48. N.

Laloo, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 20 miles E. Silhet.

Lalpet, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 74 miles N. Arcot.

Lalsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Vologda, on the river Luza. 40 miles E. Ustjug. Long. 47. 14. E. Lat. 60. 50. N.

Lalscond, a town of Hindoostan, in the subah of Agimere. 10 miles N. Rantampour, 80 SE. Jyepour. Long. 76. 53. E. Lat. 26. 44. N.

Lalvion, a town on the west coast of the island of Samar. Long. 124. 52. E. Lat. 11. 35. N.

Lama, a town on the west coast of the island of Celebes. Long. 119. 15. E. Lat. 1. 48. S.

Lama, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra. 12 miles E. Sulmona.

Lamalmou, a town of Abyssinia. 50 miles S. Siré.

Lamantea, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 12 miles SW. Cosenza.

Lamas, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tras os Montes. 13 miles NE. Mirandela, 18 SW. Bragança.

Lamas, a town of Spain, in Galicia. 15 miles ESE. Lugo.

Lamas, a town of Peru, in the diocese of Truxillo. 180 miles ENE. Truxillo.

Lamb Head, a cape on the south-east coast of the island of Stronfa, one of the Orkneys. Long. 2. 25. W. Lat. 58. 57. N.

Lamb Island, a small island of Scotland, in the mouth of the Forth. 1 mile NNW. from North Berwick.

Lamba, one of the smaller Shetland Islands, between Shetland and Yell. Long. 1. 39. W. Lat. 60. 45. N.

Lambach, a town of Austria. 4 miles NE. Schwannastatt.

Lamballe, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the North Coasts. 2 posts and a half E. St. Brieuc, 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ W. Paris. Long. 2. 26. E. Lat. 48. 3. N.

Lambale, a town of Africa, in the country of the Foulis, on the Senegal. 75 miles SE. Goumel.

Lamban, a town of the country of Gu-riel, on the Black Sea. 50 m. SW. Cotatis.

Lambaness, a cape on the north-east coast of the island of Unst. Long. 1. 4. E. Lat. 61. 10. N.

Lambanlusto, a small island on the east

side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 21. 15. *E. Lat.* 61. 39. N.

Lambay, a small island in the Irish Sea, near the west coast of Ireland. *Long.* 6. W. *Lat.* 53. 30. N.

Lambaya, or *Lanibai*, a town of Africa, where the King of Baol resides.

Lambayeque, a town of Peru, and capital of the jurisdiction of Sana, in the bishopric of Truxillo; containing about 1500 houses, built some of bricks, some of cane and plaister, others entirely of cane. Some of the inhabitants are opulent; but the generality are poor Spaniards, Mulattoes, Mestizos, and Indians. The parish church is built of stone, large, and beautiful, and the ornaments splendid. It has four chapels, called *Ramos*, with an equal number of priests, who take care of the spiritual concerns of the Indians, and also attend, by turns, on the other inhabitants. The families which formerly inhabited the city of Sana, on its being sacked, in 1685, by Edward Davis, an English adventurer, removed hither; being under a farther necessity of changing their dwelling from an inundation of the river of the same name, by which every thing that had escaped the ravages of the English, was destroyed. It is the residence of a corregidor; having under his jurisdiction many other towns. One of the two officers of the revenue appointed for Truxillo resides here. A river, called *Lambayeque*, washes this place, which, when the waters are high, is crossed over by a wooden bridge; but at other times may be forded, and often is quite dry. 95 miles WNW. Truxillo. *Long.* 79. 56. W. *Lat.* 6. 40. S.

Lamberhurst, a village of England, in the county of Kent, formerly celebrated for its iron forges and furnaces: the rails round St. Paul's Church-yard were cast at this place. 10 miles SE. Tunbridge, 41 SE. London.

Lambert, a town of Canada, on the river St. Laurence. *Long.* 73. 14. W. *Lat.* 45. 34. N.

Lambert Bay, a bay on the north-east coast of the island of St. Christopher. 2 miles SW. Muddy Point.

Lambert's Point, a cape of the island of Barbadoes, on the WSW. coast. 2 miles WSW. High Point.

Lambesc, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône. 15 miles S. Apt, 12 NW. Aix.

Lambese, a town of Algiers, where there are magnificent ruins of an amphitheatre, a temple of Esculapius, &c. 45 miles S. Constantina.

Lambeth, a village of England, in the county of Surry, on the borders of the river Thames, opposite Westminster, where the Archbishop of Canterbury has a palace. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 27,985.

Lambourn, a town of England, in the county of Berks, situated on a small river, on the borders of Wiltshire, with a weekly market on Friday. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1310. 6 miles SSW. Wantage, 66 W. London. *Long.* 1. 27. W. *Lat.* 51. 30. N.

Lambourn, a river of England, in the county of Berks, which runs into the Kennet about a mile below Newbury.

Lambra, a town of European Turkey, in Livadia. 14 miles SSE. Athens.

Lambres, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. 1 mile S. Aire.

Lambro, a river of Italy, which rises about 7 miles NE. from Como, and runs into the Po, about 5 miles above Piacenza.

Lambsdorff, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse. 9 miles NE. Neisse.

Lamb's Head, a cape of Ireland, on the south-west coast of Kerry, at the mouth of the Kenmare river. 34 miles SSW. Killarney, 6 N. Cod's Head. *Long.* 10. 1. W. *Lat.* 51. 42. N.

Lambsheim, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre. 8 miles W. Manheim, 11 S. Worms.

Lamcae, a town of Pegu, on an island in the Ava. 56 miles NE. Perfaim.

Lame, a river of Westphalia, which runs into the Innersee, 7 miles SE. Hildesheim.

Lamegal, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 9 miles NW. Pinhel, 18 N. Guarda.

Lamego, a city of Portugal, in the province of Beira, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Braga, situated in a plain near the Duero, surrounded with mountains. It contains two cathedral churches, an hospital, four convents, and about 4500 inhabitants. In this town the states assembled to confirm the election of Alphonso Henriques, first king of Portugal; and enacted the fundamental laws, now forgotten. The country about it produces excellent wine. 36 miles E. Porto, 72 NNE. Coimbra. *Long.* 7. 27. W. *Lat.* 41. 7. N.

Lamelan, an island in the Baltic, near the south-east coast of the island of Aland. 8 miles long, and 4 wide. *Long.* 37. 45. E. *Lat.* 60. 5. N.

Lamentin, (*Le*), a town of the island of Martinico, on the west coast. *Long.* 60. 57. W. *Lat.* 14. 36. N.

Lamentung, a town of Thibet. 25 miles E. Jhanli Jeung.

Lamesley, a township of England, in the county of Durham, with 1705 inhabitants. 10 miles N. Durham.

Lametuk, a town of the state of New Jersey. 15 miles NW. New Brunswick.

Lametonah, a town of Africa, in Sahara, about seven days journey south of Tripoli.

Lamgarben, a town of Prussia, in Bartenland. 6 miles NNW. Raftenburg.

Lamiarae, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 6 miles SSE. Lamego.

Lamisa, a town of the principality of Georgia, in the province of Carduel. 60 miles W. Teflis.

Lamitz, or *Kirch Lamitz*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 18 miles NNE. Bayreuth. 9 S. Hof.

Lamitz, Martin. a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 3 miles NNE. Kirch Lamitz.

Lamjung, a country of Asia, dependent on Thibet, north of Gorkah.

Lamlash, or *Holy Island*, an island situated before the bay of Lamlash, about two miles long, and half a mile wide: the whole is a vast mountain, in great part covered with heath, but has sufficient pasture and arable land to feed a few milch cows, sheep, and goats, and to raise a little corn, and a few potatoes. *Long.* 4. 58. W. *Lat.* 55. 34. N.

Lamlash, a town or village of Scotland, on the east coast of the island of Arran, situated in a bay, to which it gives name, and which, Mr. Pennant says, forms the safest harbour in the universe, with depth of water for the largest ships. In the year 1558, the English fleet, under the Earl of Suffex, after ravaging the coast of Kintyre, at that time in possession of James Mac Connel, landed in this bay, and burned and destroyed all the neighbouring country. *Long.* 5. 59. W. *Lat.* 55. 35. N.

Lamlam, see *Melli*.

Lammermuir, a mountainous district of Scotland, which forms the north part of the county of Berwick, against Haddingtonshire, about 16 miles long, and six broad.

Lammershagen, a town of the dutchy of Holstein. 6 miles SW. Lutkenborg.

Lamnack, a lake of Silesia, in the principality of Oels. 4 miles E. Trachenberg.

Lamnicks, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 10 miles N. Cilley.

Lamo, a seaport of Africa, situated on a small island, formed by a river on the coast of Zanguebar, dependent on the Portuguese. *Long.* 41. 27. E. *Lat.* 1. 55. S.

Lamoille, a river which runs into Lake Champlain, 28 miles N. Newhaven. *Long.* 73. 14. W. *Lat.* 44. 37. N.

Lamone, see *Amone*.

Lamorran Creek, a creek in the English channel, on the coast of Cornwall, at the mouth of a small river which joins the Fale, 3 miles S. Truro.

Lampa, a town of Chili, on a lake. 20 miles N. Valparaiso.

Lampa, a town of Peru, and capital of a jurisdiction of the same name, in the bishopric of Cusco, situated to the south of Cusco. The soil is very unequal; some parts very

fertile, others unproductive. The silver mines are abundant. 90 m. S. Cusco, 86 N. Arequipa. *Long.* 81. 44. W. *Lat.* 14. 55. S.

Lampacan, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, a little to the south of Junkfeilon.

Lampaske, a town of Prussia, in Natangen. 20 miles SSE. Konigsberg.

Lampe, a town of Sweden, in the government of Wasa. 28 miles E. Gamla Karlaby.

Lampedosa, an island in the Mediterranean, not inhabited, but pleasant and fertile. On it is a building, divided into a church and a mosque, which the Catholics visit as well as the Mahometans. Near the church is a magazine, well provided, where vessels may find necessaries, for which they deposit the value, if money, in a chest; if goods, in the church. On certain days, some Sicilian monks come to collect the deposits, and bring other stores. The profits are applied to the hospital at Trapani. The island is about twelve miles in circumference, with a good port, well supplied with fresh water, and an excellent fishery on the coast. 63 m. W. Maite. *Long.* 12. 24. E. *Lat.* 35. 40. N.

Lampi, a district or country of Guinea, governed by a king, subject to Aquambo.

Lampicheleon, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Adoni. 10 miles E. Condanore.

Lampo, a town of Sweden, in Tavastland. 25 miles E. Tavasthus.

Lampo, a town on the west coast of Celebes. *Long.* 120. 4. E. *Lat.* 3. 55. S.

Lampol, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Brachw, near the Dniefter. 56 miles SSW. Bracław.

Lampon, a town on the south coast of Sumatra, situated in a bay of the Straits of Sunda. It is the capital of a district which belongs to the King of Bintam. The Dutch have a resident here. *Long.* 105. 15. E. *Lat.* 5. 40. S.

Lampon Bay, a bay on the east coast of the island of Luzon. *Long.* 122. 14. E. *Lat.* 14. 46. N.

Lampsaki, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, celebrated for its wine; anciently called *Lampsic'ur*. 40 miles W. Artaki. *Long.* 26. 44. E. *Lat.* 40. 20. N.

Lamspringe, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Hildesheim, at the source of a small river, called *Lame*, which soon after runs into the Innersee. 14 m. S. Hildesheim.

Lamusa, a river of Asiatic Turkey, which runs into the Mediterranean, 30 miles W. Tarsus.

Lamazo, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Aladulia, on a river of the same name. 24 miles W. Tarsus.

Lan, a town of Prussia, in Oberland. 14 miles NNE. Soldau.

Lan, a city of China, of the second rank, in Pe-tcheli, on the river Lan. 113 miles E. Peking. *Long.* 118. 24. E. *Lat.* 39. 43. N.

Lan, a city of China, of the second rank, in Chen-si, on the Hoang. This town is not very large, though the capital of the western part of the province, and the residence of the governor. The chief trade is in hides, brought from Tartary, woollen stuffs, and coarse stuffs made of cow's hair. 455 miles WSW. Peking. *Long.* 103. 29. *E. Lat.* 36. 6. N.

Lan, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chan-si. 25 miles S. Kolan.

Lan, a river of China, in Pe-tche-li, which runs into the gulf of Leao-tong, *Long.* 118. 36. *E. Lat.* 39. 18. N.

Laniagla, a town of the island of Forteventura, situated on the east coast.

Lancabui, or *Pulo Lada*, see *Lancavy*.

Lanawan, one of the smaller Sooloo islands, in the Eastern Indian Sea. *Long.* 122. 3. *E. Lat.* 6. 15. N.

Lancashire, a county of England, bounded on the north by Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Yorkshire; on the east by Yorkshire, on the south by Cheshire, and on the west by the Irish Sea; 74 miles long, and from 15 to 44 wide. The form is irregular, not very unlike to England, Wales, and part of Scotland united; the indentations on the borders being similar. A ridge of mountains separates it from Yorkshire, and continuing its course through some other counties has been called *The Backbone of England*: this mountain screens the county from the easterly winds and the attendant evils, and is thought to cause a greater quantity of rain than in the more interior parts of the kingdom; but does not seem to make the climate the less wholesome. Lancashire has some local advantages, which have been the cause of rendering the county so famous for its manufactures. These, in a great measure, depend upon the two most material articles of coal and water: the former of which lies in immense beds towards the southern and middle part, and the many rivers, &c. which in so many places intersect the country, together with the springs, have had no small effect upon the agriculture of this district. The northern and north-east districts produce limestone in abundance; marl is found towards the south. Besides water and coal, this county also produces stone of various denominations; near Lancaster, excellent freestone which admits of a fine polish, slabs and grey slates, blue slates, and great quantities of the best flint stones. Copper mines have been opened, but without success. Iron ore has been found in great plenty. The features of this county are in many places strongly marked; towards the north they are bold and picturesque, diversified with lofty mountains and fertile vales. The north-east part of the county is rugged, interspersed with

many rivulets, with a thin stratum of upper soil; the southern part more softened, and the plains more fertilized: along the sea coast, the land is chiefly flat, and has the appearance, in many places, as if formerly covered by the ocean. Few countries produce greater varieties of soil, which yet does not change so rapidly as in some others. A considerable tract which lies between the Ribble and the Mersey, is a sandy loam, well adapted to the production of almost every vegetable that has yet been brought under cultivation; beneath which is a clay or marl. There is also a black sandy loam, something distinct from the above description, which has no red rock, but the substratum white sand, under which is clay, and then marl. There are also tracts of white sand lands, and some little pebbly gravel lands. There are many large tracts which come under the denomination of mosses, and some stiff, but not obdurate clay lands. Lancaster is divided into six hundreds, which contain 62 parishes, and 26 market-towns, besides a great number of townships and villages. In 1801, the number of houses inhabited was 114,700; containing a population of 307,624, of whom 269,259 were employed in trade and manufactures, and 52,018 in agriculture. The towns are Lancaster, Liverpool, Preston, Wigan, Newton, Clithero, all which are boroughs and send two members each to parliament, making, with two for the county, 14 in the whole; other towns are Manchester, Blackburn, Bolton, Burnley, Bury, Cartmel, Chorley, Colne, Dalton, Garstang, Haslingden, Hawkhead, Kirkham, Leigh, Ormskirk, Poulton, Prescot, Rochdale, Ulverton, and Warrington. The principal rivers are the Lune, Ribble, Mersey, Weaver, and Irwell.

Lancaster, a town of England, and capital of the county to which it gives name, situated on the river Loyne or Lune, which forms a harbour for vessels of moderate size: the town carries on a considerable foreign trade, and many ships are constructed in the docks. Agricola is said to have formed a station here, which was afterwards improved into a castle; and surrounded by a ditch as early as the time of Adrian, who placed a garrison there. After the Norman conquest, it was enlarged; and in succeeding times became more important. The present castle is supposed to have been erected in the reign of Edward III. and is now made use of as a county prison. Lancaster was incorporated by King John, and the charter renewed and confirmed with greater privileges, by Charles II. It is governed by a mayor, aldermen, recorder, bailiffs, &c. and sends two members to parliament. By means of navigable canals, Lancaster has a communication with the rivers Mersey, Dee, Ribble, Ouse, Trent,

Severn, Derwent, Thames, Avon, Humber, &c. through the counties of York, Lincoln, Westmoreland, Chester, Warwick, Nottingham, Stafford, Worcester, Leicester, Oxford, Gloucester, &c. The merchants trade chiefly to America, the West-Indies, and the Baltic. The principal exports are hardware, woollen goods, cabinet work, candles, &c. Sail-cloth is the chief manufacture of the town. The number of houses is about 1160, which are supposed to contain 1600 families. There are two markets weekly, on Wednesday and Saturday. 66 miles S. Carlisle, 235 NNW. London. *Long.* 2. 46. *W. Lat.* 53. 59. N.

LANCASTER, a town of United America, in the state of Pennsylvania, containing upwards of 900 houses, a court-house, several churches, and about 5000 souls; the trade is considerable. 53 miles W. Philadelphia. *Long.* 76. 20. *W. Lat.* 40. 4. N.

LANCASTER, a town of the state of Massachusetts. 35 miles W. Boston.

LANCASTER, a county of United America, in the state of South-Carolina.

LANCASTER, a county of United America, in the state of Virginia.

Lancat, a river on the north-east coast of Sumatra, which runs into the Eastern Indian Sea, *Long.* 98. 2. E. *Lat.* 4. 5. N.

Lancavy, or *Lancabuy*, or *Pulo Lada*, an island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the coast of Queda; about 16 miles long, and from three to eight broad. *Long.* 99. 40. E. *Lat.* 6. 19. N.

Lancayan, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the north coast of Borneo. *Long.* 118. 9. E. *Lat.* 6. 25. N.

Lance la Grace, a town of Louisiana. 75 miles SSW. New Madrid. *Long.* 90. 27. *W. Lat.* 35. 25. N.

Lancebearers Island of, or *Isle des Lanciers*, a small island in the South Pacific Ocean, so named by Monsieur Bougainville in 1768. *Long.* 138. 10. W. *Lat.* 18. 28. S.

Lance's Bay, a bay on the north-west coast of Jamaica. *Long.* 78. 14. W. *Lat.* 18. 27. N.

Lancerotta, one of the Canary Islands, about 30 miles in length, and 8 in breadth, where widest. It is parted by a ridge of mountains which afford nothing but pasture for cattle, though the vallies are fruitful, but sandy, and thin in the soil. It abounds in grain, fruits, horned cattle, hares, camels, and asses. One great branch of the trade of Lancerotta consists in dried goats' flesh, which the inhabitants sell in great quantities to the neighbouring islands, under the name of tuffineta. In the year 1730, a volcano broke out in this island. Cayas, called also Rubicon, and Lancerotta, the principal town, contains about 200 houses. It has several havens and roads; but there is one

at the north-east end, where ships may come in from the northward, and lie land-locked from all winds in 10, 15, and 20 fathoms. The east point of the island is in *Long.* 13. 26. W. *Lat.* 29. 8. N.

Lan-chan, a town of China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang. 25 miles SSE. Koué-yang.

Lanche, a town of Anterior Pomerania. 11 miles SE. Bergen.

Lanciano, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra, of which it is the capital. It is the see of an archbishop, erected about the middle of the 16th century. 85 miles ENE. Rome, 84 N. Naples. *Long.* 14. 20. E. *Lat.* 42. 12. N.

Lanchester, a township of England, in the county of Durham. 7 m. NW. Durham.

Lanciego, a town of Spain, in the province of Alava. 18 miles SSE. Vittoria.

Lanckaw, a town of Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm. 10 miles ENE. Thorn.

Lancke, a town of Prussia, in Pomerelia, on the borders of Pomerania. 32 miles NNW. Fredeland.

Lanckheim, a town of the dutchy of Wurzburg. 5 miles NE. Kitzingen.

Lanckowitz, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 7 miles WNW. Voitzberg.

Lanepou, a lake of Thibet, about thirty miles long, and nine wide. *Long.* 84. 32. E. *Lat.* 32. 36. N.

Lanepou, a mountain of Thibet. *Long.* 84. 34. E. *Lat.* 32. 55. N.

Lanflan, a mountain of Thibet. *Long.* 85. 54. E. *Lat.* 31. 52. N.

Landa, a kingdom of the island of Borneo.

Landau, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, situated on the river Queich, which runs into the Rhine, containing four churches, and about 4000 inhabitants. It was formerly imperial; and in the year 1291, endowed with the same privileges as Hagenau, by Rodolphus I. and confirmed to France in the year 1680; after which, it was fortified by Louis XIV. As it is almost commanded on every side by eminences which surround it, M. Vauban exerted all his skill in rendering it strong. In the year 1702, it was taken by the Austrians; and in 1703, recovered again by the French. In 1704, the Imperialists made themselves masters of it a second time; and in 1713, it was again taken from them. In 1714, by the treaty of Baden, this town, together with the three villages, and fortifications belonging to them, was ceded to France. In the year 1793, it was attacked by the Austrians and Prussians, without success. 13 posts N. Strasbourg, 64½ E. Paris. *Long.* 8. 10. E. *Lat.* 49. 13. N.

Landau, a town of the county of Waldeck. 12 miles N. Waldeck, 34 SSE. Paderborn. *Long.* 9. 5. E. *Lat.* 51. 12. N.

Landau, a town of Bavaria, situated on the Iser. 8 miles E. Dingellingien, 32 W. Passau. *Long.* 12. 37. E. *Lat.* 48. 36. N.

Landaul, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan. 6 m. NW. Plumet.

Lande, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Channel. 9 miles N. Avranches.

Lande, a town of Norway. 36 miles N. Christiania.

Landeck, a town of the dutchy of Warsaw. 48 miles N. Gnesna.

Landeck, or *Landeg*, a town of the county of Tyrol, on the Inn. 20 miles N. Glurentz, 39 WSW. Inspruck.

Landeck, a town of Prussian Pomerelia. 64 miles SW. Dantzie.

Landeck, a town of Silesia, in the county of Glatz, on the Biela. 8 miles SE. Glatz, 27 SW. Neisse. *Long.* 16. 40. E. *Lat.* 50. 15. N.

Landegode, a small island in the North Sea, near the coast of Norway. *Lat.* 67. 25. N.

Landehen, a town of France, in the department of the North Coasts. 2 miles S. Lamballe, 5 NNE. Moncontour.

Landelle, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados. 5 miles NW. Vire, 28 SW. Caen.

Landen, a town of France, in the department of the Dyle, situated on the river Becke, where a bloody battle was fought on the 29th of July 1693, between the army of the allies, under the command of William III. king of England, and the Elector of Bavaria, and the French under the Duke of Luxemburg. The French army amounted to 80,000 men, and the allies to little more than half that number. The French were repulsed two or three times, and lost a great many officers and men; but returning to the charge, they gained a victory, which, however, cost them dear, having 15,000 men killed, and between 9 and 10,000 wounded. The confederates lost 60 pieces of cannon, nine mortars, a great number of standards and colours, with about 7,000 men killed and wounded. 16 miles SE. Louvain, 17 WSW. Liege.

Landendorff, a town of Austria. 9 miles S. Laab.

Landerneau, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Finisterre. 2½ poits NE. Brest, 67½ W. Paris. *Long.* 4. 10. W. *Lat.* 48. 27. N.

Landeron, a town of Swisserland, in the principality of Neuchâtel, situated at the south-west extremity of the lake of Bienne, built in the year 1324, by Rodolph V. count of Neuchâtel. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics. In the year 1707, this town refused to acknowledge the King of Prussia for sovereign, and was reduced by

force of arms. 7 miles NE. Neuchâtel, 9 SW. Bienne.

Lander, a department of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Gironde, on the east by the department of the Lot and Garonne, and Gers, on the south by the Lower Pyrenées, and on the west by the sea; about 60 miles from north to south, and nearly as much from east to west. It is a part of what was heretofore called *Landes*. It is in general a sandy unfruitful country, covered with heaths, and thinly cultivated, except towards the south-east, where it contains some good land, and several towns. The principal rivers are the Douze and Adour. Mont de Marfan is the capital.

Landesbut, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Schweidnitz, on the Bober. In this town is a Roman Catholic church, with a Lutheran gnaudenkircke, or permissive church, and a Latin school. This toleration of the Lutheran church and school was purchased by a loan of 80,000 florins to the emperor, besides a present of 12,000. The town itself was founded in 1292. In 1633, the greatest part of it was destroyed by fire; and in the following year it was pillaged and demolished with so much barbarity, that only two persons remained there. It enjoys, however, a flourishing linen trade. In 1745, a smart skirmish happened here between the Austrians and Prussians; and in 1757, a body of the former, in this neighbourhood, defeated one of the latter. In the year 1760, the Prussians were defeated by the Austrians, near this town. The Austrians were greatly superior in numbers to the Prussians, and lost 6000 men killed, and a much greater number wounded. The Prussians retired to Breslau. 18 miles WSW. Schweidnitz, 8 SSW. Jauer. *Long.* 15. 55. E. *Lat.* 50. 30. N.

Landevan, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan. 8 miles NW. Auray, 8 SE. Hennebion.

Landeville, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée. 8 miles N. Sables d'Olonne, 15 W. la Roche sur Yon.

Land Graben, a river of Silesia, which runs into the Weistritz, a little above its junction with the Oder.

Landguard Fort, a fort of England, situated on a point of land, at the south-east extremity of the county of Suffolk, at the mouth of the rivers Orwell and Stour, opposite Harwich; and furnished with a garrison, under the command of a governor, and a platform of guns, to defend the coast.

Landivisiau, a town of France, in the department of the Finisterre. 7 miles NE. Landerneau, 10 WSW. Morlaix.

Landin, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho. 12 miles E. Villa de Conde, 6 W. Guimaraens.

Landivy, a town of France, in the depart-

ment of the Mayenne. 11 miles N. Ernée, 18 NW. Mayenne.

Landonneau, a river of France, which runs into the sea near Brest.

Landrecy, a town of France, in the department of the North, situated on the Sambre. In the year 1543, this town was besieged by the Emperor Charles V. without success; the year following it was ceded to the emperor, by the peace of Cressly. In the year 1637, it was taken by the French, and retaken soon after by the Spaniards, who held it till the year 1655, when it was attacked by the marshals Turenne and Ferte, who became masters of it, ten days after the trenches were opened, in sight of the Spanish army, under the Prince of Condé, of 35,000 men. The French, who remained in possession by the peace of the Pyrenées, enlarged the fortifications, and made it one of the strongest places in the country. It has only two gates, one towards the east, called *the Gate of France*, and the other towards the west, called *the Gate of Flanders*. In the year 1712, Prince Eugene invested this place with 34 battalions and 30 squadrons, on the 17th of July, giving the conduct of the enterprise to the Prince of Anhalt Dessau; but the French carrying the posts of Denain, Marchiennes, and St. Amand, the siege was raised on the 31st of the same month. In the year 1794, the town was besieged by the allies, under the hereditary Prince of Orange. The whole of the siege, after opening of the trenches, lasted scarcely ten days; yet the bombardment was so severe, that not more than three houses were left standing; 200 of the inhabitants, and 1200 of the garrison, lost their lives. The remainder of the garrison, which surrendered prisoners of war, consisted of 4400 men. The surrender took place on the 30th of April: but on the 15th of August following, the garrison, which consisted of 20,000 men, surrendered at discretion to the French general Scherer. $3\frac{1}{2}$ posts SE. Valenciennes, $23\frac{1}{2}$ NNE. Paris. Long. 3. 45. E. Lat. 50. 7. N.

Landrisse, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs. 15 miles NE. Ornans, 6 SE. Baume les Dames.

Landriano, a town of Italy. 11 miles SSE. Milan.

Landroal, (O,) a town of Portugal, in Alentejo. 13 miles N. Mourao, 12 W. Xerimenha. Long. 7. 12. E. Lat. 38. 35. N.

Landrova, a small river of Spain, which runs into the Atlantic, 9 miles NE. Vivero, in Galicia.

Landsberg, a town of Prussia, in the province of Natangen. 26 miles S. Koenigsberg. Long. 20. 30. E. Lat. 54. 14. N.

Landsberg, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 27 miles SW. Gratz, 94 SSW. Vienna.

Landsberg, a town of Germany, in the county of Hoy, on the Weser. 6 miles SSW. Nienburg.

Landsberg, a town and ruined castle of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre. 1 mile E. Ober Moschel.

Landsberg, or *Gorzow*, a town of Silesia, in the circle of Oppeln, on the borders of Poland. 37 miles E. Brieg, 30 miles NE. Oppeln. Long. 18. 29. E. Lat. 51. 3. N.

Landsberg, a town of Bavaria, on the Lech. 18 miles S. Augsburg, 32 W. Munich. Long. 10. 51. E. Lat. 48. 0. N.

Landsberg, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Leipzig, anciently a marggravate. 14 miles NW. Leipzig. Long. 12. 11. E. Lat. 51. 34. N.

Landsberg, a town of Brandenburg, in the New Mark, on the Warta. It contains three churches, a royal magazine, and several manufactures of stuff and cloth, with a considerable trade in wool. 20 miles ENE. Custrin, 64 E. Berlin. Long. 15. 20. E. Lat. 52. 48. N.

Landsberg, (*Alt*), a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark. 21 miles SE. Oranienburg, 14 ENE. Berlin. Long. 13. 48. E. Lat. 52. 35. N.

Landseron, a fortress of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, which fell into the possession of the confederates, during the late troubles, from whence they made excursions; and by a detachment of troops from this fortress, the city of Cracow was taken from the Russians. In 1771, a battle was fought here between the Polish confederates under Dumourier, and the Russians commanded by Suwarow, in which the latter were victorious. 20 miles S. Cracow. Long. 19. 40. E. Lat. 49. 50. N.

Landseron, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim. 12 miles E. Leutmitsch, 27 E. Chrudim. Long. 16. 21. E. Lat. 49. 50. N.

Landseron, a fortress of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, purchased of the Marquis of Baden-Dourlach by Louis XIV. 8 miles S. Huingue, 5 SW. Bâle.

Landseron, a fortress of Upper Carinthia. 3 miles NE. Villach.

Landseron, a town of Prussia, in the province of Natangen. 18 miles NE. Heilsparg.

Landserona, a seaport town of Sweden, situated on the west coast of the province of Skoné, on an island near the Sound. It is a staple town, with a good harbour. In the year 1676, it was taken by the Danes. New fortifications are erecting here, the object of which is to command the whole coast of Skonen, along the Sound. The old fortifications are furnished with a garrison of 2 or 300 men, and 74 pieces of cannon. The harbour lies between the continent and a small island, and is 20 feet deep: a new citadel is

to be erected. 21 m. NW. Lund. 12 S. Helsingborg. Long. 12. 36. E. Lat. 55. 52. N.

Landserone, a mountain of Lusatia, near Gorliz.

Landsele, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the north coast of the Greater Andaman. Long. 93. 7. E. Lat. 13. 38. N.

Land's End, the western extremity of England and the county of Cornwall, called by Ptolemy *Belerium*, and *Αντιπελοποννησος*, or *Antipeleponn*; and by Diodorus, *Belerium*; perhaps, says Camden, from the British word *Pell*, which signifies most remote. The British bards called it *Penrighuad*, or the Promontory of Blood; and their historians *Penwith*, or Promontory to the left. By the Saxons it was named *Penwithstret*; and by the inhabitants *Pen vor las*, or the Land's End. There is a tradition that this point ran farther out into the sea, and that the ground now covered by the water was called Lionsels. On the outermost rocks at low water are to be seen veins of lead and copper, and the neighbouring inhabitants say a light-house stood on it formerly. 10 miles SW. Penzance. Long. 5. 42. W. Lat. 50. 4. N.

Land's End, a cape of England, on the north-east coast of the island of Sheppey. 4 miles N. Sheerness.

Landser, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine. 10 miles NW. Bâle, 22 S. Colmar.

Landshaag, a town of Austria, on the Danube. 19 miles SW. Freustadt.

Landshut, or *Landznit*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn. 16 miles SE. Ausspitz.

Landshut, a town of Bavaria, on the river Iser. It is an open well-built town, and the capital of a government. It contains two palaces and a college with a church in it, the steeple of which is reckoned the highest in Germany; a parish church and six convents. Landshut was built, either by duke Louis of Bavaria, or his father duke Otto of Mittlebach. In 1634, it suffered from the Swedes. 36 miles SE. Ingolstadt, 32 NE. Munich. Long. 12. 5. E. Lat. 48. 29. N.

Landshut, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia. 72 miles W. Lemberg.

Landshut see *Landesbut*.

Landfert, a small island in the Baltic, near the coast of Sweden. Long. 17. 10. E. Lat. 58. 52. N.

Landsparg, see *Landberg*.

Landstrass, or *Landstrost*, or *Kostainavizza*, a town of Carniola, situated on an island in the river Gurck, with a cathedral. 12 miles S. Cilley, 57 E. Trieste.

Landun, a town of France, in the department of the Gard. 21 miles NNE. Nîmes, 7 S. Pent St. Esprit.

Landoceller, a town of Sweden, in West Gothland. 9 miles E. Gothenborg.

Landwernbagen, a village in the principality of Hesse; near which, in the year 1758, the allies were defeated by the French, with the loss of 1500 men. 6 miles NE. Cassel.

Landwust, a town of Saxony, in the Vogtland.

Lane, an island in the Atlantic, near the coast of America, a little to the east of Scuttock Point. Long. 67. 56. W. Lat. 44. 18. N.

Lane, a river of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, which runs from Lough Lane into Castlemain Bay.

Lane-End, a town of England, in the county of Stafford, celebrated for its potteries, with a weekly market on Saturday. 151 miles NW. London.

Lanel, a town of Africa, and capital of the kingdom of Galam, situated on the south side of the Senegal.

Lanemezan, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Pyrenées. 12 miles ENE. Bagnères en Bigorre, 15 SE. Tarbe.

Lanepax, a town of France, in the department of the Gers. 10 miles SSW. Condom, 18 NW. Auch.

Lanercroft, a village of England, in the county of Cumberland. Here is an ancient fortification called Burd Oswald, anciently Amboglana. 2 miles NE. Brampton.

Lanerk, or *Lanark*, a town of Scotland, and a royal burgh, in the county to which it gives name, seated on the side of a rising ground near the Clyde. It received its charter from Alexander I. which was finally ratified by Charles I. It is governed by a provost, two bailies, a dean of guild, &c. Near it are some celebrated falls or cataracts in that river, which, especially in rainy seasons, form a tremendous appearance. Here the brave Wallace first meditated to revenge the wrongs of his country, and slew the governor, who was a man of rank. In the neighbourhood are some of the greatest cotton manufactures of Scotland. A number of houses have been erected, with the name of New Lanerk, for the accommodation of the workmen. Lanerk unites with Peebles, Linlithgow, and Selkirk, to send one member to parliament. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 4692, of whom 1611 were employed in trade and manufacture. 24 miles SE. Glasgow, 32 WSW. Edinburgh. Long. 3. 56. W. Lat. 55. 43. N.

Lanerkshire, a county of Scotland, bounded on the north by Dumbartonshire; on the north-east by Selkirkshire, Linlithgowshire, and Edinburghshire; on the east by Peeblesshire; on the south by Dumfriesshire; on the south-west by Ayrshire; and on the west, toward the north, by the Clyde; 40 miles

long, and about 22 in its mean breadth. Its form has been fancifully compared to that of a vine leaf; the mouth of the Clyde supposed to represent the stem, the course of that river the middle vein, and the lesser streams, its collateral branches. The river Clyde descending from the southern part of this county divides it into two equal parts, the one called the *Shire of Lanerk*, and the other the *Barony of Glasgow*; the one hilly, healthy, and fit for pasture; and the other level, and proper for corn. The principal rivers, all of which rise on the same hill, are the Clyde and the Annan, both of which run into the Irish Sea; also, the Tweed, which falls into the German Ocean: besides which, the Frith of Clyde is joined to the Frith of Forth by a canal, for the benefit of navigation and trade. It abounds with coal and limestone; has some lead mines; and abundance of lapis lazuli is dug here. The chief towns are Glasgow, Hamilton, and Lanerk. In 1801, the population was 146,699; of which 38,036 were employed in trade and manufactures, and 15,704 in agriculture.

Lanes, a town of Sweden, in the province of Angermannland. 30 miles N. Hernofand.

Lanesborough, a town of Ireland, in the county of Longford, on the river Shannon. Before the union it sent two members to the Irish Parliament. 7 miles SW. Longford, 15 N. Athlone. *Long*. 7. 55. W. *Lat*. 53. 38. N.

Lang, a narrow island of Denmark, little more than two miles in length, situated in the Baltic, near the south coast of Laaland. *Long*. 11. 20. E. *Lat*. 54. 42. N.

Luhga, a river of Sweden, which rises in the province of Jamtland, and runs into the Ragunda, near Lit.

Langanau, a town of Austria. 4 miles E. Drosendorf.

Langanico, or *Sunri*, anciently *Olympia*, a town of the Morea, situated on a small river called *Carbon*, the ancient *Alpheus*, once a city of great note, near which were celebrated the Olympian games, first instituted by Pelops, in honour of Jupiter, and afterwards revived by Atreus and Hercules. They were held every fifth year with great solemnity, amidst an infinite number of spectators, and lasted for five days. From these spectacles the computation of time in Greece, by Olympiads, took its rise. In this city, also, was a very fine temple of Jupiter Olympius, with a celebrated image of that god, 50 ells high, which was reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world. Near it was also a famous grove, dedicated to the same god. It is at present an inconsiderable place. 32 miles SSE. Chiarenza, 60 SW. Corinth.

Langdood, a town of Persia, in the province of Ghilan, near the south coast of the Caspian Sea, which gives name to a road for

ships. Here is a cove with ten feet water, but the entrance is narrow. The silk manufacture here is much esteemed. 20 miles SE. Reshd. *Long*. 50. 15. E. *Lat*. 27. N. *Langaschantz*, a town of Sweden, in the province of Harjedalen. 110 miles SW. Sundswall.

Langast, a town of France, in the department of the North Coasts. 15 miles S. St. Brieu.

Langebach, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 4 miles N. Kirch Lamitz.

Langdon, a river of England, in the county of Durham, which runs into the Tees, 12 miles above Barnard Castle.

Langdon-hills, hills of England, in the county of Essex, about 3 miles S. Billericay.

Langeac, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire. 12 miles S. Brioude, 18 W. le Puy.

Langais, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Indre and Loire, on the Loire. 12 miles W. Tours, 21 E. Saumur. *Long*. 0. 1. W. *Lat*. 47. 18. N.

Langedike, a dike of North Holland, made a fortified post by the Dutch; in 1799, taken by Sir James Pulteney. There is a village of the same name, and several others on the dike, from which the republicans were driven, and 900 prisoners taken, besides 700 killed and wounded. 6 miles N. Alcmacer.

Langedorf, a town of the dutchy of Wurzburg. 7 miles SW. Kissingen.

Langesford, a small island near the coast of Lapland. *Lat*. 69. 38. N.

Langesfeld, see *Langenfeld*.

Langeland, an island of Denmark, situated in the south part of the Great Belt, between the islands of Laaland and Funen; about 30 miles in length, and from 3 to 5 in breadth. This island is fertile in every part. In the 13th century, it belonged to one of the princes of the blood royal, and was called a principality. It is now only a county, but one of the best in the kingdom, and under the same governor as Funen. Rudkioping is the chief town. *Long* 10. 50. E. *Lat*. 55. N.

Langelmaki, a town of Sweden, in the province of Tavastland. 42 m. N. Tavasthus.

Langelkerkskans, a fortress of Holland, in Groningen. 9 miles E. Winschotten.

Langelsheim, a town of Westphalia, and principal place of a bailiwick, in the principality of Wolfenbuttel. 6 m. NW. Goslar.

Langeln Langlum, a town of Germany, in the county of Wernigeroda. 4 miles N. Wernigeroda.

Langen, a town of Germany, in the county of Bentheim. 1 m. W. Bentheim.

Langen, a town of Hesse Darmstadt. 6 miles N. Darmstadt.

Langenau, a town of Germany, in the

principality of Culmbach. 9 miles ESE. Kirch Lantitz.

Langenau, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland. The church is celebrated for beautiful paintings. 8 miles N. Bischofswerder.

Langenau, a town of Prussia, in the province of Ermeland. 25 m. NW. Heilsberg.

Langenau, a town of Bavaria, situated on a small river which runs into the Danube. 11 miles NE. Ulm.

Langenau, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Erzgebirg. 4 miles S. Freyberg.

Langenau, a town of Prussia, in the province of Ermeland. 4 miles W. Melsack.

Langenbach, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 6 miles NW. Schleusingen.

Langenberg, a town of Saxony, in the county of Reussen. 3 miles NW. Gera. *Long.* 11. 58. E. *Lat.* 50. 55. N.

Langenberg, a town of the dutchy of Berg. 15 miles NE. Duffeldorf.

Langenbrucken, a town of the dutchy of Baden, with a salt spring. 4 miles NE. Bruchsal.

Langenburg, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hohenloe, on the Jaxt. 13 miles E. Ohringen, 32 W. Anspach.

Langen Diebach, a town of Germany, in the county of Isenburg. 4 m. NNE. Hanau.

Langen Dorbach, a town of Germany, in the principality of Nassau Dillenburg. 4 miles N. Hadamar.

Langendorf, a town in the bishopric of Naumburg. 6 miles NE. Zeitz.

Langenes, an island in the North Sea, near the coast of Norway, about 24 miles in circumference. *Lat.* 59. 20. N.

Langensfeld, a town of the dutchy of Carniola. 4 miles NNW. Feldes.

Langensfeld, a town of Austria. 4 miles NW. Crems.

Langensfeld, or *Langesfeld*, or *Langensfeld*, a town of Saxony, in the Vogtland. 12 miles NE. Plauen, 10 SSW. Zwickau.

Langensfeld, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Erzgebirg. 4 m. N. Wolkenstein.

Langensfeld, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 3 miles NW. Neustatt.

Langensfeld, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 2 miles SSW. Salungen.

Langenheim, a town of Germany, in the margravate of Anspach. 5 miles NNE. Maynbarnheim.

Langenheffen, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Erzgebirg. 6 m. NW. Zwickau.

Langenholzhausen, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Lippe. 8 miles NNE. Lemgow.

Langenhorst, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Munster. 3 miles N. Metelen.

Langenkandel, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre. 7 miles E. Bergzabern, 8 SSE. Landau.

Langenlebern, a town of Austria. 2 miles NE. Tulln.

Langenorna, a river of Saxony, which runs into the Wutach, near Neustatt.

Langen Rhor, a town of Austria. 1 mile S. Tulln.

Langen Salza, a town of Saxony, the capital of Thuringia, on the Salza. The environs of the town are pleasant, and the manufactures are flourishing. Here are about 900 houses, two churches, a college, and a castle. In the year 1761, a body of Saxon troops were defeated by the Prussians near this town. 14 miles W. Erfurt, 8 N. Gotha. *Long.* 10. 42. E. *Lat.* 51. 4. N.

Langen Schwalbach, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Catzenelnbogen, celebrated for its mineral waters. 9 miles NW. Mentz.

Langen Selbold, a town of Germany, in the county of Isenburg. 5 m. ENE. Hanau, 6 SW. Budingen.

Langenstadt, a town of Germany, in the principality of Bayreuth. 7 miles NW. Bayreuth.

Langensteinbach, a town of the dutchy of Baden, celebrated for its medicinal springs and baths. 6 miles WNW. Pfortzheim, 5 S. Durlach.

Langenthal, a town of Switzerland, in the county of Berne, well situated for commerce with France and Germany; for the convenience of which here are held three fairs, at which are annually sold from 10,000 to 11,000 pieces of linen, 8000 of which are whitened; these linens are exported to Spain, Portugal, America, &c. Great quantities of cheese likewise are sold here, besides cattle, horses, grain, and many other articles, both of agriculture and manufacture. Near it are some medicinal springs. 18 miles NE. Berne, 10 E. Soleure. *Long.* 7. 33. E. *Lat.* 47. 12. N.

Langenteis, a town of Austria. 3 miles N. Crems.

Langentreer, a town of Germany, in the county of Mark. 6 miles E. Bockum.

Langenzenn, a town of Germany, situated on the river Zenn, partly in the principality of Anspach, and partly in the principality of Culmbach, anciently called *Cinna*, or *Cenna*. 12 miles W. Nuremberg, 17 NNE. Anspach.

Langer Aer, a town of Holland. 8 m. E. Leyden.

Langeroge, a small island in the German Sea, near the coast of East Friesland, with a small town. *Long.* 7. 24. E. *Lat.* 53. 42. N.

Langerwisch, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark. 4 miles S. Potzdani.

Langescheed, a town of Westphalia. 25 miles W. Erilon.

Langeschlag, a town of Austria. 5 miles W. Zwettl.

Langesund, a seaport town of Norway, in the diocese of Christiania. 50 miles SSW. Christiania.

Langerwang, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 16 miles NE. Pruck.

Langerweien, a town of Germany, in the principality of Schwartzburg. 8 miles S. Arnstadt.

Langfield, a township of England, in the west riding of Yorkshire. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1170, of whom 757 were employed in trade and manufactures. 6 miles W. Halifax.

Langford, a town of the state of Kentucky. 25 miles ESE. Stamford.

Langford Bay, a bay of the island of Antigua, on the north coast, a little to the west of Peyerlon's Point.

Langhes, (*Les*), lately a small country of Piedmont, situated between Alba and Ceva, comprehending 58 small imperial fiefs, ceded to the King of Sardinia by the emperor, in the year 1735; now a part of France.

Langholm, see *Lengholm*.

Langholm, a small island on the east side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long*. 21. 40. E. *Lat*. 60. 45. N.

Langholmen, a small island on the west side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long*. 18. 57. E. *Lat*. 63. 17. N.

Langin, a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc. 6 m. N. Bonne.

Langines, a small island of Denmark, in the North Sea, near the west coast of South Jutland. 2 miles NW. from the island of Nordstrand.

Langione, a town of the kingdom of Laos, of which it is by some called the capital. *Lat*. 22. 30. N.

Langley's Bay, a bay on the west coast of the island of Saghalien, so called by Mons. La Perouse. *Long*. 142. 49. E. *Lat*. 47. 49. N.

Langley's Peak, a mountain on the north coast of the island of Jessö, more than 1200 toises above the level of the sea. *Long*. 142. 20. E. *Lat*. 45. 25. N.

Langley, King's, a village of England, in the county of Herts, so called from a royal palace, in which Edward III. sometimes resided, and where Edmund his son, duke of York, was born: adjoining is Abbot's Langley, which belonged to the abbots of St. Alban's. Here Nicholas Breakspear, afterwards Pope Adrian IV. was born. 19 m. NW. London.

Langley Island, a small island, near the south coast of Newfoundland, about three miles south from the island of Miquelon. *Long*. 56. 5. W. *Lat*. 46. 42. N.

Langley Point, a cape on the south coast

of England. 5 miles NE. Beechy Head. *Long*. 0. 20. E. *Lat*. 50. 16. N.

Langnau, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Soleure; an important post, taken by the French in 1799. 5 m. W. Soleure.

Langöe, a small island of Denmark, near the north coast of the island of Funen. *Long*. 10. 11. E. *Lat*. 55. 35. N.

Langöe, an island in the North Sea, about 80 miles in circumference, and 40 from the coast of Norway, celebrated for its marble quarries. *Lat*. 68. 16. N.

Langogne, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Lozere. 21 miles NE. Mende, 33 W. Privas. *Long*. 3. 54. E. *Lat*. 44. 44. N.

Langoiran, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, on the Garonne. 9 miles N. Bazas, 8 SE. Cadillac.

Langon, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde. 9 miles N. Bazas, 9 W. La Reole.

Langon, (*Le*), a town of France, in the department of the Vendée. 6 miles W. Fontenay le Comte.

Langon, a small island in the north part of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long*. 22. 26. E. *Lat*. 65. 32. N.

Langonnet, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan. 4 miles N. La Fouet, 10 W. Guemene.

Langoran, a small island on the east side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long*. 22. 18. E. *Lat*. 63. 32. N.

Langourla, a town of France, in the department of the North Coasts. 7 miles WSW. Broons, 14 NE. Loudeac.

Langport, a town of England, in the county of Somerset, situated on the river Parret, which is here navigable for barges. In the time of William the Conqueror, it was a royal borough, and once sent members to parliament. It has a weekly market on Saturday, and 754 inhabitants. In the year 1645, a brigade of the royal army, under Lord Goring, stationed here to guard a pass, were overpowered by the parliament forces, with the loss of 300 men killed and prisoners: Sir John Digby was dangerously wounded, and died soon after. 12 miles E. Taunton, 128 W. London. *Long*. 0. 3. W. *Lat*. 51. 1. N.

Langres, a city of France, and principal place of a district in the department of the Upper Marne. This town is very ancient, and, in the time of Julius Cæsar, was the capital of the Lingones. In the irruption of Attila, it was taken and burned; and after being rebuilt, underwent the same fate from the Vandals. It was very early erected into a bishopric, and, from the reign of Philip Augustus to the revolution, the prelates were dukes and peers of France. It after-

wards belonged to the kingdom of Burgundy, and fell, with the rest of the country, to France. The situation is on a mountain. Cutlery forms the principal trade of the place. 12 posts NW. Besançon, 34 SE. Paris. *Long.* 4. 25. E. *Lat.* 47. 52. N.

Langrava, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. Here is a medicinal spring. 12 miles NW. Pinhel, 18 SSE. St. Joao da Pesqueira.

Langsdorf, a town of Germany, in the principality of Solms Braunfels. 5 miles WSW. Laubach, 3 NW. Muntzenberg.

Langsele, a town of Sweden, in Angermannland, on a river of the same name. 45 miles NNW. Hernosand. *Long.* 16. 49. E. *Lat.* 63. 14. N.

Langsele, a river of Sweden, which runs into the Angermann, 2 miles S. Ed.

Langskar, a small island on the east side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 21. 9. E. *Lat.* 63. N.

Langside, a village of Scotland, in the county of Renfrew. In 1568, a battle was fought here between Queen Mary, and the regent Murray, in which Mary was defeated. 6 miles SE. Paisley.

Langstone Harbour, a capacious harbour of England, on the coast of Hampshire; but, by a bar at the mouth, the entrance for large ships is difficult. It is situated 3 miles E. Portsmouth.

Langton, a town of Scotland, in the county of Berwick. 2 miles SW. Greenlaw.

Langward, a river of Swisserland, which runs into the Rhine, 3 miles S. Mayenfeld.

Languedoc, before the revolution, a large province of France, divided into Upper and Lower, bounded on the east by the Rhône, which separates it from Dauphiny, the county of Venaissin, and Provence: on the south by Roussillon, and the Mediterranean; on the west by Gascony; and on the north by Forez, Quercy, and Rouergue: its extent was about 270 miles in length, and 120 in breadth. The land is, in general, very fertile in grain, fruits, and wine; and watered by the Rhône, the Garonne, the Tarn, the Allier, and the Gardon. There were in this province three archbishoprics and twenty bishoprics. Toulouse was the capital of Upper, and Montpellier the capital of Lower, Languedoc. It is now divided into seven departments, the Ardèche, Lozere, Gard, Herault, Tarn, Upper Garonne, and Abde.

Langnenbruck, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Soleure. 14 m. NE. Soleure.

Languidic, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan. 3 miles NE. Hennebion.

Languepour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 43 miles SSW. Bahar.

Langur, a mountain of Thibet. 40 miles E. Tankia.

Langur, a river of Mingrelia, anciently called *Astolphus*, which runs into the Black Sea, about 2 miles from Anarghia.

Langut, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland. 10 miles SE. Morungen.

Langwasser, a river of Silesia, which runs into the Queis, near Friedberg.

Langwedel, a town of Germany, in the county of Verden. 4 miles N. Verden.

Langwiese, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz. 20 miles WNW. Leitmeritz.

Lanhosa, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho. 6 miles E. Braga.

Lan-huing, a town of China, of the third rank, in Yunnan. 11 m. NW. Teng-chouen.

Lanjan, or *Lanjang*, a city of Laos, and capital of the kingdom, or at least the southern division, to which it gives name, and is the usual residence of the king; on the west side of the river Mecon; and on the land side defended by ditches and high walls. The king's palace is said to be of vast extent, and appear like a city, from its size, and the number of people who inhabit it. The houses of the grandees, and persons of condition, are very high and elegant, well contrived and ornamented; but those of the inferior people are no better than huts. The priests alone have the privilege of building their houses and convents of brick or stone. *Long.* 101. 38. E. *Lat.* 18. 30. N.

Lanjaron, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada. 15 miles S. Grenada.

Lanigien, see *Lahigian*.

Lanina, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, near the Baikal lake. 80 miles NE. Irkutsk.

Laniscat, a town of France, in the department of the North Coasts. 8 miles E. Rostrenen, 12 SW. Quintin.

Lanischie, a town of Istria. 16 miles SE. Capo d'Istria.

Lankay, a small island near the west coast of Celebes. *Long.* 119. 12. E. *Lat.* 4. 57. S.

Lanké, a lake of Thibet, about 45 miles in circumference. 40 m. N. Darmadjira.

Lankheim, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anspach. 5 miles NNE. Maynbernheim.

Lan-ki, a town of China, of the third rank, in Tche-kiang. 12 m. NW. Kin-hoa.

Lanku-tou, a city of China, of the second rank, in Yun-nan. 1102 m. SW. Peking.

Long. 100. 45. E. *Lat.* 27. 25. N.

Lankwatt, a town of Bavaria, on the Grofs Laber. 8 miles SE. Kelheim, 26 E. Ingolstadt.

Lannieu, a town of France, in the de-

partment of the Finisterre. 6 miles NE. Morlaix, 11 ESE. St. Pol-de-Leon.

Lannas, a town of Sweden, in the province of Angermannland. 35 miles NW. Hernofand.

Lannilis, a town of France, in the department of the Finisterre. 10 miles N. Brest, 8 W. Lefneven.

Lannion, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the North Coast. $3\frac{1}{2}$ posts NW. Guingamp, $64\frac{1}{2}$ W. Paris. *Long.* 3. 22. W. *Lat.* 48. 44. N.

Lannoy, a town of France, in the department of the North. A party of the French were defeated at this place by the Duke of York, in the year 1794. 6 miles ENE. Lille, 8 NW. Tournay.

Lanocle, a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre. 12 miles SE. Decize.

Lanpencken, a town of Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm. 14 miles N. Straßburg.

Lans, a town of France, in the department of the Isere. 7 miles SW. Grenoble.

Lansargues, a town of France, in the department of the Herault. 9 miles W. Montpellier.

Lansdown, an extensive plain of England, in the county of Somerset. A battle was fought here between the troops of Charles I. under the Marquis of Hertford, and the parliament forces, under Sir William Waller, in 1643. The former kept the field, but their loss was very great, especially among the officers. A monument was erected on the spot by Lord Lansdown, grandson to Sir Bevil Granville, who fell that day. The plain is now enclosed. 4 miles N. Bath.

Lanserd, a town of Persia, in the province of Mazanderan, on the coast of the Caspian Sea. 10 miles W. Fehrabad.

Lansinburgh, a town of New-York, formerly called *New City*, situated on the east side of the Hudson, opposite the fourth branch of the Mohawk. 126 miles N. New-York. *Long.* 73. 34. W. *Lat.* 42. 46. N.

Lansmans, a town of Norway. 116 miles N. Bergen.

Lanta, or *Lenta*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne. 9 miles E. Toulouse, 17 WNW. Revel.

Lantargur, a town of Lanjungh. 42 miles N. Gorkah. *Long.* 84. 18. E. *Lat.* 29. 5. N.

Lartenay, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d' Or. 6 miles W. Dijon.

Lanter, a river of Wurtemberg, which rises a little to the south of Freudenstatt, and runs into the Glatt, 3 miles N. Dornstetten.

Lan-tien, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chen-si. 22 miles ESE. Si-ngan.

Lantignano, a town of Etruria. 13 miles S. Pisa.

Lanto, a small island in the Baltic, between the island of Aland, and the coast of Finland. *Long.* 20. 36. E. *Lat.* 60. 25. N.

Lantoor, or *Banda*, the chief island among those called Banda Islands, in the Eastern Indian Sea, see *Banda*.

Lantofea, a town of France, in the department of the Maritime Alps. 12 miles N. Nice.

Lan-tsan, a river of Africa, which rises in the north part of the Chinese province of Yun-nan, on the borders of Thibet; crosses the province from north to south, where it changes its name to Kou-long; enters the kingdom of Laos, where it takes the name of Mecon; and afterwards runs into the Eastern Indian Sea. See *Mecon*.

Lautzendorf, a town of Austria. 5-m. S. Vienna.

Lautzenkirch, a town of Austria. 2 miles S. Neustadt.

Lauvenegen, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan. 3 miles SW. Le Faouet, 17 N. L'Orient.

Lauvallon, a town of France, in the department of the North Coasts. 11 miles NW. St. Brieuc, 8 SE. Pontrieu.

Lan-yan, a town of China, of the third rank, in Ho-nan. 22 miles E. Kai-fong.

Lanza, or *Lansa*, a town of Spain, in Navarre. 8 miles N. Pamplona.

Lanzo, a town of France, in the department of the Po, on the Stura. 16 miles E. Susa, 11 NW. Turin.

Laos, a town of the island of Cuba. 25 miles W. Havana.

Laos, or *Leao*, a city of China, of the second rank, in Chan-si. 230 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 112. 57. E. *Lat.* 37. 4. N.

Laos-kun-tim, a town of Chinese Tartary. 50 miles SW. Ning-yuen-tcheou.

Laon, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Aisne; before the revolution, the capital of a small country called *Laonnois*, and the see of a bishop, who was a duke, and the second peer of France. It contains about 8000 inhabitants. $5\frac{3}{4}$ posts NW. Rheims, $16\frac{1}{2}$ N. Paris. *Long.* 3. 42. E. *Lat.* 49. 34. N.

Laos, or *Laot*, a country of Asia, bounded on the north by the Chinese province of Yun-nan, on the east by Ton-quin, on the south by Cambodia, and on the west by Siam and Ava. It is surrounded on all sides by mountains, covered with forests. The country seems to be generally flat, and to have scarcely any hills or mountains, but those which encompass it on all sides, and serve as barriers against the potent kingdoms with which it is enclosed. From these mountains descend infinite rivulets, into the Mecon, that crosses the whole region from north to south. Some writers make a distinction between the southern part, which

they call *Lanjan*, or *Laijang*, or *Lan-tchan*; and the northern, which they call *Lao* or *Labo*. The climate is somewhat more temperate than that of Ton-quin, and more healthful. The soil is generally very good, and a number of canals cut from the Mecon, serves both to water the lands on each side, and carry off the great rains which fall at stated times. The principal drugs found in this kingdom are benjamin and lac. Honey, wax, and cotton, are abundant. Here are also several mines of iron, lead, and tin. Gold and silver likewise are found; but the inhabitants collect those metals out of certain places in the river. Lao, properly so called, is divided into several provinces. The country, soil, and produce, are not very dissimilar to those of Lanjan, and the same description may serve for both. The inhabitants are well-shaped and robust, rather fat than lean, and of an olive-colour. They are good-natured, affable, courteous, and obliging. When they see any thing which pleases their fancy, they seldom cease importuning the owner till they obtain it, in whole or in part. However, in case of a refusal, they do not take it by force. As the kingdom of Lao enjoys a very wholesome air, and abounds with the necessaries of life, it is very populous, and the inhabitants live to a very great age. The Laos are not of a warlike disposition, nor expert in the use of fire-arms, a circumstance which may be owing to the advantageous situation of their country, enclosed with mountains and steep precipices; serving as so many natural fortifications, sufficient to defend them against the insults of their enemies; and should any break through the ramparts, they have a way to get rid of them, by poisoning their rivers. It was thus that the king of Ton-quin was obliged to retreat, after having lost a great number of his army, with which, about the year 1650, he proposed to annex this monarchy to his own. In effect, the Lanjans are very slothful, and averse to business. They apply themselves to nothing but agriculture and fishing. They neglect all arts and sciences. They are much addicted to women; but their belief in witchcraft and magic is still more pernicious, especially as it prevails among people of rank. They have a notion, that if the head of an elephant be rubbed with wine enriched with a drop or two of human gall, the beast will become more robust, and his owner more courageous. In this ridiculous conceit the governors sometimes, though but rarely, employ desperate fellows, who for 25 or 30 crowns will go into the forests to hunt men; and the first they meet with, they open his belly and stomach, while alive, and taking out the gall-bladder, cut off his head, to convince the more sa-

vage purchaser he has not deceived him. In case the assassin does not perform his engagement in the limited time, he is obliged to kill himself, his wife, or child, that his employer may take out the gall of the unhappy victim. The Laos would be an almost faultless people, and free from reproach, could this horrid and cruel practice be once rooted out of the country. The diet of the Laos consists of rice, fish, divers kinds of legumes, and the flesh of buffaloes. They seldom eat veal or poultry. The Laos wear gowns close to their bodies. They go with their feet bare, and the head commonly uncovered. Their hair is clipped round and short, excepting one lock on the temples, which is left to grow and run through holes made in the ears, for that purpose. The Laos approve of having only one wife; and say, that a man ought not to marry any more; but they make their female slaves subject to their pleasure. Tee, a king who reigned in 1658, had two hundred women; but there is only one of the number who is named the principal, as being the first with whom the man is contracted; the rest are considered only as second wives. Their marriages are performed in this manner: they choose out the oldest married couple they can find, who have lived in perfect agreement together, and promise before them to follow their example till death. But the parties often have recourse to very frivolous reasons to separate, and marry with others. When any of their relations die, they celebrate the funeral with great magnificence, and after the ceremony the relations think no more of the defunct, nor ever name him: because, according to the doctrine of the transmigration, which is received in this country, they believe the soul is gone to the place destined for it, and consequently belongs no longer to them. The language of the Laos or Lanjans, as well as their character, are much the same with those of the Siamese; who, they say, had the art of writing, and their sacred language from them: but they cannot pronounce the letters L and R. They write on the leaves of trees, like the Peguers and Malabars; but matters relating to civil affairs are inscribed on a sort of coarse paper, with earthen pins. Their religion is like that of the Siamese. The king of Laos is an absolute independent prince, and acknowledges no superior, either in temporal or spiritual affairs. The property of lands lies wholly in him, who disposes at pleasure of the effects belonging to his subjects; nor can any family in the kingdom inherit or possess any thing left them by will.

Lao-tim, a town of China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li. 20 miles SSE. Lan.

Lao-ting, a city of China, of the second

rank, in Quan-tong. 1155 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 110. 34. E. *Lat.* 22. 54. N.

Laour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 40 miles NW. Silhet. *Long.* 91. 20. E. *Lat.* 25. 7. N.

Lapa, one of the Sooloo Islands. *Long.* 120. 42. E. *Lat.* 5. 25. N.

Lapa, a town of Circassia, on the Cuban. *Long.* 58. 34. E. *Lat.* 44. 50. N.

Lapary, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad. 7 miles N. Jionpour.

Lapata, a chain of mountains of Africa, called the *Backbone of the World*, extending from north to south about 600 miles. *Long.* 27. to 33. E. *Lat.* 12. 30. to 20. S.

Lapau, a river of Westphalia, which runs into the Luhe, 8 miles WSW. Luneburg.

Lapela, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho, on the Minho. 14 miles E. Valença, 3 W. Monção.

Lapsjerd, a town of Sweden, situated in a bay of the gulf of Bothnia. 8 miles S. Christianstad.

Laphao, a town on the north coast of the island of Timor, in the Eastern Indian Sea, inhabited by Portuguese or descendants of Portuguese, situated at the bottom of a bay, and containing a church, and about 60 houses: the inhabitants are of a copper colour, with black hair; some trade is carried on with Batavia; some Chinese junks and vessels from Goa visit this port, which is only safe from March to August; at all other times, frequent hurricanes render the harbour unsafe.

Lapitha, or *Lapathios*, or *Lapito*, or *Lapita*, a town of the island of Cyprus, anciently called *Lapithus*, said to have been built by the Spartans, on a river of the same name. 24 miles WNW. Nicosia. *Long.* 32. 36. E. *Lat.* 35. 23. N.

Lapland, a country situated in the northern part of Europe, belonging to Sweden, bounded on the north by the sea, on the east by the Russian government of Archangel, formerly a part of Lapland, on the south by Sweden and Bothnia, and on the west by Norway; according to the most moderate computation 450 miles in length, and 300 in breadth. This country is very thinly peopled in proportion to its extent, which must be imputed to the many inconveniences arising from the climate, soil, &c. In most parts it abounds with rocks and mountains, whose summits seem to penetrate the clouds, and are covered with eternal snow. In other parts of it nothing is to be seen for many leagues but fens and morasses, with a few scattered birch-trees, shrubs, and bushes, stunted in their growth. Some parts of Lapland consist of barren heaths and sandy deserts, over-run with moss, fern, and other unprofitable weeds; one barren wild beyond another, with little or no pasture growing

on the intermediate spots. Besides these inconveniences, the long and severe winters, the cold, dark, and tedious winter nights, together with the vast depth of snow, might seem sufficient to deter every living creature from fixing his abode in this inhospitable country. And when at last the heats in the middle of the summer begin to warm the air, Lapland is infested with vast swarms of gnats and flies, that like clouds darken the sky, and obscure the light of the sun. But notwithstanding all these disadvantages, nature has bestowed on this dreary region several conveniences, which, if duly weighed, examined, and properly used, might in some measure reconcile the inhabitants to their native country. It is found by experience, that corn will grow in Lapland; and there are more dry than swampy spots, amidst its rocks and sandy plains; nor is it without loose and clayey soils. When the summer heats are set in, the earth is here sooner purified, and the moisture exhaled, than in other places; so that grass and vegetables spring up, and the land is tilled, where, a few weeks before, winter appeared with all its horrors. Grass will grow almost in every part of the country, if it be duly cultivated. Lapland abounds in a variety of beasts, birds, and fishes. The furs and skins of bears, wolves, beavers, otters, martens, elks, wild and tame rein-deer, hyenas, ermines, hares, squirrels; black, red, and white foxes. &c. bring a great deal of money in the country. Here are also woodcocks, snow-birds as they are called; a species of partridges, moor-hens, falcons, and other large and small birds. The fisheries not only afford a plentiful subsistence to great numbers of the inhabitants, but enable them to sell fish to their neighbours. The pearls found in the Lapland rivers are remarkably valuable; and swans, geese, and sea-fowl unknown in other countries, abound here; especially in the southern parts of Lapland. In the vallies and along the banks of lakes and rivers, pine, fir, birch, juniper, willow, asp, elder, and other trees are observed to thrive; and a moderate plenty of wholesome vegetables, berries, flowers, grass, and other herbs, are produced in this country. The woods of pine-trees, which grow here, are more serviceable than orchards; that beneficial tree, besides several other uses to which it is applied, being an essential part of the food of the inhabitants: for a labouring man, who feeds on bread made of the pounded bark of the pine-tree, preserves himself in health and vigour, without feeling his strength in the least impaired by it. The mountains are rich in ores and fossils, such as rock-crystals, purple amethysts, topazes, loadstones, quicksilver, native cinnabar, &c. The time when Lap-

land was first peopled cannot be easily determined, any more than the nation from which its first inhabitants were descended. That the Lapps were originally one people with the Finns seems incontestable; and, probably their separation may be dated from the time when the latter began to leave off their former rude manner of life, to build regular habitations, and to apply themselves to agriculture. They have their own peculiar language, which though in reality no more than a dialect of the Finnean tongue, has some mixture of other languages, especially the Swedish and Norwegian. The Laplanders are a surprising instance, that a whole people can subsist contentedly without plowing, sowing, or planting, spinning or weaving, brewing or baking; and without houses or farms. The bountiful Creator has bestowed on them a species of animals, that require little or no trouble to provide for. This is the rein-deer, which of all tame animals requires the least attendance, and procures the greatest profit and advantage to its owners. These creatures provide for themselves, feeding in summer on leaves, moss, and grass, of which they meet with as much as fulices even among the mountains; and in winter they live on a sort of moss, which grows in every part of Lapland. They come at this moss by scraping away the snow with their feet. During a journey of several days with rein-deer, the only trouble a traveller is at, is either to turn them loose or tie them to a tree, where the quantity of food they eat at a time does not exceed a handful. They always lie out in the open air without any inconvenience; and when there is no danger from beasts of prey, they turn them loose into the woods; but when they are under any apprehension of danger from that quarter, the rein-deer are watched by the Lapland herdsmen. In winter the Laplander makes use of the rein-deer in travelling. Its flesh, either fresh or dried, is his chief food; and his clothing, from head to foot, consists of this animal's skin. He also exchanges some of his rein-deer for summer clothes and a tent, which serves instead of a house. The rein-deer also supplies his owner with a bed; and both winter and summer, with good milk and excellent cheese. Of the intestines and tendons he makes thread and cordage; and the bones and horns, the superstitious Laplander offers to his idols. In a word, the rein-deer is every thing to a Laplander, so that by the loss of these useful animals he is entirely ruined. Whilst he has rein-deer, he gives himself little or no concern about fisheries, mechanic trades, or any occupation: for very few of these people practise either fishing or shooting, except it be those who are not possessed of any rein-deer. Some of

them are masters of above a thousand, and know every particular animal, by dividing them into classes, and giving every one of them a name. The Laplanders, with regard to their manner of living and habitations, consist of two different tribes, namely, the forest and the mountain Laplanders. The former spend the greatest part of the summer in the woods, and have no property, but the latter live among mountains. The food of the former is mostly fish and fowl; whereas the latter chiefly depend on their herds of rein-deer. The Laplanders in general, and especially the foresters, are reckoned exceedingly good marksmen: and most of them choose rather to sleep away the whole day in their tents, than to put their hands to any work; especially if they can live without it: others, however, whom pinching want has prompted to industry, give evident proofs that this people do not want a capacity for mechanic trades, nor even for exquisite pieces of workmanship. Their boats, and many other utensils, which they make for use and ornament, are plain indications of their skill; and their sledges are very curiously inlaid with horn of all kinds of figures. Their horn spoons, their *runen-flabe* or runic kalenders, with their moulds for casting pewter utensils, their bows and arrows, their packs of cards, and the like, are all of their own making. As grazing or feeding their herds of rein-deer, is the chief employment of the Laplanders, they are obliged to shift their habitation very often; and this the rein-deer, in some measure, obliges them to do; for at a certain time they shew a disposition to remove, whether their owners will or not, either for want of fodder, or because they are sensible of the approach of spring. This unsettled way of life lays the Lapps under the necessity of providing themselves with portable dwellings; and such are their tents or booths, built of poles, in the form of an imperfect cone, and covered with coarse cloth or pine boughs. One of these booths generally has room for 20 persons. The hearth is in the middle of the tent, with stones laid round it, to prevent the fire from spreading. An aperture is left at the top, where the poles almost join, which serves both for chimney and window. Their carriages are a kind of sledges, which are shaped like small boats, with a broad keel, and of such a thickness that no water can penetrate through them. They have also a back board for the traveller to lean against, who sits fast laced in the sledge, and well secured from the cold. This vehicle is drawn by the rein-deer, and generally those of the wild species, and carried with incredible swiftness through forests and valleys, and over mountains. In summer time, the rein-deer in a great mea-

sure lose their vigour and celerity : however, they do very well for carrying the Laplander's effects, from one place to another, if they are loaded in a proper manner. Besides these sledges, the Laplanders use a kind of skidders or skates. In summer time the Laplanders, especially those who practise fishing, and live in South Lapland, make use of a kind of boat, or little barque, for crossing rivers, &c. These are made of very slight boards, curiously joined together with filaments of the roots of trees, or hempen strings; and are so light, that a Laplander carries his boat on his shoulders, with the oars and every thing belonging to it, besides his provision-bag, wherever he pleases. They steer them with prodigious dexterity even among rocks, and down the most rapid water-falls; and though the cataract be ever so frightful, and the Laplander ever so great a stranger to it, yet he undauntedly ventures down the precipice in his little boat. When he goes against the stream, and comes to a water-fall, he puts ashore, takes his little boat upon his back, and travels on till he comes to smooth water. In the northern Lapmarks, they use longer boats, which are four or five fathoms or more in length. In the month of September, before the cold weather and piercing frost set in, they kill what numbers of their rein-deer they think will suffice till Christmas, after that they kill as many as will serve them the rest of the year, when they are fattest; and sometimes they kill one or two occasionally. The more wealthy sort, sometimes, in summer buy Norway cows and sheep, which they milk, and afterwards kill. They also eat the flesh of bears and beavers, sea and wild fowl, &c. The poorer sort even content themselves with the flesh of dogs, wolves, foxes, horses, &c. The fishing Laplanders live chiefly on fish: they get their salt from Norway. Tobacco is not very rare among them, but is sold very dear. They never omit saying grace before and after meat, nor to shake one another by the hand before they rise from the table. Their drink is chiefly water. Marriages among the Laplanders depend wholly on the pleasure of the parents, who pay no manner of regard to the disposition of their children: polygamy has never been in use among them. The Laplanders are generally of a brown and swarthy complexion, sordid, and of a middling stature. The change of dress is unknown among them. Though all the Swedish Lapmarks profess the Christian religion; yet in many parts such gross ignorance and errors prevail, as have but very little tincture of Christianity; the only sign of it consisting in their being baptized, and calling themselves by the name of Christians. What renders them extremely tenacious of their Pagan rites and

customs, is the high idea they entertain of their ancestors, looking upon whatever they did as reasonable, just, and commendable. As to their mythology, they term the Supreme God and Sovereign of all things, and of good spirits, *Jubnel*; and the prince or chief of the evil spirits they call *Perknel*. But as they attribute to an evil spirit an equality of power with God, it is no wonder that, like other Pagans, they should endeavour to obtain the favour of this evil being, and render him propitious, that he may not hurt or annoy them. Thor or Ajike they look upon as a kind of god that is both a good and an evil being at the same time. Besides these and some other deities, they likewise have a great many demi-gods. As for images, they make them both of wood and stone; but they pay the greatest reverence to the latter sort. They generally bring the horns and bones of their rein-deer to the altar as offerings. When the Laplanders come within sight of the place where the idol stands, they uncover themselves, make bows, and creep on their hands and feet to the stones, where they make their offerings. Most people have heard of their magic drums; but the Laplanders are so cautious in the use of these instruments, that their own countrymen scarce know any thing of them. Indeed, if any person is detected in practising with these drums, it costs him his life. They are supposed to use these drums as oracles; for they imagine that by means of various figures painted on the head of the drum, they can know what passes in different places, whether they shall meet with success in hunting; what offerings will be most agreeable to their gods; with the causes and cure of certain distempers, &c. Bear-hunting, in particular, is preceded by many rites and ceremonies. It is not uncommon among them sometimes to mingle God's word, and several Christian rites, with their magical superstitious practices. The Lapps, in general, acknowledge the King of Sweden for their rightful sovereign; though some of them pay tribute to Denmark and Russia; as at certain times of the year, they pitch their tents, &c. within the dominions of those crowns. However, they conform to the Swedish laws, attend the celebration of divine service in Swedish churches, and apply to the Swedish courts of judicature all over Lapland. Lapland is divided into seven provinces or Lapmarks, which derive their name from the places of note in Nordland, in whose neighbourhood they lie, viz. *Jamtland*, *Asele*, *Umea*, *Pirea*, *Lulea*, *Tornea*, and *Kiemi*. There are neither towns, nor any fixed or measured miles in any of the Lapmarks.

Laponti, a mountain of Asia, betwixt Cashgar and Little Thibet,

Lappajarvi, a town of Sweden, in the government of Wäsa. 38 m. SE. Jacobstads.

Lappano, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 4 miles N. Cosenza.

Lappinen, a town of Prussian Lithuania. 14 miles W. Tilsit.

Lappo, a small island in the Baltic, between the coast of Finland and the island of Åland. *Long.* 20. 48. E. *Lat.* 60. 20. N.

Lappo, a town of Sweden, in the government of Åbo. 23 miles S. Åbo.

Lappo, a town of Sweden, in East Bothnia, and government of Wäsa. 37 miles ENE. Wäsa.

Lappo Jerfö, a town of Sweden, in East Bothnia. 60 miles SE. Wäsa.

Lappjock, a river of East Bothnia, which runs into the sea, 5 miles below Ny Karleby.

Lappören, a small island on the east side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 20. 59. E. *Lat.* 63. 23. N.

Laptrask, a town of Sweden, in the province of Nyland. 21 miles NE. Borgo. *Long.* 26. 12. E. *Lat.* 60. 37. N.

Laptaw, a town of Prussia, in the province of Samland. 10 miles N. Königsberg.

Laptebow Hotun, a town of Asia, in the country of Hami. 30 miles W. Hami-Hotun. *Long.* 92. 48. E. *Lat.* 43. N.

Lapuzna, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, near a river of the same name. 50 miles ESE. Jassi.

Lapuzna, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Pruth near Huf.

Laquet, a river of France, which runs into Lys, 2 miles below Aire.

Laquilo, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Murcia, about three miles SE. Almagaran.

Lar, a river of Asia, which runs into the Behat, 10 miles NW. Cachemire.

Lar, or *Laar*, a city of Persia, and capital of Laristan, situated between mountains in a sandy soil. The houses are low, and each accompanied with a garden; it contains some bazars, several mosques, a castle on a rock, and a palace, where the governor resides. The Jews reside in a quarter by themselves, and carry on a manufacture of silk; and the Dutch have a factory here. In the environs are plantations of oranges, tamarinds, and dates; and not far from the city, at the foot of a mountain, is found the substance called *mummy*. 159 miles SSE. Schiras, 120 W. Ormus. *Long.* 54. 10. E. *Lat.* 27. 20. N.

Lara, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the Arlanza. 13 miles SSE. Burgos.

Laracha, or *Larache*, or *Larash*, a seaport of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, on the river of Luccos, near the Atlantic Ocean. The environs are intersected by woods and some marshes. Laracha was fortified at the end of the 16th century. In the year

1610, it was given up to the Spaniards, and retaken in the year 1689. A fort built by the Spaniards, on the land side, yet remains; and the castle on the side of the road is defended by batteries close to the water's edge. In the year 1765, the French pursued two corsairs into the river, and bombarded the town. Europeans formerly carried on some commerce here, and the river is of good depth; but in the year 1780, all the merchants were, by the command of the emperor, compelled to retire from the place. The large vessels of the emperor usually winter here, as there are magazines for the refitting of vessels, but no docks for building; the wood proper for which is too distant, and the soil, which is merely sand, not being sufficiently firm for the erecting of stocks. The road of Laracha is insecure in winter, when the winds freshen from the west and south-west; but there is no danger between the beginning of April and the end of September. 33 miles S. Tangiers. *Long.* 6. 2. W. *Lat.* 34. 58. N.

Larana, a town of Tripoli. 30 miles SE. Mesurade.

Laragne, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps. 9 miles SSE. Serres, 9 NNW. Sisteron.

Larciano, a town of Etruria. 5 miles S. Pistoia.

Lare, a town of the principality of Georgia, in the province of Carduel. 80 m. S. Teflis.

Lare Point, a cape on the east coast of Madagascar. *Lat.* 16. 40. S.

Laredo, a seaport town of Spain, in the province of Biscay, with a good harbour, in a gulf to which it gives name. 20 miles E. Santander. *Long.* 3. 21. W. *Lat.* 43. 25. N.

Larek, or *Larak*, or *Laredsj*, a small island in the Persian Gulf. The soil is bad, and the water brackish. The Dutch attempted to settle a factory here, but were prevented by the Persians. 12 miles SSE. Gamberon. *Long.* 56. 38. E. *Lat.* 26. 50. N.

Laremburg, a town of Austria. 7 miles S. Vienna.

Laren, a town of Holland. 5 miles SE. Naerden.

Larendeha, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 40 miles SSE. Cogni.

Larg, a river of France, which runs into the Ill, between Altkirek and Mulhausen, in the department of the Upper Rhine.

Larg Fell, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Kirkcubright. 13 miles W. New Galloway.

Larg Kirk, a town of Scotland, in the county of Sutherland. 18 miles NW. Dornoch.

Larg, a small island near the west coast of Sumatra. *Long.* 100. 3. E. *Lat.* 3. 30. S.

Larga, a small island in the Spanish

Main, near the coast of South-America. *Lat.* 76. 6. W. *Lat.* 10. 1. N.

Larga, a small island in the Florida Stream. *Long.* 82. 25. W. *Lat.* 24. 36. N.

Large River, a river of Louisiana, which runs into the Mississippi. *Long.* 95. 7. W. *Lat.* 38. 25. N.

Largentiere, a town of France; and seat of a tribunal, in the department of the Ardèche. 18 miles W. Privas, 4 N. Joyeuse. *Long.* 4. 42. E. *Lat.* 44. 32. N.

Largo, a seaport town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, situated on the north coast of the Frith of Forth, in a large bay, to which it gives name, which is a good and safe road for vessels of every description. In 1801, the population was 1867. 6 miles S. Cupar, 14 E. Kirkcaldy. *Long.* 2. 57. W. *Lat.* 56. 14. N.

Largo Law, a hill about 800 feet high, about a mile N. Largo.

Largo Gulf, a bay on the coast of Istria, near Pirano.

Largs, a seaport town of Scotland, in the county of Ayr, situated in a bay of the Clyde, with a weekly market, and about 1360 inhabitants. This place is remarkable for a bloody battle fought here in 1263, between the Scots under Alexander II. and the Norwegians under Haco or Haquin, in which the latter were defeated with the loss of 1600 men; their king Haco retired to the Orkneys, and died of grief. 14 m. S. Greenock, 32 N. Ayr.

Lari, a town of Etruria. 10 miles E. Leghorn.

Laricayas, a province of South-America, in the country of Buenos Ayres, about 240 miles from east to west, and 75 from north to south. The temperature of the air is different in different parts, and some of its products are the same with those of Carabaya, by which it is terminated to the northward. This whole province abounds in gold mines, whose metal is of so fine a quality, that its standard is 23 carats and 3 grains. In this province is the celebrated mountain of Sunchuli, in which, about fifty years since, was discovered a gold mine, remarkably rich, and of the standard above-mentioned; but when in its highest prosperity, it was unfortunately overflowed; and notwithstanding prodigious sums were expended in endeavours to drain it, all the labour and expence, from the works being injudiciously conducted, were thrown away.

Larik, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Sivas. 8 m. NNE. Amasieh.

Larino, a town of Naples, in the Molise, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Benevento. 25 miles NE. Molise, 42 N. Benevento. *Long.* 14. 50. E. *Lat.* 41. 47. N.

Laring, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 4 miles NE. Marburg.

Laris, a department of Italy, occupying the whole of the west coast of the west bank of the lake of Como, anciently *Larius Lacus*. It contains a population of 137,264 inhabitants, who elect twelve deputies. Como is the capital.

Larizzo, a town of the island of Cuba. 48 miles E. Spirito Santo.

Larissa, a town of European Turkey, and capital of Thessaly, on the river Peneus, near the celebrated mountain Olympus, inhabited by Christians, Turks, and Jews, the former of whom have an archbishop and several churches. The Turks have several mosques. In the year 1669, the Grand Signior held his court here during the siege of Candy. The situation is pleasant, on a rising ground: The Turks call it *Genisakar*, or *Jengischakir*. 308 miles WSW. Constantinople, 220 SW. Adrianople. *Long.* 22. 29. E. *Lat.* 39. 45. N.

Laristan, a province of Persia, at one time an independent kingdom, under the descendants of Kosroes; bounded on the north and east by Kerman, on the south by the Persian Gulf, and on the west by Farsistan. The air is unwholesome, and varies often from extreme heat to sudden cold: water fit for use is very rare; that in general found in the country is said to breed worms in the legs and thighs of those who drink it. The principal trade of the inhabitants is in camels. Laristan was reduced to the subjection of Persia in 1612, by Abbas the Great. Lar is the capital.

Lark's Point, a cape on the coast of Canada, in the river St. Laurence, at the mouth of the Saguenay river.

Larkenting, a town of Thibet. 55 miles ENE. Tchiatam.

Larnage, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme. 10 miles N. Valence.

Larne, a town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, situated at the mouth of a river of the same name, near the north channel of the Irish Sea. 8 miles N. Carrickfergus, 16 NE. Antrim. *Long.* 5. 43. W. *Lat.* 54. 51. N.

Larnic, or *Larnica*, a seaport town on the coast of the island of Cyprus, the see of a Greek bishop, and the residence of several European consuls. The Turks have a mosque, and the Greeks three churches. In Larnic, or rather in the whole island of Cyprus, there are people belonging to six European nations: French, English, Tuscans, Neapolitans, Venetians, and Ragusans, each have their respective consul, except the Tuscans; these are under the protection of the English consul, who is honoured even with the title of vice-consul of Tuscany. There are here also some Imperialists, Danes, Swiss, Dutch, and Genoese; but as all these have long ceased to carry on com-

merce by themselves, they entrust their commissions to correspondents, whom they have amongst the other nations established in this island. Larnica is now a poor place, though the roadstead is good. 30 miles SW. Famagosta.

Larutuka, or *Larrentuka*, or *Laruntuka*, a seaport town on the south side of Ende, one of the Molucca islands, with a good harbour. *Long.* 122. 57. E. *Lat.* 8. 15. S.

Larwah, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 10 miles E. Baroach.

Laroot, a river which runs into the Strait of Malacca. *Long.* 100. 42. E. *Lat.* 4. 47. N.

Laros, a town of Turkish Armenia, on the coast of the Black Sea. 18 miles SW. Conieh.

Larotava, a town of the isle of Teneriffe.

Larow, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 10 miles S. Gayah.

Larraga, a town of Spain, in Navarre. 11 miles E. Estella.

Larrasoanna, a town of Spain, in Navarre. 12 miles NE. Pamplona.

Larrison, a town of Persia, in the province of Mazanderan. 65 m. SW. Fehrabad.

Larry Bundar, a seaport of Hindoostan, in the province of Sindy, on a branch of the Indus, called Pitti, about 20 miles from the sea. There is a good road for shipping, and the river is navigable for small vessels. The town contains about 100 houses, and is defended by a fort. 48 miles WSW. Tatta. *Long.* 66. 42. E. *Lat.* 24. 45. N.

Lars, a town of Russia, in the government of Caucasus. 56 m. SE. Ekaterinograd.

Larsino, a small island on the east side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 22. 39. E. *Lat.* 63. 46. N.

Larta, see *Arta*.

Larucachi, a town of Peru, in the diocese of La Paz. 110 miles N. Chucuito.

Larvigen, or *Laurwig*, a seaport town of Norway, in the diocese of Christiania, and capital of a county to which it gives name; situated at the conflux of two rivers near the sea. It is a place of considerable trade, and its iron works are reckoned some of the most valuable in Norway. 56 miles SSW. Christiania. *Long.* 10. 15. E. *Lat.* 59. 3. N.

Laruns, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées. 18 m. S. Pau.

Larzacour, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, on the Marne. 9 miles SE. Vitry le François.

Lasaia, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra. 21 miles SSW. Cangianno.

Lasberg, a town of Austria. 3 miles ESE. Freystatt.

Lasche, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim. 8 miles E. Chrudim.

Laschen, see *Lassen*.

Laschnitz, or *Ludwidza*, a town of Silesia,

in the principality of Oels. 2 miles SE. Trachenberg.

Lascigo, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra. 18 miles W. Policastro.

Lasdipelen, a town of Prussian Lithuania. 9 miles N. Pilkallen.

Laserra, a town of the island of Corsica. 10 miles NE. Sarcena.

Lasgrufva, a town of Sweden, in Helsingland. 58 miles E. Hudwickfwal.

Lashom Jamnas, a town of Egypt, on the coast of the Mediterranean. 12 miles NW. Damietta.

Lask, or *Lasko*, a town of the dutchy of Warfaw. 30 miles NE. Siradia.

Lasnebourg, a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc, on the Arc, at the foot of Mount Cenis, the passage of which is the principal support of the inhabitants. The sun is hidden from the inhabitants of this town by the mountain during two months of the year. 20 miles NNW. Sufa, 23 E. St. Jean de Maurienne.

Lasey, a town of Thibet. 40 miles NNW. Tacpoy.

Lasse, see *Laaspe*.

Lassa, a city and capital of Great Thibet, in D'Anville's chart of Thibet, called *Tonker*. Major Rennel says, much confusion arises from the application of so many different names to this capital of Thibet. Giorgi tells us that the proper name of it, in the language of Thibet, is *Baronthala*; but that the Tartars call it *Lassa*, or *Labassa*. Other accounts call it *Tonker*, and apply the names *Lassa* and *Baronthala* to the district which contains *Tonker* and *Putala*. And again, others give the name of *Putala*, instead of *Lassa*, to the capital of Thibet. But we ought to apply the name of *Lassa*, or *Lahassa*, to the capital; and to consider *Putala* as the castle and palace of the lama, and his ordinary place of residence. 220 m. NE. Patna. *Long.* 91. 30. E. *Lat.* 30. 35. N.

Lassan, or *Lissan*, a town of Anterior Pomerania, on a lake formed by the Peene. 44 miles NW. Old Stettin, 38 SSE. Stralsund. *Long.* 13. 52. E. *Lat.* 53. 58. N.

Lassay, a town of France, and seat of a tribunal, in the department of the Mayenne. 11 miles NW. Villaine, 9 NNE. Mayenne. *Long.* 0. 24. W. *Lat.* 48. 27. N.

Lassé, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. 5 miles E. Baugé, 17 N. Saumur.

Lasseube, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées. 6 miles E. Oleron.

Lassem, see *Assem*.

Lassiali, a town on the east coast of the island of Bouro. *Long.* 127. 34. E. *Lat.* 3. 30. N.

Lassigny, a town of France, in the department of the Oise. 6 miles W. Noyon.

Lassiti, a town of the island of Candia. 22 miles SE. Candia.

Lassoth, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse. 10 miles N. Neisse.

Lassour, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Aurungabad. 32 miles NW. Aurungabad.

Lasswitz, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse. 4 miles NW. Patschkau.

Lastein, a town of Prussia, in the province of Samland. 15 miles SE. Ragnitz.

Lastisana, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli. 7 miles E. Concordia.

Lastres, a seaport town and cape of Spain, on the north coast of Asturia. 30 miles NE. Oviedo. Long. 5. 19. W. Lat. 43. 33. N.

Lastringe, a town of Sweden, in Sudermanland. 12 miles N. Nykoping.

Lasva, a river of Bosnia, which runs into the Misna, near Psenitza.

Lasula, a small island near the east coast of Luzon. Long. 123. 57. E. Lat. 13. 27. N.

Latabi, a town of Africa, belonging to the kingdom of Aquambo.

Latac, a town of Thibet, on the north side of the Ganges. Long. 74. 34. E. Lat. 30. 55. N.

Latacunga, a town of South-America, and jurisdiction in the audience of Quito, containing 10,000 inhabitants. This town was destroyed by an earthquake in the year 1698, and a great number of the inhabitants were buried in its ruins. 50 miles S. Quito. Long. 78. 16. W. Lat. 0. 58. S.

Latakia, a seaport town of Syria, built by Seleucus Nicanor, who called it *Laodicea*, the name of his mother; situated at the base and on the southern side of a small peninsula, which projects half a league into the sea. Its port, like all the others on this coast, is a sort of basin, environed by a mole, the entrance of which is very narrow. It might contain 25 or 30 vessels, but the Turks have suffered it so to be choaked up, as scarcely to admit four. Ships of above 400 tons cannot ride there, and hardly a year passes that one is not stranded in the entrance; notwithstanding this, Latakia carries on a very great commerce, consisting chiefly of tobacco, of which upwards of twenty cargoes are annually sent to Damietta; the returns from thence are rice, which is bartered in Upper Syria for oils and cottons. 50 miles S. Antioch, 70 SW. Aleppo. Long. 35. 50. E. Lat. 35. 36. N.

Latalata, one of the Molucca islands. Long. 127. 5. E. Lat. 0. 3. S.

Latang, a town of Thibet. 9 miles S. Dsaprong.

Latalai, a mountain of Thibet. Long. 77. 14. E. Lat. 31. 35. N.

Latcha, a lake of Russia, in the government of Olonetz, about 32 miles in length,

and 8 in breadth. Long. 38. 30. E. Lat. 61. to 61. 20. N.

Latchou, a river of Thibet, which runs into the Ganges. Long. 77. 49. E. Lat. 30. 50. N.

Late, a town of Peru, in the jurisdiction of Lima.

Latesa, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra. 10 miles S. Lanciano.

Latewa, a town of Bengal. 45 miles NW. Ramgur.

Laff, a town of Egypt. 3 m. S. Faoua.

Latbam, a village of England, in Lancashire. Here was a magnificent seat of the Earl of Derby. It was bravely defended by the Countess of Derby, in the year 1644, against 2000 of the parliament forces, for four months, during the earl's absence, in the Isle of Man. It stood in a low boggy ground, surrounded with a moat and a thick wall with nine towers; and after a second siege, under its governor Rawlstone, was delivered up by the king's order, and demolished. A magnificent house has since been built on the site by Sir Thomas Bootle. Near it is a medicinal spring, impregnated with vitriol and steel. In 1801, the population was 2179, of which 541 were employed in manufactures. 3 miles E. Ormskirk.

Latiano, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto. 5 miles E. Oria.

Laticzow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw. 60 miles NW. Braclaw.

Latoun, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the north coast of Borneo. Long. 117. 21. E. Lat. 7. 16. N.

Latoo, a pass crosses the mountains of Bengal, in the circar of Palamow.

Latorcza, a river of Hungary, which rises near the Carpathian Mountains, and runs into the Theys, near Tokay.

Latouche's Island, an island in the North Pacific Ocean, at the entrance of Prince William's Sound, 13 miles long, and 3 broad. Long. 212. 39. E. Lat. 60. N.

Latour, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Aurungabad. 25 miles W. Aurungabad.

Latowic, a town of the dutchy of Warsaw. 18 miles E. Czersk.

Latronica, a town of Naples, in Basilicata. 22 miles SW. Turfi.

Latsch, a town in the county of Tyrol. 6 miles WSW. Tyrol.

Latschack, a town of the dutchy of Carinthia. 14 miles SW. Clagenfurt.

Lattai, see *Bickerton's Island*.

Lattypour, a town of Bengal. 20 miles N. Kishenagur.

Latzke, a town of Hinder Pomerania. 4 miles SSW. Belgard.

Latzki, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia. 80 miles WSW. Lemberg.

Lava, see *Laub*.

Lauaca, a small island near the south coast of Sardinia. *Long.* 8. 36. E. *Lat.* 39. 4. N.

Lavagna, a river which rises in the Apennines, and runs into the sea near Lavagna.

Lavagna, a seaport town of Genoa, at the mouth of a river of the same name. 14 miles WNW. Brugnato.

Laval, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Mayenne, situated on the river Mayenne, containing about 18,000 souls. Here are several manufactures of linen in the town and environs, which form a very considerable commerce. $9\frac{1}{2}$ posts E. Rennes, $34\frac{3}{4}$ WSW. Paris. *Long.* 0. 41. W. *Lat.* 48. 5. N.

Laval Algere, a town of France, in the department of the Lozerre. 9 miles NW. Langogne.

Lavamund, a town of the dutchy of Carinthia, on the Drave, the see of a bishop, suffragan of the archbishop of Salzburg. 24 miles E. Clagenfurt, 40 W. Marburg. *Long.* 14. 37. E. *Lat.* 46. 44. N.

Lavamunter Aben, a mountain of Carinthia. 4 miles N. Lavamund.

Lavage, one of the Virgin Islands, in the West-Indies. 3 miles SE. from the island of St. Thomas.

Lavan Sands, sands on the north coast of Wales, between the island of Anglesey and the county of Caernarvon, east of Beaumaris.

Lavant, a river of England, in the county of Sussex, which runs into the sea about 5 miles below Chichester.

Lavant, a river of Carinthia, which runs into the Drave, at Lavamund.

Lavant See, a lake of Stiria. 9 miles E. Neumarch.

Lavardens, a town of France, in the department of the Gers. 7 miles NNW. Auch, 13 SSE. Condom.

Lavardin, a town of France, in the department of the Sarthe. 8 miles NW. Le Mans.

Lavaur, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Tarn; before the revolution it was the see of a bishop. 19 miles NW. Castres, 18 NE. Toulouse. *Long.* 1. 53. E. *Lat.* 43. 41. N.

Laubach, see *Laybach*.

Laubach, a town of France, in the department of the Rhine and Moselle. 2 miles N. Simmern, 37 W. Mentz.

Laubach, a town of Germany, in the principality of Solms Laubach. 40 miles NE. Mentz, 16 ESE. Wetzlar. *Long.* 8. 59. E. *Lat.* 50. 32. N.

Lauban, or *Luhan*, a town of Lusatia, on the river Quiefl, surrounded by a wall and some bastions. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in cloth and linen. In the

years 1427 and 1431, it was laid waste by the Hussites. 13 miles ESE. Gorlitz, 62 N. Dresden, 72 NNE. Prague. *Long.* 14. 25. E. *Lat.* 51. 7. N.

Laubies, (*Les*), a town of France, in the department of the Lozerre. 12 miles N. Mende.

Laucha, a town of Saxony, in Thuringia, on the Unstrutt. 32 miles NE. Erfurt, 6 NW. Naumburg. *Long.* 11. 47. E. *Lat.* 51. 14. N.

Laubendorf, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anspach. 3 miles WNW. Langenzenn.

Lauch, a river of France, which runs into the Ill, in the department of the Upper Rhine.

Lauchart, a river of Germany, which runs into the Danube, 1 mile E. Sigmaringen.

Lauchheim, a town of Germany, belonging to the Teutonic Knights. 10 miles W. Nordlingen, 38 W. Stuttgart. *Long.* 10. 14. E. *Lat.* 48. 50. N.

Lauchstadt, a town of Saxony, in the territory of Merseburg, with a medicinal spring. 4 miles W. Merseburg, 11 E. Querfurt. *Long.* 12. 1. E. *Lat.* 51. 26. N.

Lauckitsken, a town of Prussia, in the circle of Samland. 25 miles ENE. Königsberg.

Lauda, a town of the dutchy of Wurzburg, on the Tauber. 28 miles SSW. Wurzburg, 25 SSE. Heilbron.

Laudamnat, a town of Bengal. 12 miles S. Nattore.

Laudava, a town of Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm. 20 miles NE. Thorn.

Lauda, see *Laudic*.

Lauder, a town of Scotland, in the county of Berwick, on the Leader; and a royal burgh, united with Dunbar, North-Berwick, Haddington, and Jedburgh, to return one member to parliament. In the reign of James III. the Scotch nobility, enraged at the conduct of the ministers, one of whom, from a mason, had been created earl of Mar, being summoned by the King to meet at Lauder, to consult on the means of repelling an invasion, before they proceeded to business, seized the Earl of Mar, and his associates, and hung them over a bridge in sight of the king and his army. Near this town is Lauder Castle, originally built as a fortress by Edward Longshanks, who had overrun that part of Scotland. 24 miles W. Berwick, 26 SE. Edinburgh. *Long.* 2. 48. W. *Lat.* 55. 43. N.

Lauder, or *Leader*, a river of Scotland, which rises in the north part of Berwickshire, and after a southerly course runs into the Tweed, near Melrose. The district through which it passes is called Lauderdale.

Laudick, or *Lauda*, a town of the dutchy of Warlaw. 20 miles SE. Gnesna.

Lave, a river of France, which runs into the Lys, near Bethune.

Lavelanet, a town of France, in the department of the Arriege. 12 miles NE. Tarascon, 9 S. Mirepoix. *Long.* 1. 55. E. *Lat.* 42. 56. N.

Laceld, or *La Feld*, a village of France, in the department of the Ourthe, late in the bishopric of Liege, where a battle was fought in 1747 between the allies under the command of the Duke of Cumberland, and the French under the command of Marshal Saxe, in which the former were defeated. 4 miles W. Liege.

Laceline, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges. 4 miles SE. St. Diey.

Lacello, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Bari. 6 miles N. Venosa.

Lavemund, see *Lavamund*.

Laven, a small island near the east coast of Lucon. *Long.* 124. 6. E. *Lat.* 14. 12. N.

Laven, or *Loven*, a river of Norway, which runs into the sea, near Larvigen.

Lauenan, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Calenberg. 15 miles N. Hameln.

Lauenburg, a town of Hinder Pomerania, and principal town of a lordship of the same name, on the Lehe. 36 miles W. Dantzic, 50 ENE. Polnow. *Long.* 17. 42. E. *Lat.* 54. 32. N.

Lauenburg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Saxe Lauenburg, situated on the right coast of the Elbe, built by Henry the Lion. Here is a toll on the Elbe. 30 miles SE. Hamburg, 48 SSW. Lubeck. *Long.* 10. 48. E. *Lat.* 53. 22. N.

Lauenburg, see *Saxe Lauenburg*.

Lauenford, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Calenberg, on the Weser. 15 miles NW. Göttingen.

Lavenham, or *Lanham*, a town of England, in the county of Suffolk, with a weekly market on Tuesday. The principal trade is making woollen yarn. 10 miles S. Bury St. Edmund's, 63 NNE. London. *Long.* 0. 49. E. *Lat.* 52. 8. N.

Lavensar, an island of Russia, in the gulf of Finland. 60 miles W. Petersburg. *Long.* 27. 50. E. *Lat.* 59. 54. N.

Lauenslein, or *Læwenslein*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. Near it is a copper mine. 14 miles NW. Lichtenberg, 12 S. Saalfeld.

Lauenslein, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Calenberg. 9 miles E. Hameln.

Lauenstein, a town of Saxony, in the margravate of Meissen. 21 miles SE. Freyberg, 18 S. Dresden. *Long.* 13. 46. E. *Lat.* 50. 42. N.

Lavenza, a seaport of Italy, in the department of the Apennines, with a harbour

formed at the mouth of a small river, at the expanse of the Duke of Modena. 7 miles SE. Sarzana, 2 SW. Carrara. *Long.* 10. 1. E. *Lat.* 44. 3. N.

Laveraniere, a town of France, in the department of the Lot. 7 miles S. Gourdon.

Laverdiere, a town of France, in the department of the Var. 6 miles N. Barjols.

Lavernick, a town of Prussia, in the territory of Culm, on the Drebenitz. 44 miles E. Culm.

Lauenzitz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn. 10 miles S. Brunn.

Lauf, a town of Germany, in the territory of Nuremberg. 8 miles FNE. Nuremberg, 30 SE. Bamberg. *Long.* 11. 13. E. *Lat.* 49. 8. N.

Laufen, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich. 2 miles S. Schaffhausen.

Lauffen, a town of the archbishopric of Salzburg, on the Salza. 11 miles NNW. Salzburg, 26 NE. Kuffstein. *Long.* 12. 52. E. *Lat.* 47. 54. N.

Lauffen, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, on the Barich. 6 miles S. Bâle, 16 N. Soleure. *Long.* 7. 20. E. *Lat.* 47. 32. N.

Lauffen, a village and castle of Switzerland, which gives name to a bailiwick, in the canton of Zurich, near the Rhine, where is a celebrated cataract. 2 miles below Schaffhausen.

Lauffen am Neckar, a town of Wurtemberg, on the Neckar, formerly Imperial. 16 miles N. Stuttgart, 4 S. Heilbron. *Long.* 9. 18. E. *Lat.* 49. 5. N.

Lauffen, a town of Prussia, in Natangen. 15 miles S. Bartenstein.

Lauffen, a town of Austria. In 1147, a diet of the empire was held here under Frederick I. 18 miles S. Gemunden.

Lauffenburg, a town of Germany, and one of the four forest-towns of the late Austrian Swabia; the head-place of an ancient county, and a fortified town; situated on both sides of the river Rhine, over which is a bridge; by means of which both parts of the town are joined to each other. This town is a chief of the foundation of Seckingen, which was possessed by the counts of Habsburg, together with the tract called the Seckingen, so early as the days of the Swabian dukes of the house of Hohenstaufen. The line of Habsburg-Lauffenburg, becoming extinct in the year 1409, both counties, together with the towns in them, descended to the house of Austria by way of inheritance, though so early as the year 1387, Duke Leopold had purchased the whole county of Lauffenburg, of Count John the younger of Habsburg, for 12,000 florins. At this place is a fall in the river Rhine. 26 miles W. Schaffhausen, 18 E. Bâle. *Long.* 2. 4. E. *Lat.* 47. 36. N.

Lauffnitz, a river of Stiria, which runs into the river Raab, near S. Gothard, in Hungary. 10 miles SE. Furstenfeld.

Laughi, (*Le*), a fief of Piedmont, which takes its name from a mountain; formerly held immediately from the empire, but in the year 1736, ceded to the King of Sardinia, as Duke of Savoy, and now annexed to France.

Laugon, a town of Meckley. 42 miles W. Munnypour.

Laviano, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra. 27 miles E. Salerno.

Laujar, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada. 18 miles NW. Almeria.

Lavigen, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Drontheim. 24 miles N. Drontheim.

Lauringen, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Neuburg, on the Danube. This is supposed to have been a Roman colony. A shoemaker of this town having killed a celebrated Hungarian champion, the emperor Otho I. gave it for its arms a Moor's head, crowned with a gold chain about its neck. In the year 1632, this town was taken by the Swedes. 6 miles above Hochstet, 22 NE. Ulm. *Long.* 10. 22. E. *Lat.* 48. 32. N.

Lavington, or *Chipping Lavington*, or *Market Lavington*, or *East Lavington*, a town of England, in the county of Wilts, with a weekly market on Wednesday, and 918 inhabitants. 16 miles NNW. Salisbury, 88 W. London. *Long.* 1. 59. W. *Lat.* 51. 17. N.

Lavino, a town of Italy, in the Milanese. 18 miles WNW. Como.

Lavino, a town of Naples, in the county of Molise. 24 miles NE. Molise.

Lavis, a river which rises in a lake of the Tyrolese, and runs into the Adige, 4 miles N. Trent.

Lavis, a town of the county of Tyrol, situated at the union of the Lavis with the Adige. In September 1796, it was taken by the French, who drove out the Austrians with some loss. 8 miles N. Trent.

Lavis, see *Lugano*.

Lavit de Lomagne, or *Vit de Lomagne*, a town of France, in the department of the Gers. 12 miles E. Lectoure. *Long.* 1. 0. E. *Lat.* 43. 57. N.

Laukas, a town of Sweden, in the government of Wasa. 124 miles ESE. Wasa.

Laukowitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslaw. 10 miles NNE. Jung Buntzel.

Launceston, or *Dunheved*, a town of England, in the county of Cornwall, on the river Ottery, which soon after joins the Tamar. Launceston is a borough, and the county town, where the winter assizes are held. It is governed by a mayor and burgesses, sends

two members to parliament, and has two markets weekly, on Wednesday and Saturday. In Leland's time it had three gates and a postern. Here was formerly a college, founded by one of the Saxon kings, which, in the year 1150, was converted into a monastery of black canons, with the privilege of a sanctuary, by Reginald earl of Cornwall, who about the same time built a castle a mile from Lanstaphadon, Launceston, or Loftephan, the old town, and gave it a market. Berlace, in his *Antiquities of Cornwall*, supposes this castle to be older than the year 900, and says, it is not improbable that this spot might have been fortified by the Romans. There was undoubtedly a castle here before the conquest, of which Othamarus de Knivet was hereditary constable, and was displaced by the Conqueror, who gave both it and the town to Roger earl of Monckton, with the earldom of Cornwall, and many other manors and estates. In 1801, it contained 1483 inhabitants; of whom 420 were employed in trade and manufactures. The borough of Newport joins to Launceston. 41 miles W. Exeter, 214 W. London. *Long.* 4. 29. W. *Lat.* 50. 38. N.

Läunitz, a town of Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm. 2 miles NW. Bretchen, 50 NE. Culm.

Launiorwitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaurzim. 10 miles S. Benschow.

Laun, or *Launy*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, on the Egra, in the road from Leipzig to Prague. 9 miles ENE. Saatz. *Long.* 13. 54. E. *Lat.* 50. 20. N.

Launry, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes. 10 miles SSW. Mezieres, 10 NNE. Rethel.

Lavoncourt, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône. 12 miles S. Jussey, 10 E. Champlitte.

Lavonia, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 8 miles WSW. Rossano.

Lavonia, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 14 miles W. Squillace.

Lavora, a province of Naples, bounded on the north by the province of Abruzzo Ultra and Abruzzo Citra, on the east by the county of Molise and the province of Principato Ultra, on the south by the province of Principato Ultra and the gulf of Naples, and on the west by the Mediterranean and the Campagna di Roma; about 140 miles in length, and 33 where broadest. It is populous and fertile, yielding abundance of corn, wine, oil, and other productions of Italy. Anciently it was called *Campania*, and, in the middle ages, *The Castellany of Capua*, but received its present appellation in the year 1091, from Richard II. prince of Capua; and the Normans, who, in the beginning of the same year, were

driven by the Langobardian inhabitants out of the city of Capua, and instead of the appellation of the principality of Capua, used to give it that only of *Terra di Lavoro*, from the fitness of the soil for all manner of culture. The Normans, in the year 1093, recovering the possession of Capua, retained this name instead of the former, which was afterwards disused, except on certain occasions in public writings. Naples is the capital.

Laupen, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne, the principal place of a bailiwick. It was once imperial, and yet enjoys the privilege of electing its own magistrates. It is situated at the conflux of the Sannen and Sense. 5 miles SW. Berne.

Laur, a river of the duchy of Wurzburg, which runs into the Saal, 3 miles N. Munnerstadt.

Laur, a town of Persia, in Chufistan. 50 miles E. Toftar.

Laur, a town of the duchy of Wurzburg. 2 miles N. Munnerstadt.

Lavra, a town of Russia, in the government of Moscow. 36 miles NE. Moscow.

Lauri, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Nagore. 20 m. W. Catchwana.

Laurac le Grand, a town of France, in the department of the Aude. 15 miles W. Carcassonne, 5 S. Castelnaudary.

Lauradio, a town of Portugal, in the province of Estramadura, on the south side of the Tagus. 6 miles SSE. Lisbon, 10 NNW. Setuval.

Lauragais, before the revolution, a small country of France, in Upper Languedoc, of which Castelnaudary was the capital.

Laurana, a seaport of Istria, with a small harbour, in the gulf of Quarnero. 8 miles S. Castua. Long. 14. 17. E. Lat. 45. 28. N.

Laurdaung, a mountain pass in Bengal, from Barwa to Nagpour. 25 miles NW. Doefa.

Laure, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo. 30 m. WNW. Evora.

Laure, a town of France, in the department of the Aude. 8 m. NE. Carcassonne.

Laurel Mountains, mountains of Virginia. Long. 80. 30. W. Lat. 38. 30. N.

Laurel Mountains, mountains between Virginia and Kentucky. Long. 82. W. Lat. 37. N.

Laurel Ridge, a part of the Allegany mountains, in the western part of Pennsylvania. Long. 79. 20. W. Lat. 40. N.

Laurel River, a river of Kentucky, which runs into the Cumberland, Long. 83. 50. W. Lat. 36. 36. N.

Laurenberg, a town of Germany, in the county of Holzapfel. 3 m. S. Holzapfel.

Laurence Creek, a river of Kentucky, which runs into the Ohio, Long. 83. 36. W. Lat. 38. 30. N.

Laurence Island, a small island in the gulf of Florida, near the coast of East Florida. Long. 80. 22. W. Lat. 25. 36. N.

Laurence Key, a small island in the bay of Honduras, near the coast of Mexico. Long. 89. 48. W. Lat. 16. N.

Laurence Kirk, a town of Scotland, in the county of Kincardine. Manufactures of lawn, cambrick, &c. have been lately established. In 1799, it was erected into a burgh of barony, with the privilege of a market. In 1801, the population was 1215. 7 miles W. Bervie.

Laurens, a county of South-Carolina.

Laurentea, a bay or gulf of the Frozen Sea, on the west coast of Nova Zembla. Long. 53. 14. E. Lat. 72. 15. N.

Lauri, a town of Naples, in Lavora. 2 miles SW. Sezza.

Lauria, a town of Naples, in Basilicata. 17 miles E. Policastro, 90 SE. Naples.

Lauricaucha, a mountain of Peru, abounding in silver ore. 6 miles N. Pasco.

Lauricaucha, a lake of Peru. 80 miles N. Lima.

Laurière, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne. 18 miles E. Bellac, 18 NNE. Limoges.

Laurieston, a village of Scotland, in the county of Kincardine, where is an ancient castle built in the 10th or 11th century. In the year 1336, it was taken by the English, but soon recovered. 6 miles N. Montrose.

Lauringen, a town of the duchy of Wurzburg, on the Laur. 30 miles NE. Wurzburg, 24 NW. Bamberg. Long. 10. 32. E. Lat. 50. 13. N.

Laurino, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra. 9 miles WNW. Policastro.

Lauristan, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak, on the Zenderoud. 90 miles W. Ispahan.

Lauro, a town of Portugal, on a river of the same name, in the province of Alentejo. 27 miles WNW. Evora.

Lauro, a river of Portugal, which runs into the Almanfor, in the province of Alentejo.

Laurou, a town of Hindoostan, in Malwa. 12 miles SW. Kintlaia.

Laurov, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 10 miles SSW. Gayah.

Laurwig, see *Larigen*.

Laus Kaurens, a peninsula of Finmark, in the Frozen Sea. Long. 30. 24. E. Lat. 70. 45. N.

Lausanne, a city of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne, about two miles from the Lake of Geneva. It is the largest town in the country of Vaud, and is pretty well built, on a very uneven tract of land, formed by three small hills. This town, though partly subject to its bishop, enjoys, nevertheless, some considerable privileges, granted by several emperors. Its laws were reduced to

a regular code in 1368, under the title of *placitum generale*, or the general will. In 1525, it concluded an alliance with Berne and Friburg; and in 1536, submitted itself to the canton of Berne, which granted it many new privileges, in addition to those it before possessed. Pierre Viret introduced the reformation in the year 1536, which extended through the whole country of Vaud, after a disputation held at Lausanne the same year. This place is doubtless indebted for its fame and aggrandisement to the transfer of the bishop's see from Avenches, which took place at the latter end of the sixth century. It afterwards became celebrated for the council held there in 1448, in which Felix V. resigned the pontificate, in order to give peace to the church. The diocese of the bishop comprehended the greater part of the cantons of Berne, Soleure, and Friburg, the country of Vaud, the principality of Neuchâtel, Bienne and its territory, and the country of Erguel, and extended almost to Franche Comté. Since the reformation, it is reduced to little more than the canton of Friburg and a part of that of Soleure. Lausanne chooses its own magistracy, which consists of a burgomaster, 5 bannerets, the lower council, the council of sixteen, and the great council. An academy was established here in 1537, and a college in 1540. The bailiwick of Lausanne is one of the most extensive of the canton. The bailiff has succeeded to the bishop. He resides in his château, and has jurisdiction over the same places that the bishop had. A new bailiff is chosen every six years, when an oath is administered to him to maintain the ancient rights and franchises of the town. The air is very pure and healthy; there is plenty of excellent water. In a word, every necessary of life is here found in the greatest abundance. 41 miles SW. Berne. *Long.* 6. 28. E. *Lat.* 46. 33. N.

Lausnitz, a river which rises in Austria, and runs into the Muldaw, 4 miles SW. Beclin, in Bohemia.

Lausfeignan, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. 5 miles NW. Nerac, 5 W. Agen.

Lausfig, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Leipzig. 14 miles SE. Leipzig. *Long.* 12. 36. E. *Lat.* 51. 7. N.

Lausnitz, a town of Saxony, in the margravate of Meissen. 13 miles N. Dresden.

Lausza, a town of Samogitia. 44 miles NW. Miedniki.

Laut, a town of the dutchy of Wurzburg. 7 miles W. Kissingen.

Laut, see *Pulo Laut*.

Lautakari, a small island in the north part of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 24. 34. E. *Lat.* 65. 35. N.

Lautenburg, a town of Prussia, in the ter-

ritory of Culm. 48 miles E. Culm, 60 SW. Heilberg.

Lauterthal, a town of Westphalia, in the Hartz forest. 8 miles W. Goslar.

Lauter, a river of Germany, which runs into the Neckar, near Wendlingen.

Lauter, a river of Germany, which runs into the Danube, near Marchthal.

Lauter, a river of Bavaria, which runs into the Maine, near Staffelslein.

Lauter, a river of Germany, which runs into the Itzsch, near Coburg.

Lauter, a river of France, which runs into the Rhine, at Lauterbourg. The entrance was defended with lines, which were forced by the Austrians in October 1793.

Lauter, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 11 miles NE. Meinungen.

Lauterach, a river of Bavaria, which runs into the Vils, near Schmid.

Lauterbach, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz. 7 miles SE. Falkenau, 65 W. Prague. *Long.* 12. 45. E. *Lat.* 50. 2. N.

Lauterbach, a river of Silesia, which runs into the Katzbach, near Schonau, in the principality of Jauer.

Lauterbach, a river of Wurtemberg, which runs into the Enz, 2 miles WSW. Wildbad.

Lauterbach, a town of Upper Hesse. 13 miles NW. Fulda, 33 E. Weizlar.

Lauterbach, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Erzgebirg. 5 miles NW. Zwickau.

Lauterberg, a town of Westphalia, in the Hartz forest, near which are mines and forges of copper and iron. 14 miles S. Goslar.

Lauterbrunn, a valley of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne, of about 15 miles in circumference, celebrated for its picturesque and romantic scenery; a beautiful cataract, magnificent glaciers, rocks of calcareous stone and granite, and mines of iron and lead; it takes its name from a village. 6 miles S. Interlaken.

Lauterburg, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, on the Lauter. On the 16th of September 1793, the Austrians were defeated by the French, near this town with the loss of 1500 men. It was taken by the Austrians in October 1793. 14 miles S. Landau, 10 E. Weissembourg, 29 NNE. Straßburg. *Long.* 8. 14. E. *Lat.* 49. N.

Lauterbeck, a town of France, in the department of the Sarne, situated on the Glan. 24 miles N. Deux Ponts, 46 S. Coblenz. *Long.* 7. 35. E. *Lat.* 49. 39. N.

Lauterhofen, a town of Bavaria. 13 miles SW. Amberg, 12 miles SW. Sulzbach.

Lautern, or *Kaisers Lautern*, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, late the capital of a dutchy in the palatinate of the Rhine, belonging to the Elector of Bavaria, and ceded by him to France in 1802

It contained a castle and three churches, for Roman Catholics, Lutherans, and Calvinists. In the different wars between France and Germany, this town, with the rest of the palatinate, suffered greatly. In December 1793, it was taken by the troops of the French republic. In May 1794, the republicans were surprised in their entrenchments near the town, and defeated with considerable loss, by the Austrians under the command of Marshal Mollendorf. After the defeat of the French troops in May 1794, this town fell into the hands of the Prussians. After a severe engagement, which continued the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th of July, it was again taken by the French: the loss of the Prussians on those days was upwards of 4000 men killed: some time afterwards it was recovered again by the Austrians. On the 20th of December 1795, the French general Pichegru attempted to retake it, and a severe engagement took place between the Austrians and the French, in which the latter were repulsed with the loss of 2000 men and several cannon. The Austrians lost 29 officers and upwards of 600 men killed and wounded. On the 26th of October 1796, it was finally captured by the troops of the republic. 24 miles NW. Landau, 17 ENE. Deux Ponts. *Long.* 7. 47. E. *Lat.* 49. 27. N.

Lautern, a town of Prussia, in the province of Ermeland. 14 m. SSE. Heilsberg.

Lauterhausen, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anspach, on the Altmühl. 13 miles NNE. Dinckelsbühl, 8 W. Anspach.

Lautersheim, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Erzgebirg. 17 miles SSW. Freyberg, 32 SW. Dresden.

Lautrach, a town of Germany, in the county of Bregentz. 2 miles S. Bregentz.

Lautrec, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn. 12 miles NNW. Castres, 15 S. Gaillac.

Lautte, a town of Prussia, in Oberland. 16 miles ESE. Marienwerder.

Lavans, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées. 15 miles SE. Oleron, 19 S. Pau.

Lauserie, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Lot. 17 miles NW. Montauban, 17 SW. Cahors. *Long.* 1. 13. E. *Lat.* 44. 15. N.

Lauset, (*Le*), a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps. 10 miles W. Barcelonnette.

Lauzun, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. 14 miles NE. Marmande, 14 NW. Monflanquin. *Long.* 0. 32. E. *Lat.* 44. 38. N.

Lawa, a town of the island of Borneo, situated on a river of the same name. *Long.* 110. 42. E. *Lat.* c. 40. N.

Lawa, a river of the island of Borneo, which runs into the sea. *Long.* 109. 30. E. *Lat.* 0. 39. S.

Laevek, see *Cambodia*.

Laevenstein, see *Lauenstein*.

Laezer Kirk, a town of Scotland, in the county of Perth. 15 m. SE. George Town.

Lauwers, a river of Holland, which separates Groningen from West Friesland, and runs into the sea, 10 miles E. Dockum.

Lewis, see *Lugano*.

Laworow, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia. 24 miles W. Lemberg.

Lawrence Creek, see *Laurence Creek*.

Lax, a town of Switzerland, in the Valais. 33 miles E. Sion.

Laxa, a town of the island of Lewis, situated on a bay on the east coast. 9 miles SSW. Stornaway.

Laxa, a town of Peru, in the diocese of La Paz. 20 miles SW. La Paz.

Laxenburg, a town of Austria. 7 miles S. Vienna.

Laxey Bay, a bay about the centre of the east coast of the Isle of Man, in the Irish Sea; a safe shelter from westerly winds, in from seven to ten fathom water. The cape at the southern extremity is called *Laxey Point*.

Laxiana, a river of Spain, which runs into the Xalon, about 3 miles above Anza, in Aragon.

Lay, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 8 m. SW. Roanne.

Lay, or *Allampi*, or *Alampou*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Ningo, on the Gold Coast.

Layau, a town of the island of St. Vincent, situated on the west coast, in a bay, at the mouth of a river, to both of which it gives name. *Long.* 61. 18. W. *Lat.* 13. 8. N.

Layaven Point, a cape on the north coast of Mindanao.

Laybach, a town and capital of Carniola, on a navigable river of the same name, which so divides it that one part of the town lies in Upper and the other in Lower Carniola. The citadel, which is ancient, has a church, and is inhabited by a constable, who has the title of burgrave, and twelve soldiers. Laybach is the see of a bishop, erected in 1461, by the emperor Frederic IV. and the prelate is a prince of the empire. Besides the cathedral, it contains several churches, and about 500 houses. 28 miles NE. Trieste, 34 WSW. Cilley. *Long.* 14. 30. E. *Lat.* 46. 12. N.

Laybach, or *Laubach*, a river of Carniola, which rises about a mile west Ober Laubach, and runs into the Save, 3 miles S. Kreutberg.

Laybach, or *Laubach*, Ober a town of the duchy of Carniola. 11 miles SW. Laybach, 9 SE. Hydria.

Lay-Choui, a town of China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li. 10 miles E. Y.

Laydé, a town of Africa, in the country of the Foulis, on the Senegal. 45 miles SE. Goumel.

Laye, a river of France, which passes by Bethune, &c. and runs into the Lys, 6 miles E. St. Venant.

Laykan, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the south-west coast of Celebes. *Long.* 119. 51. E. *Lat.* 5. 32. S.

Laymebamba, a town of Peru, in the jurisdiction of Chacapoyas.

Laymu, a town on the south coast of the island of Ceram.

Layrac, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. 4 miles S. Agen, 12 W. Valence. *Long.* 0. 45. E. *Lat.* 44. 8. N.

Layssac, a town of France, in the department of the Aveyron. 12 miles E. Rodez.

Laytons, a town of Virginia. 13 miles ESE. Port Royal.

Laza, a town of Spain, in Galicia. 18 miles ESE. Orense.

Lazanilla, a town of the island of Cuba. 40 miles ENE. Spiritu Santo.

Lazare Buey, a town of Spain, in New Castile. 8 miles from Toledo.

Lazaretto, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the north coast of the island of Candy, used by the Venetians for the purpose of a lazaretto, but now deserted. It is not far from Canea.

Lazaretto Vecchio, (*Il*), a small island in the neighbourhood of Venice, formerly called *St. Maria of Nazareth*, from a church of the same name, built by Augustin hermits in 1249. Since the year 1422, all ships coming from the Levant are to perform quarantine in this island, for which purpose it was in that year provided with the necessary inns, which were rebuilt and enlarged in 1565. Here all the ships and merchandize are closely inspected, under the direction of a deputation of the senate.

Lazareva, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the Lena. 34 miles SW. Kirensk.

Lazarim, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 6 miles SE. Lamego, 15 WNW. St. Joao da Pesqueira.

Lazise, a town of Italy, in the Veronese, on the east bank of Lake Garda, with a harbour, a custom-house, and a castle. 5 miles W. Verona.

Lea, a river of England, which rises in Bedfordshire, passes by Hertford, Ware, &c. and falls into the Thames a little below London.

Leach, or *Lech*, a river of England, in the county of Gloucester, which runs into the Thames near Lechalade.

Leachlade, or *Lechlade*, a town of England, in the county of Gloucester, on the river Thames, near the borders of Wiltshire,

Berkshire, and Oxfordshire. A canal from the Severn joins the Thames near this town. It has a weekly market on Friday. 29 miles ESE. Gloucester. 77 W. London. *Long.* 1. 43. W. *Lat.* 51. 43. N.

Lead Step Bay, a bay on the south coast of Wales, in the county of Pembroke. *Long.* 4. 45. W. *Lat.* 51. 37. N.

Leaden, a river of England, which runs into the Severn, opposite Gloucester.

Leaderwater, a river of Scotland, which rises in the north-west part of Berwickshire, and runs into the Tweed, 3 m. E. Melrofs.

Leadhills, a village of Scotland, in the county of Lanerk, said to be the most lofty habitable situation in Great-Britain; celebrated for the rich lead mines near it, which have been wrought for two centuries. 15 miles S. Lanerk.

Leaga, see *Bineaga*.

Leam, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Galway, situated on the south side of Lough Corib. 16 m. WNW. Galway.

Leam-choui-bo, a town of Chinese Tartary. 37 miles SW. Ning-yuen-tcheou.

Leame, a river of England, which runs into the Avon, about a mile above Warwick.

Leam-leam, a town of China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li. 15 miles SSW. Peking.

Leam-kien-fan, a town of Chinese Tartary. 42 miles S. Poro.

Leam-yon-Hotun, a town of Corea. 600 miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 128. 46. E. *Lat.* 42. 20. N.

Leam-yuen, a town of China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li. 15 miles N. Chunte.

Lean-chan, a town of China, of the third rank, in Se-tchuen. 32 miles SSE. Ta.

Leung-tang, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chen-si. 17 miles NE. Oei.

Leao, a river of China, which runs into the sea, 12 miles W. Lai-tcheou.

Leao, or *Lebo*, a river of Chinese Tartary, formed by the union of several rivers, none of which bear this name till after it has passed the barrier between Leao-tong and Tartary. It runs into the gulf of Leao-tong, about 12 miles W. Yao-tcheou.

Leao-tong, a province of Chinese Tartary, now more usually called *Cheng-yang*, or *Moungden*, see *Cheng-yang*.

Leao-tong, (*Gulf of*), or *Yellow Sea*, a large bay or gulf of the Chinese Sea, between the peninsula of Corea and China; about 400 miles from north to south, and from 100 to 250 from east to west. *Lat.* 34. 45. to 41. N.

Leao-cou-Hotun, a town of Corea, on the south side of the Ya-lou river. 370 miles E. Peking. *Long.* 125. 4. E. *Lat.* 40. 9. N.

Leasly Point, a cape on the west coast of the county of Lancaster, in the Irish Sea, north of the island of Walney.

Leba, a town of Pomerania. 16 miles N. Laueburg.

Liban, a village of Syria, in the pachalic of Damascus: near it is a kan or khan, for the reception of travellers; supposed to be the ancient Lebna, mentioned in Scripture. 22 miles S. Nablous.

Lebanon, see *Libanus*.

Lebanon, a town of Pennsylvania. 22 miles W. Reading.

Lebe, a town of Germany, in the lordship of Lauenburg, on a lake near the Baltic. 15 miles NW. Lauenburg. *Long.* 17. 29. *E. Lat.* 54. 40. N.

Lebedian, a town of Russia, in the government of Tambov. 100 miles WNW. Tambov. *Long.* 38. 50. *E. Lat.* 53. 28. N.

Lebedin, a town of Russia, in the government of Charkov. 60 miles NW. Charkov.

Lebenthor, a town of the duchy of Stiria. 5 miles NNE. Fridaw.

Leber, a river of France, which runs into the Ill, a little below Schlettstat, in the department of the Lower Rhine.

Lebialna, an island of Russia, in the Caspian Sea. *Long.* 53. 30. *E. Lat.* 45. 55. N.

Lebiar, a forest of Africa, in the country of Zennah, in which gum is collected in large quantities. 100 miles ENE. Portendic.

Lebiazia, a fortress of Russia, in the government of Caucasus. 16 miles NW. Astrachan.

Lebiazia, a fort of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk. 188 miles SSE. Tobolsk. *Long.* 71. 14. *E. Lat.* 55. 20. N.

Lebida, or *Lebda*, a seaport town of Africa, in the country of Tripoli, on the coast of the Mediterranean. 30 miles W. Mesurata, 30 ESE. Tripoli. *Long.* 13. 56. *E. Lat.* 32. 40. N.

Lebieda, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna. 10 miles S. Lida.

Lebiedzow, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna. 56 m. ESE. Wilna.

Lebnek, a town of Transylvania. 15 miles SE. Schesburg.

Lebo, a river of Chili, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Lat.* 37. 30. S.

Lebrade, a town of the duchy of Holstein. 6 miles SW. Lutkenborg.

Lebrilla, a town of Spain, in the province of Murcia. 11 miles SW. Murcia.

Lebrixa, or *Lebrija*, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville, situated formerly on a branch of the Guadalquivir, which being now choaked up, the town is six miles from the river. It has a castle, which marks some appearance of antiquity to the place. In the environs are produced olives, from which is obtained some of the best oil in Spain. 20 miles S. Seville.

Lebrutz, a river of Saxony, which runs into the Elbe, 2 miles W. Schandau.

Lebskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, near the union of the

rivers Mezen and Pezna. 168 miles E. Archangel.

Lebus, a town of the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, seated on the Oder, being 1200 paces in length, taken in a direct line, though formerly much larger, and containing about 14,000 inhabitants, with three churches. This town has been frequently sacked. It lies low, among hills, so that it cannot be seen at one view, and therefore makes but a mean appearance. It was originally subject to Poland, but afterwards devolved on Boleslaw duke of Silesia, who, in 1250, bequeathed both the town and its lordship to the Margraves Otho and John, of Brandenburg. In 1354, the elector Louis the Roman left the castle and city of Lebus to the bishopric, to which it afterwards gave title. The bishop's castle here was destroyed by a fire, in 1631. The bishopric of Lebus was founded in the year 965 in Red Russia, by the Polish Prince Mieszlaw, but the particular place of its see is not known. That prince's successor, Boleslaw, settled and improved this bishopric, which at first, however, bore not the name of Lebus. About the year 1300, it was called the bishopric of Goritz; but at length the bishopric of Lebus, on occasion of that city's being added to its territories; which name it likewise retained after the building of the cathedral at Furstenwalde. Lebus was always municipal; inasmuch, that on the bishop's being registered in the matricula in 1521, not only the Elector of Brandenburg, but likewise the bishop himself remonstrated against it. On the decease of Bishop John VIII. in 1555, the management of the diocese was committed to the care of the Margrave Joachim Frederick of Brandenburg; who, on his accession to the electoral dignity, in 1598, secularized the bishopric, and at the same time suppressed the chapter. 5 miles N. Franckfort on the Oder, 7 SSW. Custrin. *Long.* 14. 44. *E. Lat.* 52. 26. N.

Lecca, a town of the island of Samos. 2 miles S. Carlovassii.

Lecafello, a town of the Ligurian Republic. 20 miles NE. Genoa.

Lecce, a city of Naples, in the province of Otranto, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Otranto. The wool produced in the environs of this place was formerly much celebrated; the country yields abundance of almonds and olives. It contains, besides the cathedral, three parish churches and several convents. It is the residence of the governor, and is sometimes called the capital of Otranto: and by some the province is called *Lecce*, instead of Otranto. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 18,000. 20 miles NW. Otranto, 192 E. Naples. *Long.* 18. 8. *E. Lat.* 40. 40. N.

Lecci, a town of the island of Corfica. 5 miles N. Porto Vecchio.

Lecco, a town of Italy, and capital of the department of the Montagna, on the lake Como, which gives name to a branch of the lake called *the Lake of Lecco*. 14 miles ENE. Como. *Long.* 9. 23. E. *Lat.* 45. 5. N.

Leçeta, a town of Spain, in Navarre. 17 miles NNW. Pamplona.

Lech, a river which rises in the Tyrolse, passes by Fuesien, Landsburg, Augsburg, &c. and runs into the Danube, five miles below Donawert.

Lech, see *Leach*.

Leche, a river of France, which runs into the Meuse near Dinant.

Lecheraine, a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc. 10 miles NNE. Chambery.

Leches, (*Les*), a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne. 3 miles S. Mucidan.

Lechiquelée, a rock, or small island, near the south coast of the island of Jersey. 4 miles SE. St. Helier.

Lechlade, see *Leachlade*.

Lechenick, see *Leghenich*.

Lechones, (*Os*), a cluster of small islands in the Atlantic, near the west coast of Portugal. 3 miles north from the mouth of the Duero. *Long.* 8. 25. E. *Lat.* 41. 43. N.

Lechs-Gemund, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Neuburg, near the Danube. 6 miles ENE. Donawert.

Lechwar, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 32 miles SE Bahar.

Leck, a town of Denmark, in the dutchy of Sleswick. 14 miles N. Bredstede.

Leck, a river of Holland, or rather a branch of the Rhine, which takes that name at Wyck-te-Duerstede, in Utrecht, passes by Culemburg, Viana, Schonhoven, &c. and loses itself in the Merwe, at Krimpe.

Leckness, a town of Norway. 22 mile W. Christianfand.

Leçsüre, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Gers, situated on a mountain, accessible only on one side, near the Gers. It is defended by art as well as nature. Before the revolution it was the seat of a governor, and see of a bishop. The number of inhabitants is about 4000. 16 m. S. Agen, 16 N. Auch. *Long.* 0. 42. E. *Lat.* 43. 56. N.

Leçzenga, a river of Africa, which runs into the Mozambique gulf, *Lat.* 17. 20. S.

Leçzna, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Chelm. 24 miles NW. Chelm.

Leçla Negus, a town of Abyssinia, in the province of Gojam. 120 m. SSW. Gondar.

Leçdah, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Gangpour. 20 miles S. Gangpour.

Leçut, (*Le*), a town of France, in the

department of the Lot and Garonne. 3 miles NNW. Villencuve d'Agén, 6 SW. Menflanquin.

Leçbury, a town of England, in the county of Hereford, with a weekly market on Tuesday, situated on a canal, navigable from Gloucester to Hereford. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 3058, of whom 484 were employed in trade and manufactures. 16 miles NW. Gloucester, 123 W. London. *Long.* 2. 20. W. *Lat.* 52. 6. N.

Leçder, a river of North-Wales, which runs into the Conway, 12 m. S. Aberconway.

Leçdenitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin. 7 miles SSE. Budweis.

Leçder, a lake of the county of Tyrol. 18 miles W. Trent, 4 W. Riva.

Leçderkose, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Neustadt. 6 miles W. Weyda.

Leçdsina, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, on the river Tormes, defended by nature and art. Near it is a warm medicinal bath. 18 miles W. Salamanca.

Leçdsch, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaflau. 13 miles S. Czaflau, 42 SE. Prague. *Long.* 15. 15. E. *Lat.* 49. 40. N.

Leçdetz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleflaw. 7 miles SE. Jung Buntzel.

Leçdianai, a bay or gulf of the Frozen Sea, on the north coast of Nova Zembla. *Long.* 59. 14. E. *Lat.* 76. 40. N.

Leçdianoi, a cape on the north coast of Nova Zembla. *Long.* 73. 24. E. *Lat.* 78. N.

Leçdignan, a town of France, in the department of the Gard. 15 m. NW. Nismes.

Leçlong, a town on the east coast of the island of Borneo. *Long.* 116. 42. E. *Lat.* 4. 33. N.

Leçlören, a small island on the west side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 20. 56. E. *Lat.* 63. 12. N.

Leçloyra, a town of Spain, in Galicia. 11 miles NE. Santiago.

Leçdwich, a river of England, which runs into the Temd, 5 miles SE. Ludlow, in Shropshire.

Lee, a river of Ireland, which passes by Cork, and empties itself into Cork harbour.

Lee, a river of Ireland, which rises about six miles east from Tralee, in the county of Kerry, and runs into Tralee Bay.

Lee, a river of England, which runs into the Wever, 2 m. N. Nantwich, in Cheshire.

Lee's Creek, a river of Virginia, which runs into the Ohio, *Long.* 81. 55. W. *Lat.* 38. 57. N.

Lee's Creek, a river of Kentucky, which runs into the Ohio, *Long.* 88. 56. W. *Lat.* 38. 36. N.

Lee's Mark, rocks in the Spanish Main, near the Mosquito shore. *Long.* 82. 10. W. *Lat.* 14. 10. N.

Leçlyvan, a small island in the Eastern

Indian Sea, near the north-east coast of Borneo. *Long.* 118. 12. E. *Lat.* 6. 1. N.

Leeds, a town of England, in the west riding of the county of York, situated on the river Aire, and on the great canal, which is navigable from Liverpool. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, 12 aldermen, 24 common councilmen, &c. but sends no members to parliament. Leeds has been a long time famous for the woollen manufacture, and is one of the largest and most flourishing towns in the county, yet had but one church till the reign of Charles I. It now contains three; a presbyterian meeting-house, erected in 1691, called the New Chapel, which is the statelyest, if not the eldest of that denomination in the north of England; and in the town and its suburbs several others. In 1786, the first stone of a general infirmary was laid at Leeds, which is since finished. It is noted for some medicinal springs. Here are two magnificent halls, both built about the year 1714, one used for an assembly-room, the other is the guild or moot-hall. Its increase of building, in the year 1786, was nearly 400 houses; and in 1801, the population was 30,669, of whom 11,142 were employed in trade and manufactures. The antiquity of Leeds is very great, but it was not incorporated till the reign of Charles I. The manufacture and trade of Leeds are principally in cloth, the market for which is not, perhaps, to be equalled in the world. There are two spacious halls for the accommodation of the clothiers, and also a third hall, where worsted goods are exposed to sale. At about six o'clock in the summer, and about seven in the winter, the market-bell rings; upon which, in a few minutes, without hurry, noise, or the least disorder, the whole market is filled, all the benches covered with cloth, as close to one another as the pieces can lie longways, each proprietor standing behind his own piece. As soon as the bell has ceased ringing, the factors and buyers of all sorts enter the hall, and walk up and down between the rows, as their occasions direct. When they have pitched upon their cloth, they lean over to the clothier, and by a whisper in the fewest words imaginable, the price is stated; one asks, the other bids, and they agree or disagree in a moment. In a little more than an hour all the business is done; ten or twenty thousand pounds worth of cloth, and sometimes much more, is bought and sold with a whisper only; the laws of the market here being more strictly observed than at any place in England. On account of the trade, the rivers Aire and Calder were made navigable, at the expence of several private merchants, without calling in the assistance of the nobility and gentry. By this means a communication was opened

from Leeds and Wakefield to York and Hull; so that all the woollen manufactures exported are carried by water to Hull. There is another trade in this part of the country, become very considerable since the opening of the above navigation, which is the carriage of coals down from Wakefield and Leeds; near both which places they have inexhaustible stores. These are carried quite down the Ouse, and then either go up that river to York, or down to the Humber, where the Trent and Ouse meet together, and which in a few miles falls into the sea. In this passage abundance of large towns are supplied with coal, with this advantage too, that whereas the Newcastle coals pay four shillings per chaldron duty to the public, these being only river-borne coals, are exempted and pay nothing; so that the city of York, which strenuously opposed the first navigation of these rivers, in this particular, as well as many others, experiences daily benefits from it. In 1642, Leeds, then garrisoned by Charles I. under Sir William Saville, was taken by young Fairfax. 24 miles SW. York, 192 W. London. *Long.* 1. 30. W. *Lat.* 53. 47. N.

Leeds, a village of England, in the county of Kent. Here is a mansion called Leeds Castle, which in 1321, belonged to Bartholomew lord Badlesmere. Isabella, queen of Edward II. being refused admittance into the castle, it was besieged and taken by the king; Lord Badlesmere was absent, but his wife and child were carried prisoners to the tower; the rest concerned in the defence of the castle were hanged. The lord himself was taken the year following at Boroughbridge, and beheaded. It was then granted to Archbishop Arundel, on whose death it reverted to the crown, and was rebuilt by Henry VII. In the reign of Edward VI. it was granted to Sir Anthony St. Leger, and at present belongs to the family of Fairfax. It has generally been asserted that Richard II. was imprisoned in this castle, but the place of that prince's confinement was Leeds in Yorkshire, not Leeds in Kent. In 1406, Henry IV. resided here during the plague. 6 miles E. Maidstone.

Leeds, a town of Virginia, on the north side of the Rappahanoc river. 28 miles SE. Falmouth. *Long.* 77. 3. W. *Lat.* 38. 10. N.

Leeds, a town of the state of New Jersey. 35 miles SE. Burlington.

Leegetian, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the east coast of the island of Borneo. *Long.* 118. 40. E. *Lat.* 4. 10. N.

Leeheem, a small island near the north-east of Borneo. *Long.* 118. 16. E. *Lat.* 6. 9. N.

Leek, a town of England, in the county

of Stafford, with a weekly market on Wednesday, in the neighbourhood of coal mines. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 3489, of whom 2596 were employed in trade and manufactures. 36 miles S. Manchester, 154 WNW. London. *Long.* 2. 3. W. *Lat.* 52. 48. N.

Leer, a river of East Friesland, which rises from a lake, 3 miles NW. Oldenburg, and runs into the Ems near Ort.

Leer Ort, see *Ort*.

Leer, or *Lehr*, or *Lier*, a town of East Friesland, on a river of the same name, which soon after joins the Ems. 11 miles SE. Emden, 24 WNW. Oldenburg. *Long.* 7. 20. E. *Lat.* 53. 12. N.

Leerdam, a town of Holland, on the river Linghe, which gave title of count to the noble house of Egmont, and afterwards to that of Nassau. In the year 1574, it was taken by the Spaniards, who destroyed the ramparts. 11 miles S. Utrecht, 26 S. Amsterdam. *Long.* 4. 59. E. *Lat.* 51. 55. N.

Leers, or *Liers*, a town of France, in the department of the Ourthe, where a battle was fought on the 1st of October 1746, between the allies commanded by Prince Charles of Lorraine, and the French under the command of Comte Saxe, in which the latter were victorious. 4 miles N. Liege.

Leerstrand, a town of Norway. 8 miles SW. Drontheim.

Leesburg, a town of Virginia, on the Potomack. 24 m. NW. Washington, 23 E. Winchester. *Long.* 77. 33. W. *Lat.* 39. 10. N.

Leesnitz, or *Legnica*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppeln. 13 miles ENE. Ober Glogau, 18 SSE. Oppeln.

Leestown, a town of the State of Kentucky, on the Kentucky river. 20 m. W. Lexington.

Leetakoo, a city of Africa, and capital of the county of the Boohuanas, or Briqueas, and residence of their king; containing about 2500 houses and 12,000 inhabitants. The houses are disposed without regularity: each, built in a circular form and surrounded with a pallade, contains several apartments for the different branches of the family who live separately. The houses are thatched with reeds. *Long.* 27. E. *Lat.* 26. 30. S.

Leeuwe, or *Leeuwen*, a town of France, in the department of the Dyle, called by the Flemings *Sout-Leeuwe*; situated on the river Geete, in the midst of a morass: it was formerly a place to which the sovereigns of the country sent those they banished. The French took it in 1673, and restored it to Spain at the peace of Nimuegen. In 1705, it was taken by the allies, and the garrison made prisoners of war. 20 miles WNW. Liege, 25 E. Brussels.

Leeward Islands. The terms *Lee-ward* and *Windward*, applied to the West-India

Islands, were given them from their situation in a voyage from the ports of Spain to Carthagena, or Porto Bello. The islands which lie to leeward, extend from Porto Rico to Dominica.

Lefca, a town of the island of Cyprus; the residence of an aga and a cadi. It was one of the four cities that bore the name of Arsinöe. 28 miles NNE. Baffa.

Lefkeb, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia. In the neighbourhood is a convent, in which a Greek bishop resides. 16 miles SE. Isnik, 45 ENE. Bursa.

Lefoga, one of the Hapae islands, in the South Pacific Ocean, and considered as the most fertile. This island is in many respects superior to Annamooka; the plantations were both more numerous and more extensive. In many places, indeed, towards the sea, the country is still waste; owing perhaps to its sandy soil, as it is much lower than Annamooka and its surrounding isles: but toward the middle of the island the soil is much better, and the marks of considerable population, and of improved cultivation were very conspicuous. Large spots are covered with the paper mulberry trees; and the plantations in general were well stocked with such roots and fruits as are the natural produce of the island. To these Captain Cook made some additions, by sowing the seeds of Indian corn, melons, pumpkins, and the like. At one place was a house four or five times as large as those of the common sort, with a large area of grass before it; and it was supposed that the people resorted thither on certain public occasions. Near the landing-place was a mount, two or three feet high, covered with gravel; and on it stood four or five small huts, in which the bodies of some of their principal people had been interred. The island is not above seven miles long, and in some places not above two or three broad. The east side of it, which is exposed to the trade wind, has a reef running to a considerable breadth from it, on which the sea breaks with great violence. It is a continuation of this reef that joins Lefoga to Foa, which is not above half a mile distant; and at low water the natives can walk upon this reef, which is then partly dry, from the one island to the other. The shore here is either a coral rock, six or seven feet high, or a sandy beach; but higher than the west side, which in general is not more than three or four feet from the level of the sea, with a sandy beach its whole length. *Long.* 185. 40. E. *Lat.* 19. 49. S.

Lefi, a town on the north coast of the island of Kishimé. 12 miles NE. Kishimé.

Leganes, a town of Spain, in New Castile. 5 miles SW. Madrid.

Legau, a town of Bavaria, belonging to

the abbey of Kempten. 12 miles NNW. Kempten.

Legé, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire. 12 miles SE. Machecoul, 21 S. Nantes.

Legerwood, a town of Scotland, in the county of Berwick. 4 miles SE. Lauder.

Leghea, a town of Nubia. 16 miles WNW. Dongola. *Long.* 29. 30. E. *Lat.* 20. 6. N.

Leghenich, or *Lechenich*, a town of France, in the department of the Rhine and Moselle. 10 miles SSW. Cologne, 50 ENE. Liege. *Long.* 6. 42. E. *Lat.* 50. 50. N.

Leghi, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen. 56 miles ENE. Aden.

Leghorn, or *Livorno*, a city and seaport of Etruria, handsome, but not large, and built in the modern taste, so regular that both gates are seen from the market-place. Upon account of its being intersected with canals, it is called the *New Venice*. Leghorn was formerly a place of no note, belonging to the Genoese, and by them given in exchange to Duke Cosmo I. for the town of Sarzana. Since this time it has put on a quite different aspect. The canals cut in several parts about the town have rendered the marshes fit for culture, and, in some measure, dissipated the noxious effluvia, though the air cannot still be deemed perfectly healthy. Fresh water is so scarce that it must be brought from Pisa. The city besides its good fortifications, has two small forts towards the sea, and a citadel on the land side. The number of its inhabitants is computed at 50,000, among whom are upwards of 15,000 Jews, who live in a particular quarter of the city, have a handsome synagogue, and, though subject to very heavy imposts, are in a thriving condition, the greatest part of the commerce of this city going through their hands. The generality of the Greeks and Armenians settled here acknowledge the Pope's supremacy, and each have their peculiar church. The free Turks and the Turkish slaves have a mosque, but the Protestants are not permitted the public exercise of their religion, the English excepted, who, by being, of all foreign nations, the best customers to Leghorn, are allowed to have a chaplain. Other Protestants make use of chaplains of ships. Prostitutes live in a particular quarter, consisting of several streets. The heavy taxes, payable to the government, from a multiplicity of necessities brought in from the continent, together with monopolies of brandy, tobacco, and salt, make provisions and other commodities very dear. The trade of Leghorn is very considerable, being greatly promoted by the freedom of its port, every bale of goods, whether great or small, paying only two piastres, or scudi. The harbour is divided

into the outward and inward; the latter serves only for the four or five galleys kept by the prince, which are sometimes sent to sea against the Corsairs, under the command of a knight of St. Stephen. In the open place before this harbour stands a marble statue of Ferdinand I. and at the angles of the pedestal four brazen statues, of a gigantic size, representing four Turkish slaves in chains. The outward harbour is formed by a mole or dam, 600 common paces in length, well paved, and with a partition wall in the middle, whereby, at any time, the shipping are sheltered from the wind on one side. This mole serves also for a promenade. The harbour is too shallow for large ships, which, on this account, lie out of the mole, moored to pillars and large iron rings; but, by this means, are in some respects safer than in the harbour itself. The road for a mile or two seaward is very good, though with no security against winds or corsairs. The lighthouse, where every night 30 burning lamps are contained in one lantern, stands on a single rock in the sea; and not far from it, on the main land, is the lazaretto, where quarantine is performed by persons and goods coming from places suspected of infection. Leghorn is a bishop's see, with an inquisition, but having power only over Roman Catholics, and in no other cases than those of religion. On the 28th of June 1796, this city was taken possession of by the French under the command of General Buonaparte. 47 miles WSW. Florence, 140 NNW. Rome. *Long.* 10. 16. E. *Lat.* 43. 32. N.

Legineu, a town of Prussia, in the province of Ermeland. 22 miles SE. Heilberg.

Legiuncara, a town of Naples, in the province of Bari. 21 miles NW. Matera.

Leglantier, a town of France, in the department of the Oise. 9 miles N. Clermont.

Legnano, a town of Italy, in the Veronese, on the Adige. This is a fortress regularly constructed, and provided with a drawbridge. The eastern part is called Porto, and the western Legnano. It has several monasteries and a play-house. This populous town carries on a considerable trade, and a corn market is held every Saturday, supposed to be one of the most important in Italy; for of the sole article of rice as much is often sold in one week as amounts to 50,000 ducats. In order to render the commerce with the neighbouring places still more advantageous, a canal, which runs from Legnago to Ostiglia, in the territory of Mantua, was formed in 1762, by means of the Tartaro, between the Adige and the Po; and for the better security of the navigation, sluices have been constructed at both of its ends. In the year 1799, the French became masters of it. 22 miles ESE. Verona, 23

NNW. Ferrara. *Long.* 11. 18. *E. Lat.* 44. 50. N.

Legrad, a town of Croatia, at the union of the Muer and the Drave. 15 miles E. Varasdin. *Long.* 16. 54. *E. Lat.* 46. 30. N.

Leguevin, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne. 9 miles W. Toulouse.

Leguigno, a town of the dutchy of Parma. 18 miles SSE. Parma.

Lehden, a town of Germany, in the county of Tecklenburg. 2 miles E. Tecklenburg.

Lehe, a town of the dutchy of Bremen. 29 miles E. Stade, 32 N. Bremen.

Leheim, a town of Hesse Darmstadt. 8 miles W. Darmstadt, 5 E. Oppenheim.

Lebenhoffen, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 6 miles WNW. Hardeberg.

Lehigh, a river of Pennsylvania, which runs into the Delaware, at Easton.

Lehnikuhlen, a town of the dutchy of Holstein. 8 miles SW. Lutkenburg.

Lehnberg, a town of Germany, in the principality of Nassau Weilburg. 3 miles N. Weilburg.

Lehne, a river which rises about 3 miles S. Winterburg, in the dutchy of Westphalia, passes by Schmaleenberg, Bilslein, Werdohl, Altenau, &c. and runs into the Roer, 2 miles below Schwiert.

Lehotowan, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz. 4 miles NW. Leitmeritz.

Lehre, a river which rises in the principality of Verden, and runs into the Aller, 6 miles above Verden.

Lehrberg, a town of Germany, in the margravate of Anspach, on the Unter Retzat. 5 miles NW. Anspach.

Lehso, a town of Arabia Deserta. 140 miles S. Cathem.

Lehsten, or *Le'esten*, a town of Saxony, in the principality of Altenburg, celebrated for quarries of slate. 45 m. SSW. Altenburg, 17 NE. Coourg. *Long.* 11. 35. *E. Lat.* 50. 25. N.

Lehtimaki, a town of Sweden, in the government of Wasa. 65 miles E. E. Wasa.

Leibau, see *Löban*.

Leiben, a town of Austria. 10 miles WNW. Crems.

Leiben, a town of Austria. 14 miles SW. Crems.

Leiblingen, or *Lyptingen*, a town of Germany, in the lordship of Nulenberg, from whence the French were driven by the Austrians, in March 1799. 6 miles E. Tutlingen.

Leibnitz, a town of Saxony, in the margravate of Meissen, 4 miles S. Dresden.

Leibnitz, a town of the dutchy of Stiria, on the Salm, the usual residence of the bishop of Seckau. 16 miles S. Gratz.

Leicester, a town of England, and capital of the county to which it gives name, said to have been built by King Lear. However that may be, it is certainly a place of great antiquity, and was a town before the Romans invaded Britain. It is situated on the Soar. It is large, well-built, and populous, containing five churches, a Roman Catholic chapel, and other places of worship. Before the castle was dismantled, it was a prodigious building, it being the court of the Great Duke of Lancaster, who added 26 acres to it, which he enclosed with a high wall, and called it his Novum Opus, now the Newark, where are still the best houses in all Leicester; and they continue extra-parochial, as being under castle-guard, by an old grant from the crown. Its hall and kitchen are still entire, the former of which is lofty and spacious; and the courts of justice, which are held here at the assizes, are at such a distance as not to disturb each other. The market, which is on Saturday, abounds with every species of good living, and is, for an inland town, remarkably well supplied with fish. The fairs in Leicester are upon a large scale, particularly in the articles of cheese, sheep, and cattle; Smithfield market on its greatest days bears no sort of proportion to the beasts shewn in Leicester, at two or three fairs in the year. In the Domeaday-book, this town is stiled a city, and had the title of mayor given to its chief magistrate in the reign of Henry III. A parliament was held at Leicester in the reign of Henry V. wherein the first law was made for burning heretics. It is the largest, best built, and most populous town in the shire. Its corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, steward, bailiff, 24 aldermen, 48 common-council, a town clerk, &c. It had its charter from King John; and its freemen are toll free in all the markets and fairs in England. This town derives great advantages from its manufactures, particularly of stockings. In 1801, the population was 16,953, of which 11,330 were employed in trade and manufactures. A navigable canal is lately made from Leicester to Loughborough. Leicester sends two members to parliament. In 1645, Charles I. took Leicester by assault, but it soon after surrendered to Fairfax. It was dismantled about the year 1662. 27 miles NNE. Coventry, 98 NNW. London. *Long.* 1. 8. *W. Lat.* 52. 39. N.

Leicester, a town of the state of Massachusetts, where is an academy, established in 1784.

Leicestershire, a county of England, bounded on the north by Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire, on the east by Lincolnshire and Rutlandshire, on the south by Northamptonshire, and on the west by Warwickshire and Staffordshire; 40 miles from north

to south, and 30 from east to west. It is divided into 6 hundreds, which contain 12 market-towns, and 200 parishes. In 1801, the population was 130,081; of which 42,036 were employed in trade and manufactures, and 23,823, in agriculture. The soil in the county at large varies pretty much, from a light sandy or gravelly loam, to a stiff marly loam, including all the intermediate degrees possible between these two extremes. Very little of the land can (with propriety) be called a mere sandy or gravelly soil; nor is there any great quantity of it that may properly be called clay. The best soil is generally upon the hills; and the worst, or nearest approaching to clay or cold lands, in the valleys; though there are many exceptions to this rule. The soil, or what the farmers call mould, is generally deep, which makes it very proper for grass, such deep soils not being very soon affected by dry weather. The climate is generally temperate: and the country well watered. The principal rivers are the Anker, Avon, Soar, Swift, Welland, and Wreke. Leicestershire is to be considered as a county of agriculture rather than manufacture; though in the article of stockings the latter is considerable. The breed of large black draught horses and horned cattle, as well as of sheep, has been long celebrated, but within these few years the latter have been brought to an astonishing degree of excellence, which seems to have been principally owing to the great judgement and care of Mr. Bakewell, of Dishley, originally, whose plan has since been pursued by others. A gentleman, who published a view of the agriculture of the county, says, "There are different breeds of sheep in the county: the new Leicester, the old Leicester, and the forest sheep. The Dishley, or new Leicester, bears down every other breed before it; and I have no doubt but in the course of a very few years this breed will be dispersed through every county in England," &c. The leading idea is, to procure that breed which, on a given quantity and quality of food, will pay the most; and those people who have tried them, are convinced that the Dishley breed will live where many other breeds would starve; and that the more beautiful the form, the hardier the animal is of every kind. Nothing can shew the high estimation this breed is held in, clearer, than the high prices they have fetched lately at different sales. In the year 1793, 130 ewes, the property of one person, were sold, at an average, for 25 guineas each; and at another sale, one bull and four cows were sold for 331l. 5s. 6d. The towns are Leicester, Ashby de la Zouch, Bosworth, Halton, Harborough, Lutterworth, Melton Mowbray, Mount Sorrel, Billesdon, Hinkley, Loughborough, and Waltham on the Wold.

Four members are returned to parliament, viz. two for the county, and two for the town of Leicester.

Leichau, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 4 miles SE. Culmbach.

Leichlingen, a town of the dutchy of Berg. 4 miles S. Solingen.

Leidendorff, a town of Austria. 4 miles E. St. Polten.

Leidensdorf, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz. 20 m. W. Leitmeritz.

Leiesbach, a river of Silesia, which runs into the Oder, 3 miles E. Parchwitz.

Leifers, a town of the county of Tyrol. 3 miles S. Bolzano.

Leigh, a town of England, in the county of Lancaster, which formerly had a market, but now neglected. In 1801, the population was 1429, of which 840 were employed in trade and manufactures. 10 miles WNW. Manchester, 189 NNW. London. *Long.* 2. 27. W. *Lat.* 53. 28. N.

Leigh, or *Lā*, a town of England, in the county of Essex, on the side of the river Thames, with a custom-house and officers. 21 miles ESE. Billericay, 39 E. London. *Long.* 0. 37. E. *Lat.* 51. 34. N.

Leighlin, or *Old Leighlin*, a decayed town of Ireland, in the county of Carlow, the see of a bishop, founded in the 7th century, and united with Ferns in the year 1600. The cathedral serves for a parish church. Before the union it sent two members to the Irish parliament. 9 miles NE. Kilkenny, 8 SSW. Carlow.

Leighlin Bridge, a town of Ireland, in the county of Carlow, situated on the river Barrow. 7 m. S. Carlow, 11 NE. Kilkenny.

Leigh's Island, a small island on the south-east coast of New Ireland, a little to the south-east of Cocoa Nut Island.

Leighton, or *Leighton-Buzzard*, or *Beats-desert*, a town of England, in the county of Bedford, situated on the river Ouzel, on the borders of Buckinghamshire, with a weekly market on Tuesday. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1963, of whom 1014 were employed in trade and manufactures. 8 miles WNW. Dunstable, 41 NW. London. *Long.* 0. 38. W. *Lat.* 51. 59. N.

Leigne, a river of France, which runs into the Seine, a little to the S. of Bar sur Seine.

Leilam, or *Leylam*, a town of the Arabian Irak. Near it, in 1733, the Turks were defeated by the Persians, under Kouli Khan: the Turks were commanded by the Seraskier Topal Osman, who was killed in the field; they lost all their baggage and artillery, with the military chest, and not less than 40,000 men, including many bathaws and persons of distinction. 30 miles N. Bagdad.

Leima, a river of Russia, which runs into the Irutsk, 24 miles N. Tobolsk.

Leimbach, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Mansfeld. 1 mile NE. Mansfeld.

Leimbach, a town of the dutchy of Wurzburg. 3 miles SSW. Eltman.

Leimburg, a town of Germany, in the territory of Nuremberg. 4 miles S. Lauf.

Lein, a river of Wurtemberg, which rises 3 miles SSE. Murhart, and runs into the Kocher, at Abtsgmund.

Leing, or *Leine*, a river of Westphalia, which rises 2 miles SW. Worbis, in the territory of Eichfeld, passes by Heiligenstadt, Göttingen, Hanover, &c, and joins the Aller about 2 miles below Zelle.

Leina, a town of Germany, in the principality of Gotha. 4 miles SSW. Gotha.

Leinach, a town of the dutchy of Wurzburg. 4 miles NE. Lauringen.

Leinach, a town of the dutchy of Wurzburg. 6 miles S. Carltadt.

Leimbach, a town of Germany, in the county of Schwarzenberg. 2 miles S. Schainfeld.

Leine, a river of Germany, which runs into the Neßa, 4 miles N. Gotha.

Leinen Zorn, a town of Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm. 9 miles E. Thorn.

Leiningen, or *Linange*, lately a county of Germany, almost surrounded by the palatinate, and bordering on the bishoprics of Worms and Spire. The soil is fertile in corn, fruit, and wine: in the forest is plenty of game, with mines of copper and iron, and quarries of stone. It paid 40 florins for a Roman month, and 40 rix-dollars 34 kruiters to the chamber of Wetzlar. At the peace of Luneville it was annexed to France, and it now forms a part of France.

Leiningen, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnere, lately held in common between the Count of Leiningen and the Bishop of Worms. The castle was demolished by the French. 11 miles SW. Worms, 30 S. Mentz. *Long.* 8. 4. E. *Lat.* 49. 30. N.

Leiningen, (Old), a castle and village of France. 3 miles NW. New Leiningen.

Leinfetter, a town of Bavaria. 10 miles SE. Bamberg.

Leinster, the eastern province of Ireland, which contains the twelve following counties, viz. Louth, Meath, Dublin, Wicklow, Wexford, Kilkenny, Carlow, Kildare, Queen's County, King's County, West Meath, and Longford. Leinster is bounded by Ulster on the north, by Connaught and Munster on the west and south-west, and by the sea on the south and east. Its length is 104 miles, the breadth about 55, and the circuit 360; and includes 992 parishes, one archbishopric, and three bishoprics. It is, in general, well cultivated, and enjoys good air and soil, and is the most populous, containing the capital and the seat of the

government. The principal rivers are the Boyne, Barrow, Liffey, Noir, and May.

Leinugen, or *Leinungen*, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Mansfeld. 6 miles SW. Wippra.

Leipheim, a town of Bavaria, in the territory of Ulm, on the south side of the Danube, ravaged and pillaged in the year 1634. 22 miles WNW. Augsburg, 11 NE. Ulm.

Leipnik, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau. 6 miles NE. Prerau. *Long.* 17. 35. E. *Lat.* 49. 28. N.

Leippa, see *Leypa*.

Leippe, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse. 2 miles NE. Giotkau.

Leipsick, or *Leipzig*, a city of Saxony, and capital of a circle of the same name. This is one of the finest and most celebrated towns in all Germany; situated in a pleasant and fertile plain, on the river Pleisse. Its circuit is estimated at 8954 paces; but the suburbs are well built, and large, and furnished with gardens. Between the town itself and the suburbs, a fine walk of lime trees was laid out in the year 1702, which runs quite round the town. In the town-ditches also are planted mulberry-trees. It is the seat of a very flourishing and famous university, which was founded and dedicated in 1409, containing in it six colleges; of two good Latin schools; and of two celebrated societies, namely, a German society, and another for the encouragement of the liberal arts. Leipzig is one of the principal trading towns in all Germany, inasmuch as it enjoys not only an important foreign trade, but also at its three celebrated fairs, which are kept at Easter, Michaelmas, and the beginning of the new year, carries on a very extensive commerce both in domestic and foreign wares. It is likewise possessed of the staple right, by virtue of which all staple commodities, imported within 60 miles round, must be unladen here, at least for three days, and offered to sale to such of the trading and mercantile people here as are burghers; and then, for the first time, carried farther, but to be unladen no where else. The Pleissenburg here is a strong citadel on the Pleisse, where a mint was founded in 1552. Here also in a chapel the Roman Catholics perform their worship. In the centre of the town is a spacious and fine market-place, near which also the council-house stands. The exchange is well built, and the roof of its hall well painted. Here are eight parish churches for Lutherans, besides the Roman Catholic chapel, and a place of worship for Calvinists. Various sorts of manufactures are carried on in this town; gold, silver, silk, wool, and linen yarn, being worked here, in all manner of stuffs, velvets, stockings, cloths, and

linen. There are also houses here for the dying of silk, as likewise for the making of tapestry and linen, and the printing of cotton. Leather, and Prussian blue, &c. are prepared here, and the orphan-house is appropriated to the culture of silk. In Leipzig are computed about 20 bookellers, 50 French and Italian mercantile and trading people, 150 wholesale dealers, above 250 retailers, and many dealers in cloth. The town itself, in all probability, received its original from the Sorbenwends. Dithmar, in his Chronicle, speaks of it so early as the year 1015, under the title of a town. According to the received opinion, it belonged to the bishopric of Merseburg, till Conrad margrave of Meissen obtained the possession of it in the year 1134, by exchange. In 1519, a theological conference was held here between Martin Luther and Dr. Eck; and in 1631, another appointed between the Saxon or Lutheran, and the Brandenburg and Hessian, or Calvinist divines. In 1547, this town was besieged in vain by the elector John Frederick; as also in 1637, by Banner, the Swedish general. In 1631 and 1632, it was taken by the Imperialists; and, in 1642, by the Swedes. In 1745 and 1756, it was garrisoned by the Prussians, to whom it was obliged to pay very considerable sums of money, by way of contribution. In 1759, it was taken by the Imperialists. The circle contains 33 towns, and upwards of 1000 villages. 56 miles WNW. Dresden. *Long.* 12. 19. E. *Lat.* 51. 13. N.

Leiria, see *Leyria*.

Leirstetten, a town of Germany, in the marggravate of Anspach. 5 miles E. Schwabach.

Leisebach, a river of Silesia, which runs into the Oder, 1 mile W. Stœdtl Leubus.

Leiselshelm, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre. 3 miles WNW. Worms.

Leisse, a town of Prussia, in Pomerelia. 8 miles N. Marienburg.

Leisnig, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Leipzig, on the Mulda, with manufactures of cloth, lace, stockings, &c. It has two churches. This town had formerly burgraves, who became extinct in 1538: their assessor was one horse and two foot, or twenty florins, since paid by the elector of Saxony. The citadel is called Mildenstein. 24 miles ESE. Leipzig, 32 NW. Dresden. *Long.* 12. 50. E. *Lat.* 51. 7. N.

Leistenau, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland. 6 m W. Bischofswerder.

Leita, or *Leyta*, or *Leytha*, a river which rises in the south-west part of Austria, and joins the Raab at Raab in Hungary; after which the united stream runs into a branch of the Danube. 9 miles W. Comorn.

Leitenberg, see *Leutenberg*.

Leiterbach, see *Letter*.

Leith, a town of Scotland, in the county of Edinburgh. Leith is the seaport of Edinburgh; large and populous, and stands on both sides of the harbour, which divides it into North and South Leith. The harbour is formed by a noble stone pier, which was built in the beginning of the present century, at the mouth of the little river called *The Water of Leith*. This harbour is now greatly improved, and accommodated with an elegant drawbridge, and a good quay. The road of Leith affords good anchoring ground for ships of the greatest size. In 1781, a fleet of above 500 sail of merchant ships, under convoy of several ships of the line, remained here for some weeks. The commerce of this place is very considerable, and the vessels employed in the London trade are in general of a large size, and well constructed. The largest ships at this port, however, are those employed in the Greenland whale-fishery. The port of Leith is conveniently situated for the navigation of the Eastern Seas. To Germany, Holland, and the Baltic, are exported lead, glass-ware, linen and woollen stuffs, and a variety of other goods. From thence are imported timber, oak-bark, hides, linen-rags, pearls, flax, hemp, tar, and many other articles. From France, Spain, and Portugal, wines, brandy, oranges, and lemons. From the West-Indies and America, rice, indigo, rum, sugar, and logwood. Ships of considerable size are built at this port, and several extensive rope-works are here carried on. Three glass-houses have been long employed for manufacturing of bottle-glass, window-glass, and crystal; and three others have been lately erected. A great carpet manufacture, a soap-work, and some iron-forges, are also worthy of mention. In 1801, the population was 15,272, of which 3215 were employed in trade and manufactures. There are three places of public worship, belonging to the established religion. In 1544, Leith was burned by the English, and again in 1547. The citadel in North Leith was fortified in the time of Oliver Cromwell; but these works were demolished at the restoration of Charles II. A little to south-west of the citadel stands a small fortification, or battery, which commands the entrance of the harbour. 2 miles N. Edinburgh. *Long.* 3. 12. W. *Lat.* 55. 59. N.

Leith Water, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Forth at Leith.

Leithen, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Tweed at Inverleithen.

Leitmeritz, a city of Bohemia, in a circle of the same name, situated on the Elbe, well built, and populous; the see of a bishop, suffragan of Prague. The circle is so fertile and fine a country, as to have been called the

Bohemian Paradise; exclusive of which, it is supplied, by means of the river Elbe, with the products of the rest of the provinces of the kingdom, and also of other countries. The wines called *Podskalsky*, which grow near Austi, are particularly famous, and the warm mineral waters of Topolitz are very wholesome. We also find here tin and precious stones. In this circle are reckoned 89 feignories, estates, and seats. 28 miles NNW. Prague, 34 SSE. Dresden. *Long.* 14. 15. E. *Lat.* 50. 31. N.

Leitomischel, see *Leutomischel*.

Leitrim, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, bounded on the north by the bay of Donegal, on the north-east by Fermanagh, on the south-east by Cavan and Longford, and on the south-west by Roscommon and Sligo; about 42 miles in length from north-west to south-east, and from six to sixteen broad. The northern parts are mountainous, but furnish food for a great number of young cattle; the southern parts are level, and the soil fertile. The linen manufacture increases population, and the lands are in general well cultivated. Some considerable iron-works have lately been established. This country abounds with lakes and small rivers. Carrick is the county town. Two members are returned to the imperial parliament for the county.

Leitrim, a town of Ireland, from which the county is named, situated on the Shannon. 3 miles N. Carrick.

Leitschack, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 13 miles NW. Marburg.

Leitzen, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark. 4 miles SW. Seelow.

Leitzstorf, a town of Austria. 3 miles NE. Storkerau.

Leitzko, or *Leitzke*, a town of the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, insulated in the dutchy of Magdeburg. 14 miles ESE. Magdeburg.

Leixlip, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, on the Liffy. Here is a medicinal spring; and in the neighbourhood are the ruins of a town named Corisig, and a castle.

Lekimpour, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Cattack. 12 m. NE. Cattack.

Lekes, one of the Japan islands, about 120 miles in circumference. 20 miles S. Ximo. *Long.* 132. 40. E. *Lat.* 31. 20. N.

Lekno, a town of the dutchy of Warsaw. 28 miles NNW. Gnesna.

Leksand, a town of Sweden, in Dalecarlia. 20 miles NW. Falun.

Lelza, a town of Russian Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia. 60 miles N. Zyromiers.

Lelian, a town on the north coast of the island of Bouru. *Long.* 127. 12. E. *Lat.* 10. S.

Lelit Pattan, see *Pattan*.

Leika, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Belcz. 6 miles N. Belcz.

Lebow, a town of Austrian Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow. 32 m. NW. Cracow.

Lelunda, a river of Africa, which joins the Zaire, about 60 miles from its mouth.

Lelunda, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo, on the river so called, which runs into the Zaire. 35 m. E. St. Salvador.

Lema, a small island in the Chinese Sea. *Long.* 114. 17. E. *Lat.* 22. N.

Lema Islands, a cluster of small islands in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the west coast of the island of Borneo. *Long.* 108. 48. E. *Lat.* 1. 10. S.

Leman Lake, see *Geneva*.

Leman, department of, a division of France, formed by the Genevois, and named from the lake, called indifferently the Leman Lake, or the Lake of Geneva. It is bounded on the north by the lake, Switzerland, and the department of Jura; on the east by the Valais, and the departments of the Doria and Mont Blanc; on the south by the department of Mont Blanc; and on the west by the departments of the Ain and Mont Blanc. The chief towns are Geneva, Thonon, and Bonneville.

Leman, a river of England, which runs into the Ex, near Tiverton.

Lemba, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo.

Lemba, a town on the west coast of the island of Celebes. *Long.* 119. 52. E. *Lat.* 3. 15. S.

Lemba, or *Libongo*, a river of Africa, which is too shallow for navigation, and has no harbour at its mouth. It runs into the Atlantic, 10 miles south of the Onza.

Lembach, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 3 miles SSW. Marburg.

Lembach, a town of Austria. 9 miles S. Aigen.

Lembeek, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Munster. 6 miles WNW. Haltern.

Lembeek, a town of France, in the department of the Scheldt. 8 miles S. Ghent.

Lemhege, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées. 15 miles NNW. Tarbe, 15 NE. Pau.

Lemberg, or *Leopold*, a city of Austrian Poland, and capital of Galicia. It is a large and opulent city, and pretty well fortified in the Polish manner, that is, only with timber; and lies low, on the banks of the river Peltew, which soon after joins the Bug; being surrounded with hills and mountains which command the town. Lemberg is the see of a Popish archbishop, and likewise of a Russian and Armenian bishop. It carries on a considerable trade, and has two castles, one within and another without its walls.

The latter stands on a high hill, and the Carmelite monastery, which is fortified, may serve for a citadel to this castle. Here is a magnificent cathedral, several other churches, and a gymnasium, or seminary, an arsenal, a public granary, two Jewish schools, &c. A provincial diet and court of judicature are also held in this town. The inhabitants of this city are a mixture of several nations; but no Protestants were tolerated amongst them. Lemberg was crested into an archbishop's see in 1361, or 1362. In the year 1375, the see was removed to Haličz; but in 1416, it was restored to this city. In 1656, Lemberg held out two months, when besieged by the Russians and Cossacs; and in 1672, it also baffled the attempts of the Turks, who at last purchased it for 80,000 dollars. But in 1704, it was taken, sword in hand, by Charles XII. king of Sweden. 72 miles SSE. Chelm, 156 E. Cracow, 300 SSE. Königsberg. *Long.* 23. 59. *E. Lat.* 49. 51. N.

Lemberg, a town of France, in the department of the Moselle. 3 miles SW. Bitche, 12 SE. Sarguemines.

Lemberg, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre. 14 miles SW. Deux Ponts, 18 W. Landau.

Lemberg, see *Löwenberg*.
Lemberg, a town of the duchy of Stiria. 5 miles N. Cilley.

Lemberghe, a town of France, in the department of the Scheldt. 6 miles S. Ghent.

Lembo, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo, on the Zaire. 40 m. SW. Effono.

Lemboula, a river of France, which runs into the Tarn, near Moissac.

Lemene, a river of Italy, which rises in Friuli, and runs into the gulf of Venice, near Caorla.

Lemeybamba, a town of Peru, in the diocese of Truxillo. 22 miles SW. Chacapoyas.

Lemford, or *Levenfurt*, a town of Germany, in the county of Diepholz. 8 miles S. Diepholz.

Lemgo, or *Lemgora*, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Lippe, on a small river, near the Werra, divided into Old and New Town, each of which is governed by its respective magistrates; formerly one of the Hanse towns. 17 m. SSW. Minden, 32 NNE. Lippstadt. *Long.* 8. 44. *E. Lat.* 52. 2. N.

Lemia, a small island in the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Chili. *Lat.* 44. 6. S.

Lemkendorf, a town of Denmark, in the island of Femern. 4 miles W. Borg.

Lemland, a small island in the Baltic, near the south-east of Aland, about 20 miles in circumference. *Long.* 19. 58. *E. Lat.* 60. 4. N.

Lemlem, a country of Africa, in the internal part of Negroland. 500 miles ESE. from Tombouctou.

Lemlun, a town of the Arabian Irak. 33 miles SE. Hellsch. *Lat.* 31. 43. N.

Lemmer, (*The*), a seaport of Friesland, situated near the Zuyder See. In October 1799, this place submitted to the British ship, the Wolverine, commanded by Cpt. Bolton. 20 miles S. Lewarden, 15 W. Stavoren. *Long.* 5. 30. *E. Lat.* 52. 52. N.

Lemnitz, a river of Saxony, which runs into the Saal, 5 miles SE. Saalburg.

Lemnitz, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Neustadt. 3 miles E. Neustadt.

Lemnes, see *Stalimene*.

Lemo, a river of France, which runs into the Orba, near Alexandria, in the department of Marengo.

Lemo, a town of Sweden, in the government of Abo. 12 miles NW. Abo.

Lemon Rock, a rock near the south-west coast of Ireland. *Long.* 10. 18. *W. Lat.* 51. 45. N.

Lemond, a town of North-Carolina, on the Tar. 24 miles W. Tarburg.

Lemos, a district of Spain, in Galicia, east of Minho; the chief place is Montforte de Lemos.

Lemosano, a town of Naples, in the county of Molise. 8 miles NE. Molise.

Lemov, (*Niznei*), a town of Russia, in the government of Penza. 72 miles W. Penza. *Long.* 43. 34. *E. Lat.* 53. 25. N.

Lemov, (*Verchnei*), a town of Russia, in the government of Penza. 38 miles SW. Penza. *Long.* 43. 14. *E. Lat.* 53. 16. N.

Lempa, a river of Mexico, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Lat.* 13. 36. N.

Lempach, a town of Austria. 14 miles WSW. Vienna.

Lempala, a town of Sweden, in Tavastland. 27 miles NW. Tavasthus.

Lempde, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire. 9 miles NW. Brioude, 24 N. St. Flour.

Lemps le Grand, a town of France, in the department of the Isere. 13 miles S. La Tour du Pin. 18 NW. Grenoble.

Lempta, a seaport town of Africa, on the east coast of the kingdom of Tunis: the name denotes a port or station for vessels. This was the Leptis, or Leptis Parva, of the ancients; the other Leptis being in the kingdom of Tripoly, several leagues to the southward. Lempta has been a mile or more in circuit; but at present nothing remains besides the ruins of a castle, with a low shelf of rocks, that probably made the northern mound of the ancient Cothon. 60 miles S. Tunis. *Long.* 10. 54. *E. Lat.* 35. 30. N.

Lempta, a desert country of Africa, inhabited by a fierce and barbarous people, who rob the caravans that pass from Constantina and other towns, towards Nubia; situated about *Long.* 9. *E. Lat.* 26. 30. N.

Lempta, or *St. Nicholas*, a river of Africa, which rises in the country of Calbari, and runs into the Atlantic.

Leur-tchin, a town of Thibet. 12 miles WNW. Pitchen.

Lemui, a small island in the Pacific Ocean, between the island of Chiloe, and the continent. *Lat.* 44. 10. S.

Lenwig, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland, situated on the Lime Fiord, or Lympfurd. 84 miles N. Ripen. *Long.* 3. 18. E. *Lat.* 56. 44. N.

Len, a river of England, in the county of Kent, which runs into the Medway, near Maidstone.

Lena, a river of Russia, which rises in a morass, situated *Long.* 108. 14. E. *Lat.* 50. 20. N. in the government of Irkutsk, passes by Vercholenfsk, Tutura, Kirensk, Vitimfskoi, Olekminsk, Yakutsk, Ziganisk, &c. and runs into the Frozen Ocean, *Long.* 117. 14. E. *Lat.* 73. N.

Lena, a harbour on the west coast of Mindanao. *Long.* 122. 12. E. *Lat.* 6. 42. N.

Lenato, a town of Italy, in the department of the Olona. 5 miles S. Milan.

Lenheran, a town of Persian Armenia. 168 miles E. Erivan.

Lenckersheim, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 3 m. E. Windshheim.

Lenchoistre, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne. 14 m. N. Poitiers.

Lenzcicz, or *Leutschitz*, a town of the duchy of Warfaw, some time since capital of a palatinate of the same name in Poland. It is surrounded with a wall and a moat, and is defended by a castle, which stands on a rock. A provincial diet, a court of judicature, and provincial synods of the clergy, are held in this town. In 1462, it was burnt by an accidental fire; in 1494, it was laid in ashes by the Lithuanians; and, in 1656, when it was garrisoned by the Swedes, it was burned by the Poles, who put most of the inhabitants, especially the Jews, to the sword. 60 miles WSW. Warfaw, 145 S. Dantzic. *Long.* 19. 17. E. *Lat.* 51. 52. N.

Lenczna, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin. 16 miles NE. Lublin.

Lendar, a town of Istria. 19 miles E. Capo d'Istria.

Lendenara, a town of Italy, in the Polife di Rovigo. It contains two churches and four convents. 8 miles W. Rovigo.

Lenдора, a town of Russia, in the government of Olonetz. 100 m. WNW. Povenetz.

Lendsiedel, a town of Germany, in the county of Hohenlohe. 4 m. W. Kirchberg.

Lenes, a small island in the North Sea, near the coast of Norway. *Lat.* 67. 40. N.

Lenga de Luzasa, a province on the coast of Caramania. *Long.* 34. 11. E. *Lat.* 36. 33. N.

Lengefeld, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Erzgebürg. 12 miles SE. Chemnitz, 30 SW. Dresden. *Long.* 13. 7. E. *Lat.* 50. 40. N.

Lengefelt, or *Lenzenfeld*, a town of Saxony, in the Vogtland. 10 miles NE. Plauen, 10 SSW. Zwickaw. *Long.* 12. 22. E. *Lat.* 50. 27. N.

Lenzenwang, a town of the bishopric of Augsburg. 9 miles S. Oberdorf.

Lenzer, a town of Persia, in Chorasan. 162 miles NNW. Herat.

Lenzer Kuran, a town of Persia, in Ghilan. 120 miles NW. Reshd.

Lenzerich, a town of Germany, in the county of Tecklenburg. 4 miles S. Tecklenburg.

Lenzfeld, a town of Germany, in the county of Wertheim. 9 miles NNE. Wertheim.

Lenzfeld, a town of the duchy of Wurzburg. 3 miles NNE. Wurzburg.

Lenzfurt, a town of Germany, in the county of Wertheim. 12 m. SSE. Wertheim.

Lenghier, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorasan. 70 miles E. Herat.

Lengium, a town of Sweden, in West Gothland. 42 miles E. Gothenburg.

Lengo Sengando, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo. 45 miles SSW. Bombi.

Lenegoglio, a town of Genoa. 5 miles S. Albenga.

Lenzur, a town of Persia, in the province of Mazanderan. 15 miles NW. Amol.

Lenham, a town of England, in the county of Kent, with a weekly market on Tuesday, situated near the source of the Len. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1434. 9 miles E. Maidstone, 48 E. London. *Long.* 0. 43. E. *Lat.* 51. 14. N.

Lenhofda, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland. 30 miles NW. Calmar.

Lenkeran, a town of Persia, in the province of Ghilan, near the Caspian Sea. 110 miles NW. Reshd, 15 N. Astara. *Long.* 49. E. *Lat.* 28. 40. N.

Lennan, (*La*), a town of Peru, in the diocese of La Paz. 27 miles N. Potosi.

Lenne, a river of Germany, which rises near Berleburg, and runs into the Roer, two miles W. from Schwiert, in the county of Mark.

Lennep, a town of the duchy of Berg. The magistrates and principal part of the inhabitants are Lutherans. In 1564, this town was almost wholly destroyed by fire. 20 miles ESE. Dusseldorf. *Long.* 7. 18. E. *Lat.* 51. 9. N.

Leno, a harbour on the west coast of the island of Mindanao. *Long.* 124. 21. E. *Lat.* 6. 38. N.

Lenoncourt, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte. 4 m. ESE. Nancy, 7 NW. Luneville.

Lenox, an island in the Mergui Archipelago, about five miles in circumference. *Lat.* 9. 2. N.

Lenax, an ancient district of Scotland, now divided into Dumbartonshire and Stirlingshire.

Lens, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais; built in 1028, by Baldwin count of Flanders and Artois: it was formerly fortified, but is now open. In 1555, it was taken and burned by the French: in 1582, it was taken and pillaged by the garrison of Cambray, and eight days afterwards retaken by the Prince of Epinoi, governor of Artois. In 1647, Marechal Gassion, who besieged it, was mortally wounded by a musquet shot, and died soon after at Arras: the following year it was seized by the Spaniards, but being defeated by the Prince of Condé, on the open country near it, called *The Plains of Lens*, they were obliged to abandon it; and by the peace of the Pyrenées, in 1658, it was confirmed to France. 7 miles NW. Douay, 72 N. Paris.

Lenswyck, a town of Norway. 20 miles WNW. Drontheim.

Lent au Dombes, a town of France, in the department of the Ain. 5 miles S. Bourges Bresse.

Lenta, a river of Naples, which runs into the Adriatic, between Pescara and Ortona a Mare. *Long.* 14. 20. E. *Lat.* 42. 28. N.

Lente, a town of the duchy of Holstein. 8 miles NNW. Eutyn.

Lentella, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra. 18 miles NE. Civita Borella.

Lenten, a town of Norway. 20 miles N. Berga.

Lentershausen, a town of the duchy of Wurzburg. 5 miles ESE. Lauringen.

Leontini, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto, situated on a river of the same name, about five miles from the sea; very considerable before it was almost destroyed by an earthquake in 1693. This city anciently called *Leontini*, was built by the Chalcidians, under the conduct of Theocles the Athenian, in the first year of the 13th Olympiad, as Thucydides informs us; in whose time it was defended by two strong citadels, the one called the citadel of Phoea, the other the citadel of Bricinnia. At a small distance from the city was a lake abounding in fish, and about 20 miles in compass. The vapours arising from the marshes, made by the overflowing of the lake, greatly infected the air, which was there deemed very unwholesome; but to make amends for this, the fields were so fruitful, that, according to Pliny, they yielded an hundred fold; whence the city of Leontini was called by Tully the grand magazine of Sicily. The wines it produced were thought the most delicious of the whole island, but the inha-

bitants abused the benefit by their intemperance which gave rise to the proverb, "The people of Leontini are always at their cups." Dionysius the Tyrant, having made himself master of this city, removed the inhabitants to Syracuse. 13 miles SSW. Catania, 10 NW. Augusta, 19 NNW. Syracuse. *Long.* 15. 0. E. *Lat.* 37. 18. N.

Lentiscosa, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra. 9 miles SW. Policastro.

Lento, a town of the island of Corsica. 11 miles S. Oletta.

Lentz, a town of Prussia, in the territory of Ermeland. 8 miles NE. Elbing.

Lentzburg, an extensive bailiwick of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne, formerly a rich and powerful country, which came to the house of Habsburg, in 1264, and was surrendered by Frederick duke of Austria to the canton of Berne, in 1418.

Lentzburg, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne, and capital of a bailiwick, and one of the four municipal towns of the Argau: it has a considerable trade, with manufactures of flowered linens and cottons, tobacco, &c. 16 miles W. Zurich, 35 NE. Berne.

Leutzen, a town of Brandenburg, in the Mark of Pregnitz, near the Elbe. 14 miles W. Perleberg, 74 NW. Berlin. *Long.* 11. 36. E. *Lat.* 53. 9. N.

Leutzendorf, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 7 m. N. Bayreuth.

Leenza, a small island in the Adriatic. *Long.* 15. 31. E. *Lat.* 44. 5. N.

Leoben, or *Leuben*, a town of the duchy of Stiria, on the Muehr. At this town the preliminaries of peace between the Emperor and the French republic were agreed to, on the 20th of April 1797. 10 miles W. Pruck, 68 SW. Vienna. *Long.* 14. 55. E. *Lat.* 47. 22. N.

Leobschütz, or *Lubschutz*, a town of Silesia, and capital of a circle, in the principality of Jagerndorf. This town has suffered much by war, particularly in 1626, 1627, 1634, and 1642; and in the year 1603, it was almost destroyed by fire. 16 miles NW. Ratibor, 30 S. Oppeln. *Long.* 17. 44. E. *Lat.* 50. 5. N.

Leochel, a town of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen. 6 m. NW. Kincardine O'neil.

Leogane, a seaport town of the island of Hispaniola, on the north coast. This was once the seat of the French government. It is however not well situated, but the air is said to be good, and the soil of the environs fertile. In 1796, it was taken by the British. *Long.* 73. 25. W. *Lat.* 28. 30. N.

Leominster, or *Lemster*, a town of England, in the county of Hereford, situated on the Wye, in a part called the *Marshes of Wales*. The name is by some fancifully derived from the two words *Leonis Mons-*

terium, or the Lion's Monastery, from a lion seen in a dream by Merwald, the founder: but by the Britons it was called *Lhan-lieni*, which signifies the church of nuns; and Mercwald king of Mercia founding here a cell to Reading Abbey, Camden is satisfied with that derivation; though he says some derive it from *linum*, flax: but its chief glory is from the wool of sheep, fed in the neighbouring grounds, called *Lemster Ore*, which Europe in general prefers to all, except that of Apulia and Tarentum. He tells us likewise, that it produces so much wheat, and such excellent white bread, that Lemster bread and Weobly ale are become proverbial. Leominster was an ancient demesne of the crown, and allotted by the Confessor to Edith his queen. At the conquest it was governed by eight præpositi, or chief officers of the king. The town stood first mostly on the west bank of the river; but being burnt by William de Breos, lord of Brecknock, when he revolted from King John, it was principally rebuilt on the other side: it is well built, and the environs fertile. The chief trade is in wool, felts, and leather. It has sent members to parliament from the reign of Edward I. It was incorporated by Queen Mary, and is governed by a bailiff and aldermen. In the year 1610, the assizes for the county were held here on account of the plague being at Hereford. The market, originally held on Thursday, has been changed to Friday, on the petition of the cities of Worcester and Hereford. 26 m. W. Worcester, 137 WNW. London. *Long.* 2. 36. W. *Lat.* 52. 20. N.

Leominster, a town of the state of the Massachusetts. 32 miles WNW. Boston.

Leon, a province of Spain, bounded on the north by Asturia, on the east by Old Castile, on the south by Estramadura, and on the west by Portugal and Galicia. It is usually called the kingdom of Leon, and was united to Castile in the beginning of the 11th century. The soil is generally fertile, and produces all the necessaries of life; and the wine is tolerably good. The principal rivers are the Duero, Pisuerga, Carrion, Tormes, Torgo, Tera, Esla, and Orbeogo. Leon is the capital.

Leon, a city of Spain, and capital of a province to which it gives name, at the conflux of two rivers, whose united stream runs into the Esla, ten miles to the south of the town; the see of a bishop, founded in the time of the Goths, immediately under the Pope. This city is very ancient, and was formerly much more rich and populous than it now is. It was the capital of a kingdom of the same name, and the kings resided in a palace here till the year 1037. It now contains 8 parish churches, 13 convents, 4 hospitals, and about 12,000 inhabitants.

The cathedral is handsome, and abounds in relics. In it are seen the tombs of thirty-seven kings, and one emperor. The king of Spain is the first canon of the cathedral, and when he assists in the choir, receives his pay, like the others. Leon was first founded in the time of Trajan, by the soldiers of the seventh legion. It was the first place of importance which was taken from the Moors, being taken in the year 722, by King Pelagius; but Mariana thinks the title of kingdom was not given to the province till the time of Ordonius II. in 918. In 985, it was taken and plundered by the Moors; the inhabitants, without distinction, put to the sword; and the walls thrown down. In 1020, after being almost ruined by the war, it was rebuilt at the sole expence of King Alfonso. 150 miles NW. Madrid. *Long.* 5. 37. W. *Lat.* 42. 36. N.

Leon, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. 43 miles NW. Urgel.

Leon, a town of Mexico, in the province of Guadalajara. 40 miles E. Guadalajara.

Leon, a town of Mexico, and capital of Nicaragua, containing about 1200 houses, four churches, and several convents. The soil is sandy, but the situation near the lake and between the two seas, renders it very commercial. *Long.* 81. 56. W. *Lat.* 12. 30. N.

Leon, a river of Mexico, which runs into the bay of Honduras, *Long.* 88. 5. W. *Lat.* 15. 45. N.

Leon, a town of France, in the department of the Stura. 4 miles N. Savigliane, 11 W. Cherasco.

Leon, an island on the coast of Spain, in the Atlantic, separated from the continent by a very narrow strait. The form is irregular, the length about 10 miles, and the breadth scarcely in any part three: the city of Cadiz is built at its north-west extremity. *Long.* 6. 25. W. *Lat.* 36. 27. N.

Leon de Caraccus, see *Caraccus*.

Leon de Guanuco, see *Guanuco*.

Leon, (*New*), a province of New Mexico, bounded on the north by the savage nations, on the east by New Mexico Proper, on the south by a part of Mexico, and on the west by New Biscay. The interior parts are but little known, but are said to be full of mountains, which contain rich mines. The principal towns are Monclova, or Coaguila, St. Jago, Comargo, and Santander.

Leonan, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the north-east coast of Borneo. *Long.* 117. 48. E. *Lat.* 6. 39. N.

Leonsberg, or *Leonsberg*, a town of Wurtemberg, on the Glens. 6 miles W. Stuttgart, 34 NNE. Freudenstadt. *Long.* 9. 7. E. *Lat.* 48. 51. N.

Leone, one of the Navigator's islands, about five miles in circumference, east of

Fanfoué, from which it is separated by a narrow channel.

Leones, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Patagonia. *Lat.* 50. 2. S.

Leonessa, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 19 miles NW. Aquila.

Leoni, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra. 12 miles W. Conza.

Leonico, see *Lonigo*.

Leonsperg, a castle of Bavaria. 5 miles N. Dingelfingen, 13 S. Straubing.

Leontári, a town of the Morea. 20 miles NW. Mifitra.

Leontevka, a town of Russia, in the government of Novgorod. 40 m. SE. Valdai.

Leopold, see *Lemberg*.

Leopoldschlag, a town of Austria. 7 miles NNE. Freinfatt.

Leopoldstadt, one of the suburbs of Vienna, on the north side of the Danube, communicating with the city by a bridge. It is large and populous.

Leopoldstadt, a town of Hungary, on the river Waag. It is fortified, and was built by the emperor Leopold, in the year 1665, two years after Neuheufel was taken by the Turks. 56 miles E. Vienna, 116 NE. Gratz. *Long.* 17. 54. E. *Lat.* 48. 28. N.

Leoville, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente. 8 miles N. Montlieu, 13 SSE. Pons.

Lepanto, a seaport town of European Turkey, in the province of Livadia. It is situated in a bay, formerly called *the Gulf of Corinth*, now *the Gulf of Lepanto*. It is fortified, and defended with a castle, built on an eminence. Being ceded by the Emperor to the Venetians, it was fortified by them; and in the year 1475, stood a siege of four months against the Turks, who lost 30,000 men. In the year 1498, it was taken by Bajazet. It was retaken by the Venetians, in 1687; but surrendered up to the Turks in the year 1699, on the peace of Carlowitz. Near this town Don John of Austria obtained a celebrated victory over the Turkish fleet, in the year 1572. 364 miles WSW. Constantinople, 74 S. Larissa. *Long.* 22. 0. E. *Lat.* 38. 37. N.

Lepe, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville, celebrated for its grapes, figs, and wine. 10 miles E. Ayamonte.

Lepeiga, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Gangpour. 30 m. SSW. Gangpour.

Lepel, a town of Russian Lithuania. 55 SE. Polotk.

Leper's Island, one of the New Hebrides, in the South Pacific Ocean, so called by Mons. Bougainville, who visited it in 1768, and found the inhabitants in general devoured with the leprosy. *Long.* 168. 4. E. *Lat.* 15. 21. N.

Lepanero, a town of New Mexico, in the province of Hiagui. 130 m. ENE. Riochico.

Lepoti, a town of the principality of Georgia, in the province of Kaketi. 22 m. SE. Kaketi, 60 NE. Teflis.

Leppa, a river of Germany, which runs into the Aggar, in the county of Mark.

Lepposvirta, a town of Sweden, in the government of Kuopio. 24 miles S. Kuopio.

Lepra Lankeng, a town of Thibet. 63 miles SE. Toudsong.

Leprina, a town of European Turkey, in Livadia, anciently called *Eleusis*; celebrated for the temple of Ceres, and the mysteries of her worship: considerable ruins remain. 12 miles NW. Athens.

Lepsti, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia, on the gulf of Saloniki. 12 miles S. Jenitza.

Lepton, a township of the West Riding of Yorkshire, with 2180 inhabitants, including 478 employed in trade and manufactures. 7 miles W. Wakefield.

Lerang Point, a cape on the north coast of the Island of Java. *Long.* 111. 27. E. *Lat.* 6. 37. S.

Leray, a town of France, in the department of the Cher. 8 miles N. Sancerre, 17 E. Aubigny.

Lerba, see *Lorbus*.

L'erba, see *Tezzouti*.

Leranza, a town of New Grenada. 25 miles N. Tunja.

Lerge, a town of Sweden, in West Gothland. 4 miles N. Gothenburg.

Lerici, a town of Genoa. 4 m. SW. Sarfana.

Lerida, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the Segre; the see of a bishop, suffragan of Tarragona. In this town are a court of inquisition, an university, six parishes, eleven convents, and an hospital. Lerida was taken from the Moors in 1149. In 1643, it was taken by the French. In 1646, it was attacked by the same enemy, but without success. In 1707, it was taken by the Duke of Orleans, for King Philip. 62 miles E. Saragossa, 68 W. Barcelona. *Long.* 0. 25. E. *Lat.* 41. 29. N.

Lerika, a town of Swedish Lapland. 100 miles NW. Tornea.

Lerillon, a small island in the Grecian Archipelago, near the north coast of the island of Lero.

Lerin, a town of Spain, in Navarre. 15 miles E. Estella.

Lerins, a name given to two small islands in the Mediterranean, near the coast of France, about 6 miles S. Antibes, called *St. Marguarite*, and *St. Honorat*, with some very small islands near.

Lerma, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the Arlanza, dismantled in 1336, for siding with some nobles against the king of Castile. 23 miles S. Burgos.

Lerma, a town of Mexico, in the province of Yucatan. 12 m. S. Campeachy.

Lermos, a village of the county of Tyrol, where it is said the emperor Lotharius II. died in a peasant's hut. 12 miles SSE. Reite.

Lerneb, a town of Algiers. 20 miles S. Tipfa.

Lero, an island in the Grecian Archipelago, about 8 miles long and 2 broad. *Long.* 26. 35. E. *Lat.* 37. 12. N.

Lerona, a town of the Popedom, in the Orvietan. 7 miles NW. Orvieto.

Lerradilla, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. 12 m. SE. Ciudad Rodrigo.

Lers, a river of France, which runs into the Garonne, near Toulouse.

Lers, a river of France, which runs into the Rhône, near Beaucaire.

Lerwick, a seaport town of Scotland, and chief place of the island of Shetland, situated on the east coast; and the general rendezvous of the fishing vessels from Britain, Holland, Denmark, &c. The principal fishery carried on by the inhabitants of Shetland is that of ling and tusk: they are generally caught in the months of June and July, on long lines, set at the distance of 30 and sometimes 60 miles from all land, by six-oared boats, from two to three tons burden. The yearly export of this article to foreign markets, particularly those of Spain and Italy, is at an average 800 tons from all the islands. In 1801, the population was 1706. *Long.* 1. 18. W. *Lat.* 60. 13. N.

Lery, a river of Wales, in the county of Cardigan, which runs into the Irish Sea, 5 miles N. Aberystwith.

Les, a river of France, which runs into the Mediterranean, *Long.* 4. E. *Lat.* 43. 31. N.

Les, a river of Naples, which runs into the Nero, 5 miles W. Cerenza.

Lesara, a small island in the Baltic, east of Aland. *Long.* 20. 19. E. *Lat.* 60. 18. N.

Lesbas, see *Metelin*.

Lescano, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuscoa. 9 miles SSW. Tolosa.

Lescar, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées. Before the revolution, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Auch. It contains about 6000 inhabitants. 3 miles NW. Pau. 18 SE. Orthez.

Lesche, a river of France, which runs into the Meuse, near Dinant.

Lescheres, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne. 9 miles S. Joinville.

Lesciver, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 101 miles W. Hamadan.

Lesczyn, a town of Poland, in Volhynia. 24 miles N. Berdiczow.

Leser, or *Lesser*, a river of France, which rises near Kerpen, in the department of the Roer, and runs into the Moselle, 3 miles above Bernecastle.

Lesewitz, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania. 5 miles NNE. Marienburg.

Lesigna, a town of France, in the department of the Aude. 11 miles W. Narbonne, 17 E. Carcassonne.

Lesigny sur Creuse, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne. 9 miles E. Châtellerault, 3 SSE. La Guerche.

Lesina, an island in the Adriatic, 48 miles long, and eight wide, anciently called *Pharos*, or *Pharia*. It was once a republic, afterwards subject to Narenta, from which it came under the dominion of particular lords, who ceded it to Venice in the year 1424. Great quantities of different kinds of marble are found on the island. The high parts are in general rocky and barren; others are fertile, and feed a great number of sheep. The principal productions are wine, oil, figs, almonds, saffron, honey, aloes, oranges, wool, cheese, and salt. Salt-fish is the principal article of commerce. Lesina is the capital. *Long.* 17. E. *Lat.* 43. c. N.

Lesina, a town on the island of the same name, in the Adriatic; the see of a bishop, and residence of a governor. It is surrounded with walls, and has a large and secure harbour, but little frequented. The number of inhabitants is above 1200. 20 miles S. Spalatro. *Long.* 16. 50. E. *Lat.* 43. 5. N.

Lesina, a town of Naples, in Capitanata; the see of a bishop, suffragan of Benevento, on a lake which communicates with the Adriatic. In the year 1627, it was almost totally destroyed by an earthquake. 26 miles NW. Manfredonia, 84 NNE. Naples. *Long.* 14. 30. E. *Lat.* 41. 59. N.

Lesina, a lake of Naples, in Capitanata, near the Adriatic. 20 miles NW. St. Angelo.

Leskaa, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen. 7 miles E. Plau.

Lesken, a town of Prussia, in Pomerelia. 6 miles NNW. Marienburg.

Leskirch, a town of Transylvania. 14 miles W. Fogaras.

Lesknitz, or *Lesnitz*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppeln. 18 miles SE. Oppeln, 20 N. Ratibor. *Long.* 13. 6. E. *Lat.* 50. 25. N.

Lesko, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia. 48 miles S. Lemberg.

Leskovatz, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria. 84 miles WNW. Sophia.

Leslie, a town of Scotland, in Fifehire, on the Leven. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1609. It is considerable for its manufactures. 4 miles S. Falkland.

Lesmahagoe, a town of Scotland, in the county of Lanerk. Near it are the ruins of Craughthan, or Dralun Castle, anciently a seat of the Hamiltons, where Queen Mary found a short asylum after her escape from

Loch Leven. 6 miles SW. Lanerk, 12 S. Hamilton.

Lefmont, a town of France, in the department of the Aube. 15 miles NE. Troyes, 17 NW. Bar sur Aube.

Lefneven, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Finisterre. 8 miles N. Landernau, 13 NE. Brest. *Long.* 4. 14. W. *Lat.* 48. 34. N.

Lefney, a town of France, in the department of the Jura. 6 miles N. Arbois, 5 NW. Salins.

Lefnica, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minsk. 48 miles NE. Minsk.

Lefniczy-pierawoz, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minsk. 56 m. E. Minsk.

Lefniow, a town of Poland, in Volhynia, where John Casimir king of Poland, in the year 1651, defeated an army of Cossacs and Tartars. 18 miles S. Lucko.

Lefno, a town of the dutchy of Warfaw. 35 miles S. Posen.

Lefandolor, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 40 miles SSW. Cogni.

Lefon, a river of France, which runs into the Meuse, opposite Wissepe.

Lefparre, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Gironde. 11 miles NNW. Bourdeaux, 5 NW. Blaye. *Long.* 0. 50. W. *Lat.* 45. 19. N.

Lefpaul, a town of France, in the department of the Creuse. 6 miles NW. Evaux.

Lefpineta, a town of Naples, in the county of Molise. 5 miles S. Molise.

Lessa, a fortress of Portugal, on the sea coast. 6 miles NW. Oporto.

Lessian, see *Lassin*.

Lessard, a town of France, in the department of the Saône. 9 miles E. Châlons sur Saône, 7 NW. Louhans.

Lessay, a town of France, in the department of the Channel. 12 miles WSW. Carentan, 11 N. Coutances.

Lessau, a town of Germany, in the principality of Bayreuth. 6 m. ESE. Bayreuth.

Lessen, or *aschen*, a town of Prussia, in the territory of Culm. 26 miles NE. Culm.

Lessines, a town of France, in the department of the Gemappe, on the river Dender, celebrated for its linen manufacture. 13 miles SE. Oudenarde, 23 WSW. Brussels.

Lessøe, an island of Denmark, in the Scagerrack. 9 miles long, and from 1 to 4 wide. It contains a few villages, and round about the coasts are several isles. It is about 12 miles from the coast of Jutland, and 25 from Norway. *Long.* 11. E. *Lat.* 57. 17. N.

Lessøe, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus. 145 m. NNW. Christiania.

Lessnitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaurzim. 3 miles SE. Prague.

Lestep, a town of France, in the department of the Charente. 5 miles E. Confolent, 8 NNW. St. Junien.

Lestano, a town of Italy, in the Friuli. 15 miles W. Udina.

Lestti, a town of Sweden, in the government of Wasa. 54 miles E. Jacobstadt.

Lestignano, a town of Erturia. 17 miles S. Volterra.

Lestoff, see *Lowestoff*.

Lestre, a town of France, in the department of the Channel. 5 miles E. Valognes, 14 N. Carentan.

Lestwithiel, a town of England, in the county of Cornwall, supposed by Camden and Borlace to be the ancient *Uxella*; by the Britons called *Pen Uchel Coed*. It is situated on the river Powey, which was formerly navigable so far for vessels of considerable burthen; but the river is now choaked up, and the trade of the town, which was once flourishing, is now in a state of decay. Near it are the ruins of a castle, formerly the residence of the earls of Cornwall. It is, however, a corporation, and sends two members to parliament. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1743, 31 miles ENE. Truro, 230 WSW. London. *Long.* 4. 33. W. *Lat.* 50. 25. N.

Lestwalt, a town of Scotland, in the county of Wigton. 4 miles NNW. Stranrawer.

Leszajsko, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia. 28 miles NW. Przemyśl.

Leta, a river of the Popedom, in the marquisate of Ancona, which runs into the Adriatic, *Long.* 13. 15. E. *Lat.* 43. 8. N.

Letic, a cape on the west coast of the island of Jersey. 6 miles NW. St. Aubin.

Letala, a town of Sweden, in the government of Abo. 30 miles NNW. Abo.

Lethais, a town of Mingrelia, on the Black Sea. 10 miles N. Anarghia.

Letham, a town of Scotland, in the county of Angus, with a market. 5 miles E. Forfar.

Lethe, a river of Germany, which runs into the Hunte, 2 miles from Oldenburg.

Lethendy, a town of Scotland, in the county of Perth. 6 miles WNW. Coupar.

Lethers, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Sumbulpour. 16 miles WNW. Sumbulpour.

Lethraberger, or *Ledreborg*, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand. 4 miles SW. Roefchild.

Leti, a small island in the Eastern Indian sea, near the island of Timor. *Long.* 127. 15. E. *Lat.* 8. 28. N.

Letling, a town of Brandenburg, in the New Mark. 5 miles E. Custrin.

Letna, a river of Russia, which runs into the Viatka, at Podreiskoi.

Leto, a river which rises in the marquisate of Ancona, and runs into the Adriatic, 3 miles E. Fermo.

Letschkom, or *Odifsch*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, and capital of Mingrelia; the reli-

dence of the Dadian or chief, and the see of a Greek archbishop. 60 miles N. Cotatis.

Letterbach, a town of Bavaria. 11 miles N. Bamberg.

Lettere, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Amalfi. 12 miles WNW. Salerno. *Long.* 14. 20. E. *Lat.* 40. 43. N.

Letterholt, a town of Flanders. 6 miles W. Aloft.

Letterkenry, a town of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, on the river Swilly. 15 m. SW. Londonderry, 20 NNE. Donegal.

Lettonia, a province of Russia, now included in the government of Riga.

Lettowitz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn. 20 miles NNW. Brunn.

Letz, a river of France, which runs into the Rhone, a little below Pont St. Esprit.

Letzkau, a town of Prussia, on the Vistula. 13 miles SE. Dantzic.

Letznig, a town of the dutchy of Holstein. 6 miles SSW. Segeberg, 6 NW. Oldeslohe.

Leva, a river of Sicily, which runs into the sea, 11 miles NW. Sacca.

Levalzui, a river of Servia, which runs into the Morava, 6 miles WNW. Parakin.

Levanche, a small island, near the east coast of Iliria. *Long.* 13. 52. E. *Lat.* 45. 1. N.

Levata, a desert country of Africa, between Egypt and Berdoa.

Levant, properly signifies the quarter where the sun rises; but is generally applied to the coasts of Asia along the Mediterranean, and especially Asiatic Turkey, from Alexandria in Egypt to the Black Sea and including the islands of Cyprus, Rhodes, and the Archipelago.

Levant, or *Titan*, one of the Hieres islands, in the Mediterranean; near the coast of France. *Long.* 6. 34. E. *Lat.* 43. 4. N.

Levanto, a town of the Ligurian Republic, on the coast of the Mediterranean. 6 miles S. Brugnatto, 8 W. Spezza.

Levanzo, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the west coast of Sicily, about 9 miles W. Trapani. *Long.* 12. 24. E. *Lat.* 38. 5. N.

Levarlow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin. 40 miles SSW. Lublin.

Levascheva, a town of Russia, in the government of Olonetz, on the west coast of the lake Latcha. 16 miles SSW. Kargapol.

Leubitz, a town of Hungary. 8 miles S. Podolicz.

Leubus, a town of the dutchy of Silesia, in the principality of Wohlau, on the Oder, near which is a celebrated Cistercian abbey, founded in the beginning of the eleventh century. 8 m. SSE. Steinau, 9 SW. Wohlau.

Leuadia, see *St. Maure*.

Leude, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, remarkable for a siege, which ended in the year 1637, against

the Spaniards, who were defeated by Marshal Schomberg; the fortifications have been demolished. It is situated on the north side of a large lake, to which it gives name. 17 miles S. Narbonne. *Long.* 3. 7. E. *Lat.* 42. 54. N.

Leucate, a lake of France, which takes its name from the town so called, and discharges itself into the Mediterranean, by two streams. It is situated partly in the department of the Aude, and partly in that of the Eastern Pyrenées.

Leuchars, a town of Scotland, in Fife-shire, near the German Ocean. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1687. 6 miles N. St. Andrews.

Leuchtenberg, a town of Bavaria, and capital of a landgraviate, to which it gives name. The landgraviate lies in the Nordgau, and belongs to the Elector of Bavaria; and on account of it enjoyed a seat and voice in the college of Imperial princes. Its assessment in the matricula of the empire was six horse and 14 foot, or 128 florins; and to the Imperial chamber 135 rix-dollars 26½ kruiters. 36 miles E. Nuremberg, 39 N. Ratibon. *Long.* 12. 11. E. *Lat.* 49. 35. N.

Leuchtenberg, a town of Saxony, in the principality of Altenburg. 4 miles NE. Orlamunda.

Leuchtenberg, see *Leutenberg*,
Leuchterhausen, a town of Germany, in the marggraviate of Anspach, on the Altmuhl. 7 miles W. Anspach, 37 SSE. Wurzburg.

Leven, a river of Scotland, which runs from Loch Lomond, and falls into the Clyde, near Dunbarton.

Leven, a river of Scotland, which runs from Loch Leven into the bay of Largo.

Leven, a town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, on the north coast of the Frith of Forth, in Largo Bay, at the mouth of the river Leven. 13 miles NNE. Leith. *Long.* 3. 1. W. *Lat.* 56. 12. N.

Leven, a river of England, in the county of Lancaster, which passes through Winander Mere, and empties itself in Morecambe Bay.

Levenant, a river of Wales, which runs into the Dovy, about 1 m. below Machynlleth.

Levenen, or *Livenen*, or *Leventina*, a valley of Helvetia, belonging or subject to the canton of Uri, the seat of the ancient Leontii, situated to the south of St. Gothard; the inhabitants are chiefly Italians. It is watered by the Tesino.

Leuenförde, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Calenberg, on the Weser. 25 miles WNW. Göttingen.

Leveny, a river of Wales, in the county of Denbigh, which runs into the Clwyd, near Ruthin.

Levens, or *Leva*, or *Levenez*, a town of Hungary, near the river Gran, where the Turks were defeated in the year 1664, by

General Souches, a Frenchman. The loss of the Turks was 12,000 killed, and 1500 prisoners, with 100 colours, 2000 waggons, 200,000 sequins, 20 pieces of cannon, and abundance of provision, ammunition, and baggage. 24 miles NNE. Gran, 84 E. Vienna.

Leuensfede, a town of the dutchy of Holstein. 5 miles S. Rendsburg.

Leventen, a lake of Prussia. 56 miles SE. Königsberg.

Lever, (*Darcy, Great and Little*,) three populous townships of England, in Lancashire, in the neighbourhood of Bury. In 1801, the population was 2263.

Leverano, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto. 7 miles N. Nardo.

Levet, a town of France, in the department of the Cher. 6 miles S. Bourges, 12 miles SSE. Charost.

Leugast, a town of Bavaria. 34 miles ENE. Bamberg.

Levie, a town of the island of Corsica. 13 miles NW. Porto Vecchio.

Leveion, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 36 miles WSW. Ispahan.

Levier, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs. 10 miles W. Pontarlier, 9 S. Ornans.

Levignac, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne. 8 miles SSW. Grenade, 11 WNW. Toulouse.

Levignac, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. 8 miles N. Marmande.

Levita, an island in the Grecian Archipelago, about 8 miles in circumference. *Long.* 26. 14. E. *Lat.* 37. N.

Levizano, a town of Italy, in the department of the Panaro. 6 miles SSE. Modena.

Leuk, a town of Switzerland, in the Valais, situated about 1 mile from the Rhône; the principal place of a dixain: behind is a lofty mountain, and on the sides are two brooks, which run into deep beds. It contains two churches, and a large palace of the bishops of Sion. 6 miles to the north are some celebrated baths, said to be beneficial in rheumatism, diseases of the skin, &c. 20 miles E. Sion.

Leukopol, a town of Russia, in the province of Tauris. 80 miles S. Perekop. *Long.* 34. 24. E. *Lat.* 45. 6. N.

Leulinghem, a village of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, remarkable for a conference held here in 1389, for an accommodation between France and England, which held nine days: and another conference in 1401, on restoring the dowry of the queen of Richard II. In 1413, a third conference was held on the business of peace in the reign of Henry V. Midway between Calais and Boulogne.

Leun, or *Lein*, a town of Germany, in

the principality of Solms Braunfels, situated on the Lahn. 2 miles N. Braunfels, 4 NE. Weilburg.

Levonock, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the Lena. 52 miles SSW. Kirensk.

Leupisch, a town of Silicia, in the principality of Neisse. 3 miles NW. Grotkau.

Leure, a river of France, which runs into the Loire, a little below St. Florent le Viel, in the department of the Mayne and Loire.

Levrux, a town of France, in the department of the Indre. 10 miles N. Châteauroux, 17 E. Châtillon sur Indre. *Long.* 1. 41. E. *Lat.* 46. 59. N.

Leuschmidt, a town of the dutchy of Berg. 9 miles ESE. Blankenberg.

Leutenberg, or *Leuchtenberg*, a town of Germany, in the county of Schwartzburg Rudolstadt, on the Sorbitz. Near it are mines of silver and copper. 8 miles SE. Saalfeld, 12 SSE. Rudolstadt. *Long.* 11. 35. E. *Lat.* 50. 28. N.

Leutersdorf, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 6 m. SE. Meinungen.

Leuth, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Meuse. 2 m. S. Stockem.

Leuthen, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Breslau. In 1757, the Austrians were defeated near this place by the Prussians. 10 miles W. Breslau.

Leutkirch, a town of Bavaria, near the Eschach, on a heath to which it gives name; free and imperial, till, in 1802, it was given among the indemnities to the Elector of Bavaria. In it is a Lutheran and a Roman Catholic church, together with a nunnery of Franciscans; but the greatest part of the magistracy are Lutherans. Its immediate dependence on the empire may be traced with certainty, at least from the time of King Rudolph; and the Emperors Charles IV. and Wenceslaus promised to preserve it in the same. Its assessment to the matricula of the empire and circle was, in the year 1683, reduced from 40 to 14 florins; but in 1728, raised again to 21. To the chamber of Wetzlar it paid 33 rix-dollars 69½ kruiters. Leutkirch was formerly a court town, for the tribunal held on its heath, and in the Purs. It is surrounded with lands under the high and low jurisdiction of the prefecture, on which account, in the year 1545, it entered into a particular convention with it. 12 miles N. Inny, 28 S. Ulm. *Long.* 10. 0. E. *Lat.* 47. 53. N.

Leutmeritz, see *Leitmeritz*.

Leutmischi, or *Litomysl*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim, erected into a bishopric in the year 1344; but the town being ruined by the Hussites, the bishopric was suppressed. In 1758, this town was taken by the Prussians, with some magazines belonging to the Austrians. 22 miles E.

Chrudim, 76 E. Prague. *Long.* 16. 5. E. *Lat.* 49. 47. N.

Leutsch, a town of the dutchy of Carniola. 8 miles SSE. Hydria.

Loetz, or *Locze*, a town of Hungary. In 1601, this town was sacked by the Heyducks. It was taken by Bethiem Gabor, by George Rokotzy, by Count Tekeli, and by Francis Rakotzy. In 1494, a treaty was concluded here between the Kings of Hungary and Poland. It has been several times destroyed by fire. 14 miles W. Szeben, 34 N. Cassovia.

Leutzburg, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Berne. 6 miles S. Brugg.

Leutzendorf, a town of Bavaria, in the territory of Rothenburg. 3 miles W. Rothenburg.

Leuze, a town of France, in the department of Gemappe, situated on a brook near the Dender. The armies of the allies under the command of the Prince of Waldeck, after the departure of William III. to England, quitting Leuze to encamp at Chambron, their rear-guard was attacked by the Duke of Luxembourg; but after a few hours' engagement, the French were obliged to retire, with the loss of 8 or 900 men killed and wounded: this action took place on the 19th of September 1691. 8 miles E. Tournay, 14 NW. Mons.

Leewalde, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland. 12 miles NNW. Soldan.

Lewarde, a town of France, in the department of the North. 3 miles E. Douay, 6 WNW. Bouchain.

Leewarden, a city of Holland, and capital of Friesland, situated in the quarter called *Oostergoo*. It was only a small town in the year 1190, when it was first surrounded with a wall. It is now large, rich, and populous, and fortified with good ramparts, defended by a large ditch, full of water; several bastions, and other works: all the streets are straight, large, and handsome, and divided by many canals which intersect each other, and communicate with all parts of the province and the sea, by means of which the inhabitants carry on considerable trade with Holland, Bremen, Embden, Hamburg, &c. The town-house is a handsome building, erected in the year 1715. The magistracy consists of 12 persons, viz. three burgomasters and nine echevins. In the year 1559, Pope Paul IV. erected it into a bishopric, subject to the archbishop of Utrecht. The sovereign council of the province of Friesland resides at this city, being transferred from Francker, in the year 1504; it consists of 12 counsellors and a president, who are sovereign judges of all causes, without appeal. 28 miles W. Groningen. *Long.* 5. 43. E. *Lat.* 53. 12. N.

Leawkoce, a town of Poland, in Podolia. 44 miles NNE. Kaminiec.

Leewhagen, a town of Prussia, in the circle of Natangen. 8 miles ESE. Königsberg.

Lewen, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz. 8 miles NE. Leitmeritz.

Lewen, see *Lörwen*.

Lewes, a town of England, in the county of Sussex, on the river Ouse, which runs into the sea, six miles below, at Newhaven. It formerly contained 12 parish churches, which are now reduced to six. There are considerable remains of an ancient castle, which commanded a large extent of country. It was formerly surrounded with walls, vestiges of which are yet visible. Here was formerly a celebrated monastery, founded in the year 1078. It is a handsome town, and one of the largest and most populous in the county: and a borough by prescription, but not incorporated, being governed by two constables, annually chosen at the court-lect. It sends two members to parliament, and has a weekly market on Saturday. In the year 1264, a battle was fought here between King Henry III. accompanied by his son; and the barons under the command of the Earl of Leicester, in which the former were defeated with great loss, and the king himself taken prisoner. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 3309, one third of whom were employed in trade and manufactures. 45 miles E. Chichester, 51 almost due S. London. *Lat.* 50. 52. N.

Lewes, a seaport town of United America, in the state of Delaware, situated on the west coast of Chesapeake bay, a few miles above the light on Cape Henlopen. 28 miles SSE. Dover. *Long.* 75. 17. W. *Lat.* 38. 46. N.

Lewes, a town of Virginia. 23 miles E. West Point.

Lewes, a town of Virginia. 30 miles WNW. Richmond.

Leeweslein, a town of Prussia. 16 miles NW. Rastenburg.

Lewin, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Glatz. 15 miles W. Glatz. *Long.* 16. 4. E. *Lat.* 50. 14. N.

Lewis, an island or rather peninsula, among the western islands of Scotland, forming, with Harris, a large island, near 60 miles in length. Lewis, which is the northern part, is 40 miles in length from north-east to south-west, and about 13 in its mean breadth. It is on every part of its coast greatly indented with bays or lochs. The country is in general wild, bleak, barren of wood, and little fitted for cultivation; the hills are covered with heath, which affords shelter for various sorts of game. The lakes and streams abound with salmon, large red trout, and other fishes. The only town in Lewis is Stornaway, situated on the east side

of the north division of the island. To the west of Lewis and Harris, the coast is annually visited by myriads of herrings. So immense are the shoals of dog-fish, that pursue the herrings, that their dorsal fins are sometimes seen like a thick bush of sedges above water, as far as the eye can reach. From the liver of the dog-fish a considerable quantity of oil is extracted. In the season, these shores are the resort of many fishing vessels from different parts. Many of the inhabitants here, as well as in the northern isles, live chiefly by fishing, and a pitiful kind of agriculture. The Gaelic prevails among the lower kind of people; but in the schools the English language is principally taught. *Long.* 6. 35. W. *Lat.* 58. 8. N.

Lewis's Creek, a river of Vermont, which runs into lake Champlain, *Long.* 73. 9. W. *Lat.* 44. 15. N.

Lewistown, a town of Pennsylvania. 10 miles NW. Sunbury.

Lewisburg, a county of South-Carolina.

Lewisham, a populous village of England, in the county of Kent. In the year 1801, the population was 4007. 5 miles NE. London.

Lewistown, a town of Pennsylvania. 115 miles WNW. Philadelphia. *Long.* 77. 38. W. *Lat.* 40. 35. N.

Lexawassin, a river of Pennsylvania, which runs into the Delaware, *Long.* 74. 58. W. *Lat.* 41. 27. N.

Lexen, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz. 18 miles NW. Olmutz.

Lexington, a county of South Carolina.

Lexington, a town of United America, in the state of Kentucky, situated on the Elkhorn river, where the courts are held. 23 miles E. Frankfort, 480 WSW. Philadelphia. *Long.* 84. 43. W. *Lat.* 37. 57. N.

Lexington, a town of the state of Massachusetts, celebrated for being the first place where hostilities commenced between the British troops and the Americans, in April 1775. 12 miles NW. Boston.

Lexington, a town of Virginia. 160 miles W. Richmond.

Leyba, a town of South-America, in New Grenada. 90 miles NNE. Santa Fé da Bogota, 320 SSE. Carthagena.

Leyden, a city of Holland, supposed to be the same which Ptolemy calls *Lugdunum Batavorum*, and Antoninus, in his Itinerary, *Caput Germanorum*; it holds a fourth rank among the six capital cities of Holland, and is the capital of a small district, called *Rhynland*, which comprehends 49 towns, or villages; the streets are exceedingly neat, wide, and long, divided by many handsome canals; and it is, without doubt, one of the handsomest and largest cities of Holland, next to Amsterdam, and one of the most agreeable in Europe. It is situated on the

ancient bed of the Rhine which passes through the city, and divides it into about 50 islands, which have an easy communication with each other by means of a great number of bridges, computed at 145, of which more than 100 are built of freestone; the different streams of the Rhine unite again, at leaving the city at the white gate. The city was considerably enlarged towards the south, in the year 1389. In 1419, it was besieged and taken by Albert comte of Bavaria, for having taken part with Florent de Wevelinchoven bishop of Utrecht. In the year 1574, the Spaniards, after they had taken Harlem, and been obliged to raise the siege of Alcaer, attempted to lay siege to Leyden; but the Comte Louis of Nassau, brother of the Prince of Orange, advancing with some troops, the Spaniards not thinking themselves at that time in sufficient force, abandoned their enterprise. Some time after, having obtained a reinforcement, they returned to the siege, under the command of Francis Baldez; this general having seized the outworks, and not thinking himself able to force the city, resolved to turn the siege into a blockade, and starve them to a surrender. It is hardly credible what the inhabitants endured: they indeed signalized their constancy on this occasion, during a siege of five months, when neither famine nor pestilence were able to destroy their courage. The women lined the ramparts and performed all the duties of a soldier, animated by one whose name was Kennava, a woman of undaunted spirit; she attended with her companions all the sallies made on the enemy. The misery became so great, that above 6000 persons died, and there remained no more than 107 muids of wheat for 14,000 inhabitants, who yet remained alive. Of this the Spanish general being apprised, summoned them to surrender, but they told him, they could not want the means of existence so long as their left arms remained; those they were determined to feed on, and reserve their right to defend their liberty. Adrian de Werf, burgomaster of the city, shewed at this crisis admirable constancy and courage; being solicited by some of the inhabitants to surrender, he said, "My friends, since I must die, it is of little importance whether I fall by you or by the enemy; cut me to pieces, and divide them amongst you: I shall die satisfied, if in my death I can be the least useful." During the siege, they made use of paper money, with the inscriptions, "HÆC LIBERTATIS ERGO," and "PUGNO PRO PATRIA." Towards the month of October, just as they were on the point of surrendering, they understood, by means of some pigeons, that relief was at hand: accordingly, on the third of October, the dykes of the Meuse

and Iffel having been opened, Lou's Boissot, admiral of Zealand, advanced with a number of troops in flat-bottomed boats to their assistance. The Spaniards, seeing the sudden inundation, were fearful of being destroyed immediately, and abandoned the siege, with all the works they had constructed for the blockade. In memory of this remarkable event, the inhabitants represent a spectacle of the siege every seven years. William Prince of Orange, who was hardly recovered of an illness, ordered himself to be conveyed to Leyden, that he might in person thank the citizens for their brave defence; he liberally rewarded the admiral Boissot, and Janus Douza the lord of Noortwyck, who commanded in the city; and did not forget the officers and soldiers. He granted several privileges to the city, and founded the famous university, the first in the whole country; and Janus Douza was appointed the first curator, an employment worthy of his merit, his capacity, and his erudition. In the year 1655, Leyden was visited by the plague, which carried off near 4000 of the inhabitants; but by the great care of the magistrates, it was prevented from spreading farther into the country. On the 12th of January 1807, by the accidental explosion of a large quantity (40,000 pounds) of gunpowder, a great part of the city was destroyed, and upwards of 2000 persons buried in the ruins, 500 of whom were dug out alive. The cloth manufactured at Leyden is much celebrated, and there is a staple-hall built for the use of the manufacturers and merchants. The town-house is a good structure, with a handsome stone front; in the burgomaster's chamber is a very capital painting of the last judgment, by Luke of Leyden, for which it is said the emperor Rodolphus offered as many gold ducats as would cover it; with many other capital paintings; and the celebrated siege of 1574 wrought in tapestry. The great church is one of the handsomest in Holland. The common-council of the city, called *Vroedschap*, is composed of 40 persons, who ought to be natives of Holland, 28 years of age and Protestants. There are likewise four burgomasters and eight echevins, and a grand bailiff, who administers justice in civil and criminal cases jointly with the echevins. In this city was born the famous John of Leyden, otherwise Bucold, a taylor, and chief of the Anabaptists. Boats are going from Leyden to Amsterdam, Harlem, Utrecht, Delft, the Hague, &c. returning daily. Leyden has eight gates; one part of the ramparts is of earth covered with turf, but the other part is faced with brick, and has several bastions. The land about Leyden is exceedingly rich, and much cultivated by gardeners, who send the produce

even to Amsterdam: from the rich meadows and pastures, they make excellent butter and cheese, equal to any part of the province. Some prove the antiquity of Leyden, from an ancient round tower called the *Burght*, about 600 feet in circumference, said to have been built by the Romans or Saxons; while Joseph Scaliger, on the other hand, pretends it was built only five or six centuries ago, by the comtes of Holland. 14 miles N. Rotterdam, 19 SW. Amsterdam. *Long.* 4. 20. E. *Lat.* 52. 9. N.

Leyden, a small island in the Eastern Indian Ocean, near the coast of Java, in sight of Batavia.

Leyden, a small island in the gulf of Manar, near the west coast of Ceylon. 12 miles W. Jaffnapatam.

Leyden, a small island in a bay of the Pacific Ocean, on the north coast of New Guinea. *Long.* 135. 39. E. *Lat.* 3. 58. S.

Leyden, a town of Prussia. 27 miles SSE. Königsberg.

Leyland, a township of Lancashire. In 1801, the population was 2088, of which 619 were employed in trade and manufactures. 6 miles S. Preston.

Leymen, or *Leinen*, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. 8 miles S. Heidelberg.

Leynback, a river of Germany, which rises about two miles S. Eppingen, and runs into the Neckar, 3 miles below Heilbronn.

Leypa, *Lippey*, or *Leippa*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz. 20 miles NE. Leitmeritz, 38 SE. Dresden. *Long.* 14. 43. E. *Lat.* 50. 39. N.

Leyre, a town of Spain, in Navarre. 8 miles NE. Sanguesa.

Leyria, a city Portugal, in the province of Bitemadura, the see of a bishop, erected in the year 1545, where is a glass-house, established by an Englishman. The number of inhabitants is about 3500. On an eminence, near the town, is an ancient castle, built by the Moors. 57 miles NNE. Lisbon, 36 S. Coimbra. *Long.* 8. 34. E. *Lat.* 39. 39. N.

Leyse, a town of Prussia, in Ermeland. 18 miles NE. Heilsberg.

Leyssard, a town of France, in the department of the Ain. 5 miles W. Nantua, 10 E. Bourg en Bresse.

Leyssena, a town of Prussia, in Oberland. 5 miles WNW. Bischofswerder.

Leyta, a town on the north coast of the island of Leyta, situated in a bay. *Long.* 124. 16. E. *Lat.* 11. 20. N.

Leyta, one of the Philippine Islands, about 240 miles in circumference: the soil is fertile, and is said to yield 200 for one. The mountains abound in deer, cows, wild hogs, and fowls; cocoas grow without culture. The air is pure and healthy, and most tem-

perate than at Luçon. The inhabitants are of a mild and peaceable temper, and hospitable to strangers. They reckon about 9000, who pay tribute in wax, rice, or cloth. *Long.* 124. 40. E. *Lat.* 10. 50. N.

Lezajsko, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia. 56 miles WNW. Lemberg.

Lezano, a town of Spain, in the province of Alaba. 3 miles NE. Ordma.

Lezandrieux, a town of France, in the department of the North Coasts. 5 miles N. Pontrieu, 4 E. Treguier.

Lezat, a town of France, in the department of the Arriège. 25 miles NW. Murepoix, 28 NNW. Tarascon.

Lezay, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevrès. 6 miles ENE. Melle, 11 SE. St. Maixent.

Lezengo, a town of France, in the department of the Stura. 4 miles NW. Coni.

Lezimo, a part of the Apennines, between Genoa and Piedmont; where, in 1796, the Austrians were defeated by the French.

Leslingen, a town of Westphalia, in the Old Mark of Brandenburg. 5 miles SSE. Gardeleben.

Leznica, see *Leesnitz*.

Lezoux, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme. 7 miles WSW. Thiers, 13 E. Clermont.

Lgorz, a town of Russia, in the government of Kursk. *Long.* 35. 54. E. *Lat.* 48. N.

Lhota, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Koniggratz. 6 miles SE. Trautenau.

Lhotka, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Koniggratz. 14 m. W. Koniggratz.

Li, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chen-si. 40 miles SW. Tsin.

Liadova, a town of Moldavia, on the Dniester. 56 miles ENE. Choczim.

Lialia, a river of Russia, which runs into the Soiva, in the province of Ekaterinburg, 40 miles E. Verchotura.

Lialores, a town of France, in the department of the Gers. 3 miles S. Condom.

Lialskoï, a town of Russia, in the province of Ustiug, on the Vimi. 48 miles E. Yarensk.

Liam, a town of Lower Siam, on the east side of the gulf. *Long.* 102. 18. E. *Lat.* 12. 35. N.

Liamone, or *Limone*, a river of Corsica, which runs into the sea, 10 miles N. Ajazzo. It gives name to a department.

Lian-po, see *Ning-po*.

Liamsa, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, on the coast of the White Sea. 36 miles NNW. Oneg.

Liancourt, a town of France, in the department of the Oise. 4 m. S. Clermont.

Liane, a river of France, which runs into the sea, near Boulogne.

Liang, a town on the east coast of Mindanao. *Long.* 126. 10. E. *Lat.* 8. 21. N.

Liang-chan, a town of Corea. 40 miles SSE. Kang-tcheou.

Liangdal, a river of Sweden, which rises in the province of Harjedalen, and runs into the gulf of Bothnia, near Sundswal.

Lian-tchuen, a town of Corea. 25 miles ENE. Haimen.

Liar Dsake, a lake of Thibet, about 30 miles in circumference. *Long.* 90. 44. E.

Lat. 34. 34. N.

Liart, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes. 12 miles SW. Rocroy.

Liba, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz. 10 miles E. Eger.

Liban, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleflaw. 12 miles ESE. Jung Buntzel.

Libanus, a celebrated mountain of Asia, on the confines of Palestine and Syria, about 100 leagues in circumference. It has Mesopotamia to the east, Armenia to the north, Palestine to the south, and the Mediterranean to the west. It is composed of four inclosures of mountains, which rise one upon the other. The first is very fruitful in grain and fruits; the second is very barren, abounding in nothing but thorns, rocks, and flints; the third, though higher than this, enjoys a perpetual spring, the trees being always green there, and the orchards filled with fruit: in a word, it is so agreeable and fertile, that some have called it a *Terrestrial Paradise*. The fourth is so high, that it is almost always covered with snow, so as to be uninhabitable by reason of the great cold.

Libatta, see *Olibato*.

Libau, a seaport of the dutchy of Courland, situated on the Baltic. It was built by the Lettonians; and is said to derive its name from the Lettonian word *Leepaja*, i. e. a piece of ground planted with linden trees; for a great number of those trees formerly grew here: and, to this day, the Lettonians call the town *Leepaja*. So early as the thirteenth century, there were some Germans among the inhabitants of this town; and at the close of the fifteenth, and the beginning of the sixteenth century, it greatly flourished, when a great number of Germans resorted hither; and it obtained the privileges of a city in 1625. As the harbour has not a sufficient depth of water for ships of burden, they are unloaded in the road; but Duke Ernest Jolin, in 1737, caused it to be cleared, and the future accumulation of mud and sand to be prevented by a water-work, which has rendered it very commodious for light vessels. Above 150 ships usually arrive in this port in a twelvemonth, to load with hemp, linseed, &c. This town was often taken by the Swedes, but finally ceded to Courland, by the peace of 1660. 66 miles W. Mittau. *Long.* 21. 37. E. *Lat.* 55. 28. N.

Liben, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz. 11 miles N. Leitmeritz.

Libenau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw. 4 miles E. Aycha.

Libenau, ſee *Lubbenau*.

Liben, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaurzim. 5 miles NE. Prague.

Liberan, a ſmall iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, near the north-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Borneo, on which are many deer. *Long.* 116. 8. E. *Lat.* 6. 2. N.

Liberga, a town of Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm. 26 miles E. Culm.

Liberhof, a town of Prussia, in the province of Pomerelia. 18 m. SSE. Dantzie.

Liberich, ſee *Liedberg*.

Liberwalde, a town of Prussia, in Oberland. 20 miles S. Elbing.

Liberton, a town of Scotland, in the county of Edinburgh. 2 miles S. Edinburgh.

Liberton, a town of Scotland, in the county of Lanerk. 7 miles E. Lanerk.

Liberty, a county of United America, in South-Carolina.

Libeten, a town of Hungary. 54 miles ENE. Leopoldſtadt, 112 E. Vienna. *Long.* 39. 37. E. *Lat.* 48. 47. N.

Libilitz, a town of Sweden, in the government of Kuopio. 55 miles ESE. Kuopio.

Libiſch, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz. 2 miles NNW. Leypa.

Libiſchau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim. 13 miles N. Chrudim.

Libſe, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigſgratz. 13 miles ESE. Konigſgratz.

Libobo, a ſmall iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Gilolo. *Long.* 128. 25. E. *Lat.* 10. 48. S.

Liboch, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz. 14 miles SE. Leitmeritz.

Libochonitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz. 8 miles S. Leitmeritz.

Libonati, a town of Naples, in Principato Citia. 4 miles ENE. Policastro.

Libongo, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Locango, on the Luſena, near the ſea. 50 miles SSW. Bombi.

Libos, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, on the Lot. 9 miles E. Monſanquin, 22 NE. Agen.

Libourne, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Gironde, containing about 5000 inhabitants. five poſts E. Bourdeaux. *Long.* c. 9. W. *Lat.* 44. 55. N.

Librata, a river of Naples, which runs into the Adriatic, *Long.* 14. E. *Lat.* 42. 53. N.

Libſchauſen, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz. 15 m. SW. Leitmeritz.

Libun, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw. 16 m. NE. Jung Rantzel.

Licrabra, a river of Spain, in the pro-

vince of Guipuscoa, which runs into the Orio, a little above Toſoſa.

Licaro, a town of the iſland of Corſica. 20 miles E. Ajazzo.

Licegnano, a river of Naples, which runs into the gulf of Gaeta, 2 miles NW. of the Volturno.

Lich, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hohen Solms, on the Wetter. 12 miles ESE. Wetzlar, 36 NE. Mentz. *Long.* 8. 49. E. *Lat.* 50. 31. N.

Lichaia, a river of Ruſſia, in the country of the Coſaks, which runs into the Donetz, near Biſtraia.

Li-chan, a town of Corea. 17 miles ESE. Hetſin.

Lichfield, or *Litchfield*, a city of England, in the county of Stafford, ſituated on a ſmall river which runs into the Trent, about three miles from the town. It is a county of itſelf, with power of holding aſſizes, and determining caſes of life and death. It was erected into an archbiſhopric in the latter part of the eighth century by King Offa; but ſoon after was reduced to a biſhopric, under the archbiſhopric of Canterbury. In the year 1075, the ſee was removed to Cheſter; and, in 1102, to Coventry; but not long after was reſtored to Litchfield, united with Coventry. The cathedral was firſt built in the year 300, and has been ſeveral times rebuilt and enlarged; particularly by Biſhop Hacket, after the reſtoration in the laſt century; and in the year 1789, when it underwent a thorough repair. Here are three other churches; and formerly there was a caſtle, now deſtroyed. The ſouth ſide of the river is called the *City*, and the other the *Close*. When the civil war broke out, the *Close* was gariſoned for the king, but being attacked by the troops of the parliament under Lord Brooke and Sir John Gill, was taken after a month's ſiege. Lord Brooke was killed during the ſiege. In the courſe of the war it was taken by Prince Rupert, but fell at length, with the reſt of the kingdom, to the republican party. It is governed by two bailiffs, a recorder, burgoes, &c. and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. There are two markets weekly, on Tueſday and Friday. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 4512, of whom 1566 were employed in trade and manufactures. 18 miles NW. Coventry, 119 NW. London. *Long.* 1. 49. W. *Lat.* 52. 42. N.

Lichſtall, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bale. 7 miles SE. Bale.

Lichtenberg, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine. 19 miles WSW. Weiſſenburg, 22 NNW. Straſburg.

Lichtenau, a town of Auſtria. 12 miles W. Crems.

Lichtenau, a town of Auſtria. 6 miles SE. Aigen.

Lichtenau, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Paderborn. 9 miles SE. Paderborn. *Long.* 8. 58. E. *Lat.* 51. 32. N.

Lichtenau, a town of Hesse Cassel. 13 miles SE. Cassel, 24 E. Naumburg. *Long.* 9. 24. E. *Lat.* 51. 12. N.

Lichtenau, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hanau Lichtenberg. 11 miles NNE. Willstadt, 12 NE. Straßburg.

Lichtenau, a town of Germany, in the territory of Nuremberg, with a fortress on the Retzat, insulated in the margravate of Anspach. 22 miles SW. Nuremberg, 6 E. Anspach. *Long.* 10. 12. E. *Lat.* 49. 17. N.

Lichtenau, an island near the west coast of East Greenland. *Long.* 45. 15. W. *Lat.* 60. 30. N.

Lichtenau, a town of Prussia, in the province of Ermeland. 12 miles NW. Heilsberg.

Lichtenberg, a town of Prussian Pomerelia. 50 miles SW. Dantzie.

Lichtenberg, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 8 m. SE. Meinungen.

Lichtenberg, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, which gave the title of lord of Hanau Lichtenberg to the house of Hesse-Darmstadt, to which it belonged. 25 m. N. Deux Ponts, 9 WSW. Lauterneck.

Lichtenberg, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse. 3 m. NNW. Grotkau.

Lichtenberg, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach, on the Selnitz. In the neighbourhood are quarries of marble, and mines of copper and iron. 22 miles N. Bayreuth, 26 E. Coburg. *Long.* 11. 48. E. *Lat.* 50. 22. N.

Lichtenberg, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Erzgebirg. 5 m. SSE. Freyberg.

Lichtenburg, a town of Saxony. 6 miles SW. Annaburg.

Lichteneck, a town of the dutchy of Carniola. 10 miles ESE. Stein.

Lichtenfels, a town of Austria, on the river Kamp. 7 miles E. Zweil.

Lichtenfels, a town of Bavaria, late belonging to the bishopric of Bamberg, situated on the Maine. 20 miles NNE. Bamberg, 12 WNW. Culmbach. *Long.* 11. 8. E. *Lat.* 50. 10. N.

Lichtenfels, a town of Prussia, in the province of Pomerelia. 12 m. ESE. Marienburg.

Lichtenhagen, a town of Prussia, in the circle of Natangen. 8 m. SSW. Königsberg.

Lichtenhanna, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Erzgebirg. 4 miles SW. Zwickau.

Lichtenhayn, a town of Saxony, in the margravate of Meissen. 9 miles ENE. Königstein, 4 E. Pirna.

Lichtensteig, a town of Swisserland, and capital of the county of Tockenbourg, on the Thur: the residence of a bailiff. It has places of worship for Roman Catholics and Protestants. 27 miles E. Zurich, 21 S. Constance. *Long.* 9. 6. E. *Lat.* 41. 17. N.

Lichtenstein, a castle and village of Austria. 2 miles NW. Mödling.

Lichtenstein, a principality of Germany, consisting of the ancient imperial county, and lordship of Vadutz and Schellenberg, lying on the east side of the lake of Constance, on the Rhine, betwixt the lordships of Pludenz and Feldkirch. In the fifteenth century, these territories descended from the barons of Schellenberg to the barons of Brandis, and from them, in 1507, by marriage, to the counts of Sulz; but, in the year 1614, Caspar Hohenhembs purchased them for 200,000 florins; and in 1699, a second purchase was made of them by Prince John Adam of Lichtenstein. The contingency in the imperial matricula was formerly 18 florins, and to the imperial chamber at Wetzlar this principality paid 18 rix-dollars 60 kruitzers.

Lichtenstein, a town of Saxony, and principal place of a lordship belonging to the counts of Schonburg. 5 miles NE. Zwickau, 36 S. Leipzig. *Long.* 12. 31. E. *Lat.* 50. 44. N.

Lichtenstauen, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 7 miles NW. Bayreuth.

Lichtenwold, a town of Holland, in the county of Zutphen. 6 miles SSW. Groll.

Lichtenwald, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 12 miles SE. Cilley.

Lichtenwalde, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Erzgebirg. 3 miles SSW. Frankenberg.

Lichtenwalt, a town of Prussia, in the province of Ermeland. 23 m. NW. Heilsberg.

Lichtenwart, a town of Austria. 5 miles NNE. Zistersdorf.

Li-chui, a town of China, of the third rank, in Kiang-nan. 25 m. SE. Nan-king.

Lichvin, a town of Russia, in the government of Kaluga, on the Oka. 28 miles S. Kaluga. *Long.* 35. 44. E. *Lat.* 54. N.

Lichwe, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Königgratz. 6 miles W. Geyersberg.

Licio, one of the smaller Lipari Islands. *Long.* 15. 20. E. *Lat.* 38. 54. N.

Lick, a town of Prussia, with a castle built in the year 1272. It received the privileges of a town in the year 1662. The country suffered extremely by the Tartars in the year 1656, till they were defeated at Warlaw. 80 miles SE. Königsberg. *Long.* 22. 38. E. *Lat.* 53. 39. N.

Licking Creek, a river of Maryland, which runs into the Potomack, *Long.* 78. 5. W. *Lat.* 39. 38. N.

Licking Hole Creek, a river of Virginia, which runs into James River, *Long.* 78. 5. W. *Lat.* 37. 42. N.

Licking, a river of Kentucky, which runs into the Ohio, *Long.* 84. 43. W. *Lat.* 38. 58. N.

Licky, a river of Ireland, in the county of

Waterford, which runs into the Blackwater, 4 miles N. Youghal.

Lickna, a town of Spain, in Aragon. 18 miles SSW. Huefca.

Licodia, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Nota. 18 miles SW. Lentini.

Liconda, a town of Africa, in the country of Tripoli, on the sea coast. *Long.* 18. 10. E. *Lat.* 30. 36. N.

Licostamo, a town of European Turkey, in Thessaly; the see of a bishop, suffragan of Larissa. 16 miles ESE. Larissa.

Licques, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. 13 miles ENE. Boulogne, 10 S. Calais.

Licz, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia. 30 miles W. Przemył.

Lid, see *Lydd*.

Lid, or *Lyd*, a river of England, which runs into the Tamar, 4 m. NNW. Tavistock.

Lida, a river of Sweden, which runs into the Wenner Lake, at Lidkiöping.

Lida, a town and castle of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna, where a provincial diet is held. 168 miles ESE. Königsberg, 48 S. Wilna. *Long.* 25. 35. E. *Lat.* 53. 52. N.

Liddel, a river of Scotland, which rises in Roxburghshire, and joins the Esk, 3 miles S. Longholm, in the county of Dumfries. The valley in which it flows is called Lid-desdale, or Lithdale.

Lidden, a river of England, which runs into the Severn, at Gloucester.

Liden, a town of Sweden, in Angermaland. 60 miles NNW. Hernösand.

Lidens, a town of Sweden, in the province of Medelpadia. 24 miles NNW. Sundfval.

Lidford, a village of England, in the county of Devon, near the forest of Dartmoor; it was formerly a town, fortified, surrounded with walls, and moated. There were three gates, of which no remains are visible. It is supposed to have been destroyed by the Danes in the year 997. Here is an ancient castle, in which courts are held for the dutchy of Cornwall, and offenders against the flannary laws used to be confined in a dungeon, so dreary and dismal, that it gave rise to a proverb,—*Lydfordlaw; punish a criminal first, and try him afterwards.* It was made use of by Sir Richard Grenville, Charles I.'s general; and its merits are celebrated in a humorous song, written by Mr. Brown, who went to visit his friend confined there. It is said to be the largest parish in England, including almost the whole of Dartmoor. The village contains not above fifteen houses, and the situation is bleak and dreary. 28 miles W. Exeter.

Lidult, a town of Sweden, in the province of Småland. 60 miles S. Jonkiöping. *Long.* 13. 14. E. *Lat.* 56. 50. N.

Lidkiöping, a town of Sweden, in West

Gothland, situated on the south side of the Wenner Lake, at the mouth of the Lida. 42 miles ENE. Uddevalla, 80 SW. Örebro. *Long.* 12. 54. E. *Lat.* 58. 33. N.

Lidney, a town of England, in the county of Gloucester. The market is discontinued. 18 miles SW. Gloucester, 118 W. London.

Lido di Malamocco, a small island in the Adriatic, defended by a fort. 2 miles from Venice.

Lido di Padestrina, a long island in the Adriatic, with a fort to defend the city of Venice.

Lido di Sottomarino, a town on the island of Chioggia, and as it were the suburbs of that city. It is situated on a bank which separates the lagunes from the sea; and is protected by a remarkable pier, called *Molo di Palestrina*, or *Murazzi*, composed of Istrian freestone, thirty-two feet in thickness, and constructed at a vast expence.

Lids, a small island in the Baltic, near the south coast of Laaland. *Long.* 11. 20. E. *Lat.* 54. 41. N.

Lie, a town of Arabia, in Yemen. 20 m. S. Abu Arifch.

Liebau, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Schweidnitz, on the river Schwartzbach. 22 m. S. Schweidnitz, 30 NW. Glatz.

Liebau, or *Liebe*, or *Liborwa*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau. 13 miles N. Prerau, 14 NE. Olmutz. *Long.* 17. 28. E. *Lat.* 49. 38. N.

Liebe, see *Liebau*.

Liebfeld, a town of Prussia, in Oberland. 4 miles SSW. Deutsch Eylau.

Liebenau, a town of Germany, in the county of Hoya, situated on the Aue. 7 miles SW. Nienburg.

Liebenau, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 3 miles SE. Gratz.

Liebenau, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau. 5 miles NW. Schwibusin. 48 WNW. Glogau. *Long.* 15. 56. E. *Lat.* 52. 25. N.

Liebenau, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse. 3 miles N. Patzschkau.

Liebenau, a town of the principality of Hesse, on the Dimel. 20 miles NW. Cassel, 27 W. Göttingen. *Long.* 9. 22. E. *Lat.* 51. 30. N.

Liebingrund, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Neustadt. 14 miles S. Neustadt. *Long.* 11. 41. E. *Lat.* 50. 30. N.

Liebenow, a town of the New Mark of Brandenburg. 4 miles ESE. Reitz.

Liebethal, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 12 miles SE. Gratz.

Liebethal, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim. 13 m. E. Hohenmaut.

Liebethal, or *Lubenthal*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Jauer. 30 miles W. Jauer, 40 S. Sagan. *Long.* 15. 37. E. *Lat.* 50. 57. N.

Liebethal, a town of Saxony, in the marggravate of Meissen. 7 miles SW. Stolpen.

Liebenwald, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark, on the Havel. 8 miles NE. Oranienburg, 24 N. Berlin. *Long.* 13. 30. E. *Lat.* 52. 53. N.

Liebenwarda, a town of Saxony. 22 m. N. Meissen, 33 NNW. Dresden. *Long.* 13. 26. E. *Lat.* 51. 28. N.

Liebenzell, or *Zell*, a town of Wurtemberg, on the Nagold. Near it are two warm baths. 17 miles W. Stuttgart, 36 ENE. Straßburg. *Long.* 8. 43. E. *Lat.* 48. 51. N.

Lieberwolkwitz, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Leipzig. 4 miles SE. Leipzig.

Lieberose, a town of Lusatia. 17 miles W. Guben, 64 N. Dresden. *Long.* 14. 16. E. *Lat.* 52. N.

Liebeten, a town of Hungary. 65 miles NNE. Gran, 12 E. Vienna.

Lieblach, a river of Swabia, which runs into the lake of Constance, a little to the north of Bregenz.

Liebmuhl, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland, with a castle, built in the year 1337. 66 miles SSW. Königsberg, 35 SSE. Elbing. *Long.* 19. 45. E. *Lat.* 53. 42. N.

Liebo See, a lake of Brandenburg, in the Ucker Mark, situated to the south of Döbelen See.

Liebschutz, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Neustadt. 2 miles S. Ziegenbrück.

Liebstadt, a town of Saxony, in the marggravate of Meissen. 8 miles SSW. Pirna, 14 SSW. Dresden.

Liebstadt, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland, with a castle, built in the year 1329, which suffered much in the Swedish wars. 48 miles SSW. Königsberg, 32 SE. Elbing. *Long.* 20. 2. E. *Lat.* 53. 57. N.

Lieben, or *Lycken*, a town of Brandenburg, in the Ucker Mark. 18 miles WSW. Prenzlau, 40 N. Berlin. *Long.* 13. 24. E. *Lat.* 53. 12. N.

Liechtal, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bâle, and capital of a bailiwick of the same name. 7 miles SE. Bâle.

Lieberg, or *Liberich*, a citadel of France, in the department of the Roer. 5 miles WSW. Nuys.

Liederbach, a river of Germany, which runs into the Fulda, 4 miles NW. Fulda.

Liefde Bay, a bay on the north coast of Spitzbergen. *Long.* 12. 30. E. *Lat.* 79. 32. N.

Liefkenshoeck, a fort of France, on the left bank of the Scheldt. 10 miles below Antwerp.

Liege, late a bishopric and electorate of Germany; bounded on the north by Brabant; on the east by Limburg, Juliers, and Luxemburg; on the south by Luxemburg and the French department of the Ardennes;

and on the west by Brabant, Namur, and Hainaut; about 80 miles in length from north to south; its breadth is very irregular. The soil here is fertile in corn and pasturage, and yields wine, which resembles the middling wines of Burgundy and Champagne, together with very considerable forests, and mine-works of copper, lead, iron, and coal, as also many good stone-quarries, and among them likewise some of marble. This bishopric was also celebrated for its mineral waters, as, namely, those at Spa and Chaudfontaine. The principal rivers are the Meuse and Sambre. It is now united to France, and forms the department of the Ourthe. The principal exports consisted of beer, arms, nails, serge, leather, and coal. This bishopric contained twenty-six towns, divided into Walloon and Flemish; it was first founded in the town of Tongern, and Servatius was the first bishop that can be ascertained. This prelate quitted Tongern, and went to Maastricht, in which also was the see of his successors in the bishopric, till St. Hubert betook himself in the beginning of the eighth century to Liege, where also all his successors took up their place of residence, though the bishops were still for a long time after styled bishops of Tongern; and Heraclius, or Eberhard, was the first who assumed the title of bishop of Liege. In the council of the princes of the empire, Liege took rank alternately with Munster, but so that Osnabruck always sat between them. The evaluation of the empire for the bishopric was 50 horse, and 170 foot, or monthly 1280 florins; but complaining of this high evaluation, it was reduced to 826 florins. To the chamber court it was rated at 240 rix-dollars, 41 kruitzers.

Liege, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Ourthe, and a bishopric. It is a large, populous, and rich city, situated on the Meuse, in a valley surrounded by hills, with agreeable and fertile meadows between, watered by the rivers Loosé, Ourthe, and Ambleve, which empty themselves into the Meuse as it enters this city. The empire always made this city subject to the circle of Westphalia, although the estates of the country assert the prerogatives of other sovereign states of Germany, as a particular member of the empire; but by a decree of Charles VI. it was united, in the year 1716, with its dependencies, to the circle of Westphalia. It is called the hell of women, the purgatory of men, and the paradise of priests. It was first encompassed with walls by St. Hubert, in the beginning of the eighth century. The city suffered much in the ninth century from the incursions of the Normans. Henry duke of Brabant took it in the year 1212, and pillaged it six days. 12

the 17th century it suffered severely on account of the elections of the bishops. John of Bavaria governed it a long time, although he was not a priest; and as he treated the citizens ill, they drove him from the palace, and besieged him in Maestricht: but his brother-in-law, John duke of Burgundy, and comte of Flanders, coming to his assistance, a battle was fought in the year 1409, in which 6000 of the Liegeois were killed, and the rest compelled to submit. Some of the most culpable were tied two together, and thrown into the Meuse. Not long after, Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, taking part with Louis of Burgundy, the bishop, against whom the inhabitants had risen, came to besiege the city, with succours from France, and took it by assault the 30th of October 1468; he then set it on fire and sacked it, without sparing even the churches. In the beginning of the 17th century, a dispute relative to the election of the burgomasters occasioned great troubles. Anciently 22 judges who formed a celebrated tribunal at Liege, had a custom of appointing 30 persons to elect the new burgomasters. In the year 1603, the bishop, Ernest of Bavaria, transferred this right to the citizens, who were divided into 16 chambers; but as that gave rise to many great disorders, prince Ferdinand, who succeeded Ernest, supported by the emperor, changed the right again in favour of the 22. In 1629, the populace rose, and elected the new burgomasters, contrary to the direction of the prince, whence came the division of parties, the Chiroux and the Grignoux; the first was of the ancient patrician families, for the most part men of letters; the other took the part of the populace, and was the more numerous. On the representation of the prince, the emperor sent General John de Weert, in the year 1636, to take his winter quarters in the environs of Liege; and deputed the Comte de Nassau Hadamar, while the Marquis of Lede was sent on the part of the King of Spain, to bring back the citizens to their duty. In the year 1636, the troubles increased; the Comte Warfusé, who had been chief of the finances to the King of Spain at Brussels, had been accused of mal-practices, and condemned by the grand council of Malines, and was hung in effigy; but escaping to Liege, he formed a black conspiracy, thinking by that means to obtain the favour of the king. On the 16th of April he invited Sebastian de Ruelle, burgomaster of Liege, to dine with him; during the repast, a troop of soldiers entered, and drawing the burgomaster aside, they killed him on the spot, under pretence that he was engaged in the interest of France. This horrid murder did not long remain unpunished, for the populace hearing of it,

slow to the house, dragged the comte along the streets, and hung him up by the feet to a post, they then cut off his head and arms, which they exposed at the gates of Liege, burned his body, and threw the ashes into the Meuse; they likewise put to death his servants, and the soldiers who had been the agents of this treachery; they then took the *échevin* Theodore Fleron, whom they suspected as the accomplice of Warfusé, and without any trial, hung him, in the grand market. The body of Ruelle was interred with great magnificence, and the burgomasters were afterwards accompanied by a body-guard of thirty men, when they appeared in public. In 1648, the Prince Bishop Ferdinand returned to Viset with some troops, with a design to come to Liege, and put a stop to the disturbances and seditious factions between the Chiroux and the Grignoux; but the citizens refused him entrance on the 10th of April, and the burgomaster Hennet ordered the cannon to be placed against his troops. The prince on this retired to Huy, to wait for succours from the emperor; who sent some Westphalian soldiers, under the command of General Sparr, to whom the citizens opened their gates, on the 28th of August, and the prince returned to Liege on the 16th of October following. Hennet and Roland, a former burgomaster, who had been principally concerned in the troubles, were beheaded, and their heads exposed on the gates of the city. The prince then changed the mode of electing the burgomasters to the following: the 16 chambers of the city, which represented the citizens at large, and were each composed of 36 persons; noblemen, lawyers, men of letters, merchants, and artisans, each elected by ballot two persons; a second ballot then took place, the first drawn was an elector; the other, one of the council: when these 16 electors were thus found, they chose by a majority of voices three persons, from whom one was chosen burgomaster by another ballot. Another burgomaster was balloted for from three persons named by the prince. There was a grand mayor, and two subordinate mayors. Besides the court of *échevins*, and the ordinary magistracy, there was an official belonging to the bishop, who judged in the first instance all ecclesiastical causes. In the year 1650, Prince Maximilian, who succeeded his uncle Ferdinand, built a regular citadel on the mount of Ste. Walburg, which had two communications with the city, one of which is by 600 steps. On this occasion the citizens testified their discontent, by affixing to it the name of *Aechlana*, or Field of Blood, in allusion to the death of their burgomasters. In 1658, some mal-contents entered into a conspiracy to surprise the citadel, and set the

city on fire; but the plot was discovered, and the principal authors put to death. In the war with France against the empire, Spain, and Holland, the government of the citadel was entrusted to the Baron de Vierfet, who, on the 28th of March 1675, admitted a detachment of 1500 men from the French garrison at Maëstricht, but they abandoned it, after destroying the works, in March following. The inhabitants, no longer kept in awe by the citadel, again rebelled, and elected their burgomasters as they had done before; but the bishop receiving some troops from France, under the command of the Comte de Choiseul, the citizens opened the gates on the 25th of July 1684, without coming to extremities. The two burgomasters were beheaded, but the rest of the citizens pardoned, and a strong garrison placed in it under the Marquis de la Salle. A short time after, the citadel was repaired, and its fortifications increased; but the new works were destroyed about eight years after. In 1691, Prince Jean Louis d'Elderen was the first to declare war against France, being supported by the emperor, the empire, Spain, England, Holland, &c. Louis XIV. sent the Marquis de Boufflers to Liege, who bombarded it, and did considerable damage. At the death of Charles II. king of Spain, the prince Joseph Clement of Bavaria, in the year 1701, declared for his nephew Philip V. and the Comte de Berlo, governor of the citadel, received the French troops. On the 14th of October 1702, the allies, under the command of the Duke of Marlborough, made themselves masters of the city, and of the citadel on the 23d. In 1705, the French, after taking Huy, marched towards Liege, with an intent to attack the citadel; but being informed that the duke was marching to its assistance, they abandoned their enterprize. The Dutch kept a garrison of troops in the citadel till the year 1718, at their own expence, in virtue of an article in the peace of Aix la Chapelle, concluded four years before, and then quitted it to the soldiers of the bishop of Liege, after destroying all the out-works. Liege is divided into three parts, the city, the island, and the Outer Meuse; it has ten grand faubourgs, and two smaller, 16 gates, 17 bridges, and 154 streets; there are two very fine quays, planted with rows of trees. Besides the cathedral, before the revolution, it had within the city and faubourgs seven collegiate and 30 parish churches, and 46 religious houses. The cathedral of St. Lambert is a vast structure, built by St. Hubert in the year 712, on the very spot in which his predecessor St. Lambert, bishop of Maëstricht, had suffered martyrdom. It was first consecrated to St. Cosme and St. Damien, but the body of St. Lambert being

removed thither it changed its name to that of St. Lambert. St. Hubert founded 20 prebends; St. Floribert, his son and successor, afterwards founded ten more; after which time their number was augmented to sixty, and their revenues in proportion. It was necessary that these canons or prebendaries should be of noble extraction; at one time they counted seven sons of kings, 30 sons of dukes, and 22 sons of comtes. The treasury of this church was very considerable, both in relics and in other riches, particularly an equestrian statue of St. George in gold, presented by the Duke of Burgundy, as a mark of his penitence, for having pillaged the city in 1468. The bishop was elected by the canons; he was absolute, and one of the most considerable ecclesiastical princes in Germany, having in his diocese 52 baronies, 18 cities or walled towns, and 400 villages, with a revenue of 300,000 ducats a year, and was able to keep an army of 8000 soldiers, without oppressing his subjects. Dumourier, at the head of his French troops, made himself master of Liege the 22d of November 1792; the March following, the French were compelled to retire, and driven out of Liege and Brabant. In the year 1794, the French troops again entered Liege, after a short resistance. According to the latest accounts, the population of Liege amounted to 50,000. 46½ posts NNE. Paris, 14 E. Antwerp. *Long.* 5. 37. E. *Lat.* 50. 40. N.

Liegnitz, or Lignitz, a town of Silesia, and capital of a principality of the same name, and one of the best towns in Silesia, situated on the Katzbach. The old palace of the princes, though within the town, is surrounded with a distinct mote and high wall. This palace, since the fire in 1711, by which it was nearly destroyed, has been repaired. The states of the provinces assemble here in a very stately stone edifice. The Lutherans have two churches; the Papists are in possession of the collegiate church of St. John, which, in 1698, was taken from the Lutherans, and being given to the Jesuits, was entirely rebuilt; and the superb burial chapel of the dukes of Lignitz and Brieg, of the Breslau line, added to it. Besides these, they have a college of suitable magnificence, with other religious Popish foundations. Here is also a spacious academy, founded by the Emperor Joseph, for the instruction of young gentlemen, of both religions, in military exercises. Lignitz carries on a considerable trade in cloth and madder, and is also one of the most ancient towns in all Silesia. In 1241, after the unfortunate battle with the Tartars, the inhabitants themselves set the town on fire, and quitted it; but against the castle the Tartars vented their rage in vain. In 1332,

1411, 1438, 1495, 1532, 1548, 1609, 1639, 1648, and 1672, it was either wholly destroyed by fires, or suffered variously by them. In 1741, the Prussians took it, without opposition. In the year 1757, while in the hands of the Austrians, its works were augmented, notwithstanding which, towards the end of the same year, it capitulated to the Prussians. 32 miles W. Breslaw, 105 NE. Prague. *Long.* 16. 10. E. *Lat.* 51. 11. N.

Lien-chan, a town of China, of the third rank, in Quang-tong. 15 miles WSW. Tien.

Lien-chan-pou, a town of Chinese Tartary. 12 miles NNE. Ning-yuen.

Lien-kiang, a town of China, of the third rank, in Fo-kien. 17 miles NE. Fou-tcheou.

Lien-ping, a city of China, of the second rank, in Quang-tong. 100 miles NE. Canton. *Long.* 113. 53. E. *Lat.* 24. 18. N.

Lien-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in Quang-tong, on the river Lien-kiang, which forms a convenient harbour for Chinese boats. 1195 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 108. 39. E. *Lat.* 21. 40. N.

Lien-tching, a town of China, of the third rank, in Fo-kien. 22 miles ESE. Ting-tcheou.

Lientz, or *Lintz*, a town of the county of Tyrol, at the conflux of the Isola and the Drave. 43 miles E. Brixen, 66 E. Tyrol. *Long.* 12. 45. E. *Lat.* 46. 45. N.

Lieou-kieou, islands situated between Corea, Formosa, and Japan, in number 36. The principal and largest is called Lieou-kieou; the rest have each a particular name. The large island extends from north to south about 130 miles, and 36 to 40 from east to west; but on the south side, the extent from east to west is not 30. The south-east part of the island, where the court resides, is called *Cheouli*, and it is there that Kint-ching, the capital city, is situated. The king's palace, which is reckoned to be twelve miles in circumference, is built on a neighbouring mountain. It has four gates, which correspond to the four cardinal points; and that which fronts the west forms the grand entry. If we believe these islanders, the origin of their empire is lost to the remotest antiquity. It is, however, certain, that the existence of the country, called Lieou-kieou, was not known in China before the year 603 of the Christian era. It was only in 1372, under the reign of Hong-you, founder of the dynasty of Ming, that these islands submitted voluntarily to the Chinese government. The isles of Lieou-kieou had neither iron nor porcelain, Hong-you supplied this want; he caused a great number of utensils of iron and instruments to be made, which he sent thither, together with a quantity of porcelain vessels. Commerce, navigation, and the arts, soon began to flourish. These islanders learned to cast bells for their tem-

ples, to manufacture paper and the finest stuffs, and to make porcelain, with which they had been supplied before from Japan. The celebrated revolution, which placed the Tartars on the imperial throne of China, produced no change in the conduct of the kings of Lieou-kieou. Chang-tché, who was then reigning, sent ambassadors to acknowledge Chun-tchi, and received a seal from him, on which were engraven some Tartar characters. It was then settled, that the king of Lieou-kieou should pay his tribute only every two years. He ordained that the king of Lieou-kieou should never send in tribute rose-wood, cloves, or any other production which was not really of the growth of the country; but that he should send a fixed quantity of sulphur, copper, tin, shells, and mother of pearl, which is remarkably beautiful in these islands. The vessels that are built in this country are greatly valued by the people of China and Japan. In these the natives go not only from one island to another, but also to China, Tonquin, Cochinchina, Corea, Nangasacki, Satsuma, the neighbouring isles, and to Formosa, where they dispose of their different commodities. Besides those articles of commerce, which their manufactures of silk, cotton, paper, arms, copper utensils, &c. furnish them; they also export mother of pearl, tortoise, and other shells, coral and whet-stones, which are in great request both in China and Japan. Their edifices temples, and the palace of their kings, are built after the Japanese manner; but the houses of the Chinese, the hotel of their ambassador, the imperial college, and the temple of the goddess Tien-fey, are built after the Chinese. The natives of Lieou-kieou, are in general mild, affable, and temperate; they are active and laborious, enemies to slavery, and detest falsehood and dishonesty. Excepting the grandees, bonzes, and Chinese established at Lieou-kieou, few of the inhabitants of these islands can either read or write. The capital is in *Long.* 128. 40. E. *Lat.* 26. 2. N.

Lieou-tcheou, a town of Corea. 37 miles SE. King-ki-tao.

Lieou-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in Quang-si, on the river Leng. 1037 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 108. 47. E. *Lat.* 24. 12. N.

Lieou-tching, a town of China, of the third rank, in Quang-si. 15 miles NW. Lieou-tcheou.

Lieou-yang, a town of China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang. 35 m. E. Tchong-cha.

Liepe, a town of Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm. 14 miles ESE. Culm.

Liepsse, a town of Prussia, in Oberland. 8 miles Osterrod.

Liere, a town of France, in the depart-

ment of the Two Nethes, on the Nethe. Here the French attacked a post of the Duke of York, on the 28th of November 1795, but were repulsed with loss. 10 m. SE. Antwerp, 18 N. Louvain.

Lierganes, a town of Spain, in the province of Biscay. 10 miles SSE. Santander.

Lierigno, a town of Germany, in the diocese of Trent. 7 miles E. Trent.

Lierna, a town of the republic of Lucca. 7 miles NNW. Lucca.

Liernais, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or. 10 miles NW. Arnay le Duc.

Lieser, see *Liser*.

Lieser, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or. 10 miles NW. Arnay le Duc.

Liesle, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs. 6 m. SSW. Quingey.

Liesse, a river of France, which runs into the Sambre, near Landreecy.

Liesse, or *Notre Dame de Liesse*, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne. 7 miles ENE. Laon, 4 NW. Sissonne.

Liesser, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs. 3 miles S. Ornans, 7 NNW. Salins.

Liesres, a town of France, in the department of Jemappe, on the Hespres. 5 miles E. Avefnes.

Lieshorn, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Munster. 6 m. ESE. Stromberg.

Liettre, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. 9 m. S. Aire.

Lietzen, a town of the Middle Mark of Brandenburg. 15 miles SW. Custrin, 38 E. Berlin. *Long.* 14. 30. E. *Lat.* 52. 28. N.

Lieu, a river or canal of Flanders, between Ghent and Damme.

Lieure, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. 11 miles S. Calais.

Lieurey, a town of France, in the department of the Eure. 7 miles S. Pont Audemer.

Lieuveiller, a town of France, in the department of the Oise. 7 m. NNE. Clermont.

Li-fam-pao, a town of Corea. 670 miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 130. 32. E. *Lat.* 42. 28. N.

Liff, a town of Scotland, in the county of Angus. 4 miles NW. Dundee.

Liffamatula, an island in the Eastern Indian Sea. 25 miles long and 6 broad. *Long.* 126. 18. E. *Lat.* 2. S.

Liffey, a river of Ireland, which rises in the mountains of Wicklow, and runs into the bay of Dublin.

Lifford, a town of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, situated on the Foyle, on the borders of Londonderry. Before the union it sent two members to the Irish parliament. 2 miles W. Strabane, 11 SSW. Donegal.

Liffre, a town of France, in the depart-

ment of the Ille and Vilaine. 9 miles NE. Rennes, 4 SW. St. Aubin du Cormier.

Ligani, a town of Turkish Armenia. 30 miles E. Ispira.

Ligardes, a town of France, in the department of the Gers. 7 miles NE. Condom, 8 NW. Lectoure.

Ligist, a town of the duchy of Stiria. 3 miles SE. Voitsberg.

Lignac, a river of Hungary, which runs into the Drave, 17 miles W. Ziget.

Lignac, a town of France, in the department of the Indre. 13 miles SW. Argenton, 11 SE. Le Blanc.

Lignana, a town of France, in the department of the Sesia. 6 m. WSW. Vercelli.

Ligne, a town of France, in the department of Jemappe, on the river Dender. 13 miles NW. Mons, 20 N. Valenciennes.

Ligné, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire. 9 miles NW. Ancenis.

Ligné sur Usseau, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne. 6 miles N. Châtelleraut, 16 ESE. Loudun.

Ligneroller, a town of France, in the department of the Allier. 4 m. S. Montluçon.

Ligneville, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges. 6 miles NW. Darney, 9 NE. Marche.

Lignière, a town of France, and seat of a tribunal, in the department of the Cher. 24 miles S. Bourges, 13 SSE. Issoudun. *Long.* 2. 15. E. *Lat.* 46. 45. N.

Lignière la Doucelle, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne. 12 miles N. Villaine, 13 NW. Alençon.

Lignières Chatelain, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 18 miles SW. Amiens.

Lignitz see *Liegnitz*.

Lignon, a town of France, in the department of the Marne. 9 miles S. Vitry le François.

Lignon, a river of France, which runs into the Loire, near Feurs.

Ligny, a town of France, in the department of the Meuse. In 1544, this town was taken by the Emperor Charles V. 9 miles SE. Bar le Duc.

Ligny le Château, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne. 6 miles S. St. Florentin, 9 NE. Auxerre.

Ligor, a town of Asia, and once capital of a kingdom, now subject to Siam, situated on a river of the same name. The Dutch have a factory here for tin, rice, and pepper. *Long.* 100. 35. E. *Lat.* 8. 18. N.

Ligor, or *Tantalum*, an island at the entrance of the gulf of Siam, of a triangular form, and about 130 miles in circumference. *Long.* 100. 50. E. *Lat.* 8. 10. N.

Ligua, a river of Chili, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Lat.* 32. S.

Ligua, a town of Chili, on the river so called. 72 miles NNE. Valparaiso.

Liguil, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire. 9 miles SW. Loches, 21 S. Tours.

Ligueux, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne. 9 m. NNE. Perigueux.

Ligung, a town of Samogitia. 44 miles E. Miedniki.

Lihons, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 18 miles E. Amiens, 9 SSW. Peronne. *Long.* 2. 51. E. *Lat.* 50. 15. N.

Lika, a county and province of Dalmatia, or Austrian Croatia, bordering on the Adriatic, opposite the island of Pago.

Likava, a town and castle of Hungary. 5 miles N. Rosenberg.

Likenas, a town of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland. 60 miles NNW. Philipstadt.

Li-kiang-tou, a city of China, of the first rank, in Yun-nan, near the source of the river Yan-Gong-kiang. It is said that the inhabitants of this city and its territory, are descended from some ancient colonies of Chinese, which came and fixed there; it has no other city within its district, but is surrounded by mountains, which separate it from the land of the Lamas. It is not doubted but there are mines of gold within its mountains. The whole country is very well watered, and the land fruitful; there are found here amber and pine-apples. 1150 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 100. 8. E. *Lat.* 26. 52. N.

Lila, a town of Abyssinia, on the coast of the Red Sea. 48 miles SSE. Arkikó.

Lilen, a town of South America, in the province of Popayan. 15 miles SW. Cali.

Liljendal, a town of Sweden, in the province of Nyland. 15 miles NE. Borga. *Long.* 26. 3. E. *Lat.* 60. 23. N.

Lilienstein, a huge rock on the side of the Elbe, in the marggravate of Miffen. 1 mile NE. Konigstein.

Lilienthal, a town of the dutchy of Bremen, situated on the Worp river. 10 miles NNE. Bremen, 20 NNW. Verden.

Li-lin, a town of China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang. 40 m. SE. Tchang-cha.

Lille, a city of France, and principal place of a district in the department of the North; before the revolution, the capital of French Flanders; situated in a rich and marshy soil, surrounded with walls, and strongly fortified by Monsieur Vauban. The river Deule crosses it. They reckon 170 streets, many of which are handsome, 30 public places, 8000 houses, and 54,756 inhabitants from the latest accounts. Before the revolution, it contained 18 convents, a penitentiary house for women of bad life, six hospitals,

three colleges, &c. It was divided into seven parishes, and had seven gates, some of which are admired for their architecture. Here are manufactures of cloth, camlets, ratteens, stuffs of silk and woollen, cotton, linen of all qualities and designs, lace, ribbons, carpets, hats, stockings, paper, soap, &c. This town owes its origin to a castle, named *Le Buc*, which was the residence of the ancient foresters, or counts of Flanders, and was first built in the year 640. In the year 1007, it was enlarged by Baldwin IV. and was surrounded with walls by his son and successor Baldwin V. called Baldwin de Lille, who made it his residence. In 1297, it was taken by the French. In the year 1577, in the disputes between the Netherlands and the King of Spain, the malecontents demolished the castle, which had been fortified; but two years after, they submitted to the King of Spain. In the year 1581, the Ghent rebels attempted to surprise it, but they were obliged to retire with great loss, and some citizens who favoured them were put to death. In the year 1645, the French besieged this place, but were compelled to raise the siege. In the year 1667, Louis XIV. came in person to besiege it, during the minority of Charles II. king of Spain, in the time of peace: the town was commanded by the Count de Brouay, son of the Marquis of Spinola, with about 1000 men; and being unprovided for a siege, he was compelled to surrender the place after nine days attack. In the year 1708, it was taken by the allies, under the command of Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough, after a siege of three months, with a loss of several thousand men; but was restored at the peace of Utrecht, in the year 1713. The citadel of Lille is considered as one of the best works of Vauban, and except Turin, the strongest in Europe. In the year 1792, Lille was summoned by the Austrians, under the command of the Duke of Saxe Tschschen, and on the refusal of the citizens to surrender, it was bombarded, but without success. The siege began on the 19th September, and was raised on the 8th of October, during which time it is supposed that upwards of 30,000 red-hot balls and 6000 bombs were thrown into the city, exclusive of the battering train. The damage done to the town was considerable, with the loss of about 500 lives, chiefly women and children. 5½ posts N. Douay, 27½ N. Paris. *Long.* 3. 7. E. *Lat.* 50. 38. N.

Lillebonne, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine. 16 miles E. Havre, 7 W. Caudebec.

Lillensfeld, a village and rich convent of Austria, on the Trafen. 14 miles S. St. Polten.

Lillers, a town of France, in the depart-

ment of the Straits of Calais; ceded to France by Spain at the peace of the Pyrenées. The fortifications are destroyed. 6 miles WNW. Bethune.

Lilliesleaf, a town of Scotland, in the county of Roxburgh. 8 m. NW. Jedburgh.

Lillieshall, a town of England, in Shropshire; with 2060 inhabitants, including 1439 employed in trade and manufactures.

Lillo, a town of Spain, in New Castile. 28 miles ESE. Toledo.

Lillo, a fortress of Brabant, on the east side of the Scheldt, built by the Dutch in the year 1584, from which time it has always had a garrison; its fortifications are very regular, and its ramparts lined with many pieces of cannon, to prevent vessels of too large a size going up to Antwerp, according to the treaty entered into at Munster, in the year 1648, between Spain and Holland. It has several houses in the fort, and different cabarets; and the States always keep a frigate in the Scheldt, to collect the duties payable by the vessels which pass. Lillo was attacked by the Spaniards, in the year 1588, under the command of the Marquis de Risbourg; but the garrison, under Odet lord of Teligni, defended themselves with so much valour, that the marquis was obliged to retire, with the loss of 2000 men. It was taken by the French in the year 1794. 9 miles NW. Antwerp, 12 S. Berg-op-Zoom.

Lillyput, a town of the state of North Carolina, on Cape Fear river. 3 miles N. Brunswick.

Liloan, a town on the east coast of the island of Sibiu. Long. 123. 45. E. Lat. 10. 40. N.

Lilundo, a river of Africa, which rises in Congo, and runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 6. 35. S.

Lilsfeld, a town of the dutchy of Wurzburg. 5 miles ENE. Volckach.

Lima, an audience of Peru, erected in the year 1542, containing one archbishopric, viz. Lima, and four bishoprics, viz. Truxillo, Guamanga, Cusco, and Arequipa. The archbishopric of Lima contains fifteen jurisdictions. The diocese of Truxillo contains seven; Guamanga, nine; Cusco, fourteen; and Arequipa, six.

Lima, a city of South-America, and capital of an audience, in the viceroyalty of Peru. This city, also called *Ciudad de los Reyes*, or *City of Kings*, was founded in the beginning of the year 1535, by Francis Pizarro. It is situated in the spacious and delightful valley of Rimac; an Indian word, and the true name of the city itself, from a corrupt pronunciation of which word the Spaniards derived Lima. Rimac is the name by which both the valley and the river are still called. This appellation is derived from an

idol to which the native Indians used to offer sacrifice, as did the Yncas, after they had extended their empire hither; and, as it was supposed to return answer to the prayers addressed to it, they called it by way of distinction Rimac, or he who speaks. Its situation is one of the most advantageous that can be imagined; for, being in the centre of that spacious valley, it commands the whole without any difficulty. Northward, though at a considerable distance, is the Cordillera, or chain of the Andes. The river washes the walls of Lima, and when not increased by the torrents from the mountains, is easily forded; but at other times, besides the increase of its breadth, its depth and rapidity render fording impossible; and accordingly a very elegant and spacious stone bridge is built over it, having at one end a gate, which forms the entrance into the city, and leads to the grand square. The form of this city is triangular, the base, or longest side, extending along the banks of the river. Its length is 1920 toises, or exactly two-thirds of a league. Its greatest breadth, from north to south, that is, from the bridge to the angle opposite to the base, is 1080 toises, or two-fifths of a league. It is surrounded with a brick wall, flanked with 34 bastions, but without platforms or embraiture; the intention of it being merely to enclose the city, and render it capable of sustaining any sudden attack of the Indians. It has, in its whole circumference seven gates and three posterns. On the side of the river, opposite to the city, is a suburb called *St. Lazaro*. All the streets of this suburb, like those of the city, are broad, parallel, or at right angles, some running from north to south, and others from east to west, forming squares of houses, each 150 yards in front. The streets are paved, and along them run streams of water, conducted from the river a little above the city: and, being arched over, contribute to its cleanliness, without the least inconvenience. The houses, though for the most part low, are commodious, and make a good appearance. They are all of wood, and the walls of wattled osiers or canes, covered with clay, and painted; as the best security against earthquakes. These houses are in less danger than if built of more compact materials; for the whole building yields to the motions of the earthquakes, and the foundations, which are connected with the several parts of the building, follow the same motion, and by that means are not so easily thrown down. The wood of the canes is very solid, and little subject to rot. Most of the principal houses have gardens for entertainments, being continually refreshed with water by means of the canals. Lima is the see of an archbishop, and is divided into five parishes. The convents are very numerous.

All the churches, both conventual and parochial, and also the chapels, are large, constructed partly of stone, and adorned with paintings and other decorations of great value: the whole church is covered with plate, or something equal to it in value; so that service in these churches is performed with a magnificence scarcely to be imagined: and the ornaments, even on common days, with regard to their quality and richness, exceed those which many cities of Europe pride themselves with displaying on the most extraordinary occasions. The viceroys, whose power extends over the greater part of Peru, usually reside at Lima; this government is triennial, though at the expiration of that term the sovereign may prolong it. This office is of such importance, that the viceroy enjoys all the privileges of royalty. He is absolute in all affairs, whether political, military, civil, criminal, or relating to the revenue, having under him officers and tribunals for executing the several branches of government; so that the grandeur of this employment is in every particular equal to the title. For the safety of his person, and the dignity of his office, he has two bodies of guards; one of horse, consisting of 160 men, a captain, and a lieutenant. The corporation of Lima consists of regidores or aldermen, an alferrez real or sheriff, and two alcaides or royal judges: all being noblemen of the first distinction in the city. These have the direction of the police, and the ordinary administration of justice. The alcaides preside alternately every month; for, by a particular privilege of this city, the jurisdiction of its corregidor extends only to the Indians. Here is a court for the effects of deceased persons, which takes cognizance of the goods of those dying intestate, and without lawful heir; and likewise of those entrusted with the effects of other persons. Another tribunal is that of commerce, or the consulada. Lima has also a corregidor, whose jurisdiction extends to all Indians both within the city, and 15 miles round it. Here is an university, and colleges for the education of natives. The inhabitants of Lima are composed of Whites or Spaniards, Negroes, Indians, Mestizos, and other casts, proceeding from the mixture of all three. The Spanish families are very numerous; Lima, according to the lowest computation, containing 16 or 18,000 whites. The negroes, mulattoes, and their descendants, form the greatest number of the inhabitants; and of these are the greatest part of the mechanics. The third and last class of inhabitants, the Mestizos, are few in proportion to the extent of the city, and the great multitudes of its inhabitants. They are employed in agriculture, making earthen ware, and bringing all kinds of provisions

to market; domestic services being performed by negroes and mulattoes, either slaves or free, though generally by the former. They all greatly affect fine clothes: and in the article of dress carry their taste to a prodigious excess; and this among all classes from the highest to the lowest. Their dress is very different from the European, which the custom of the country alone can render excusable; indeed, to Spaniards, at their first coming over, it appears extremely indecent. The women's dress consists of a pair of shoes, a shift, a petticoat of dimity, an open petticoat, and a jacket, which in summer is of linen, in winter of stuff. To this some add a mantelette, that the former may hang loose. The lower class of women, whose whole stock of apparel seldom consists of more than two shifts and a petticoat, wear bracelets, rosaries, and small gold images, about their necks and arms, to the intrinsic value of 50 or 60 crowns. The women are in general of a middling stature, handsome, genteel, and of very fair complexions without the help of art, with beautiful hair, and enchanting lustre and dignity in their eyes. They are naturally gay, sprightly, jocular without levity, and remarkably fond of music. The temperature of the air of Lima, and its alterations, are perfectly agreeable. And though the difference of the four seasons are sensible, all of them are moderate, and none of them troublesome: spring being towards the close of the year, that is, towards the end of November, or beginning of December. But it is to be understood only of the heavens, as then the vapours, which filled the atmosphere during the winter, subside; the sun, to the great joy of the inhabitants, again appears; and the country now begins to revive, which, during the absence of its rays, had continued in a state of languor. This is succeeded by summer, which, though hot, from the perpendicular direction of the sun's rays, is far from being insupportable; the heat, which would, indeed, otherwise be excessive, being moderated by the south winds, which at this season always blow, though with no great force. At the latter end of June, or the beginning of July, the winter begins, and continues till November or December; the autumn intervening between both. About this time, the south winds begin to blow stronger, and bring cold with them; not indeed equal to that in countries where snow and ice are known, but so keen, that the light dresses are laid by, and cloth or other warm stuffs worn. As rain is seldom or never seen at Lima, so that place is also equally free from tempests; thunder and lightning are not known. One of the inconveniences of Lima, during the summer, is that of being tormented with fleas and bugs, from which the

utmost care is not sufficient to free the inhabitants. The mosquitos are very troublesome, but much less so than the former. The next, and indeed a most dreadful, circumstance is that of earthquakes, to which this country is so subject. Several deplorable instances of this kind have happened in this unfortunate city, and proved the total destruction of all its buildings. The first concussion, after the establishment of the Spaniards in these parts, happened in 1582, a few years after the foundation of Lima; chiefly felt at Arequipa. One on the 9th of July 1586, is solemnly commemorated. In 1609, was another. On the 27th of November 1630, such prodigious damage was done, that a festival is annually celebrated on that day. In 1655, on the 3d of November, the inhabitants fled into the country, and remained there several days, to avoid the danger they were threatened with. On the 17th of June 1678, another earthquake happened, by which several houses were destroyed, and the churches considerably damaged: but one of the most dreadful, of which we have any account, was that of the 20th of October 1687. During this concussion, the sea retired considerably from its bounds, and returning in mountainous waves, totally overwhelmed Callao, and the neighbouring parts, together with the miserable inhabitants. Others happened on the 29th of September 1697; on the 14th of July 1699; the 6th of February 1716; on the 8th of Jan. 1725; and on the 2d of December 1732; in the years 1690, 1734, and 1745: all these were less terrible than one on the 28th of October 1746. In little more than three minutes, the greatest part, if not all the buildings, great and small, in the whole city, were destroyed, burying under their ruins those inhabitants who had not made sufficient haste into the streets and squares, the only places of safety in these terrible convulsions of nature. The distempers most common at Lima are malignant, intermittent, and catarrhus fevers, pleurisy, and contusions; and these rage continually in the city. The small-pox is also known here, but is not annual; though, when it prevails, great numbers are swept away by it. It is natural to think, that a country, where rain is seldom or never known, must of necessity be totally barren; whereas the country of Lima enjoys a fertility to be envied, producing all kinds of grain, and a prodigious variety of fruits. Here industry and art supply that moisture which the clouds seem to withhold; and the soil is, by this means, rendered remarkably fruitful, amidst a continual drought. One of the principal cares of the Yncas was the cutting and disposing, in the most advantageous manner, trenches, or small canals, in order to conduct the waters of the rivers

to nourish every part, and render large fields capable of producing grain. The Spaniards, finding these useful works ready executed to their hands, took care to keep them in the same order; and by these are watered the spacious fields of wheat and barley, large meadows, plantations of sugar-canes and olive-trees, vineyards, and gardens of all kinds; all yield uncommon plenty. Before the earthquake in 1687, when this city suffered in so deplorable a manner, the harvests of wheat and barley were sufficient to supply the country, without any importation, especially of wheat; but by this convulsion of nature the soil was so vitiated, that the wheat rotted soon after it was sown, occasioned probably by the vast clouds of sulphureous particles then exhaled, and the prodigious quantities of nitrous effluvia diffused through it. This obliged the owners of the lands to apply them to other uses. After the land had continued 40 years in this state of sterility, the husbandmen began to perceive such an alteration in the soil, as promised a speedy return to its former goodness. Accordingly, upon trial, wheat was found to thrive as before that dreadful event. The olive plantations appear like thick forests; the height, magnitude, and fullness of leaves of these trees exceed those of Spain. The grapes are of various kinds, and among them one called the Italian, very large and delicious. The fertility of the soil, the goodness of the climate, and the convenient situation of Lima, concur to maintain in it a constant plenty. The bread at Lima is incontestibly the best in all this part of America, both with regard to its colour and taste, the goodness of the corn being improved by the manner of working it; and at the same time so reasonable, that the inhabitants use no other. Their mutton is the most common food, and palatable. The beef also is good; but little eaten, except by the Europeans. Here is also plenty of poultry, partridges, turtle-doves, &c. Pork is also in great abundance. From the mountains are often sent, by way of present, frozen calves; being killed there, and left two or three days on the heaths to freeze, after which they are carried to Lima, where they may be kept any time required, without the least tendency to putrefaction. Of fish, there is still a greater variety daily brought from the neighbouring parts. The whole coasts abound with such shoals of anchovies, as exceed all comparison; and besides the vast quantities caught by fishermen, they are the chief food of innumerable flocks of birds, with which all those islands abound, and commonly called guanoes. Most of the dried fruits are brought from Chili; and by means of the trade carried on between the two kingdoms, Lima is supplied with all

sorts of fruits known in Spain, as almonds, walnuts, filberts, pears, apples, &c. so that their tables cannot in this respect fail of plenty and elegance, having at one time the fruits of the different seasons, both of America and Europe. But amidst this plenty every thing is very dear, the price being four or five times as much as at Quito, bread only excepted. Wine, oil, and dried fruits, are some of the cheapest. The poorer class, however, as the negroes and other castes, live tolerably well; fish, which is little esteemed by the opulent, selling at a low price; the same may be said of mutton and beef, with regard to the inhabitants of this country in general. Sweetmeats are also here in the same plenty as in the other parts of South-America, though seldom eaten, except at feasts, and even then very moderately. The city of Lima could not have attained to such splendour, if, besides being the capital of Peru, it had not been also the general staple of the kingdom. All the wealth of the southern provinces is brought to Lima, where it is embarked on board the fleet, which, at the time of the galleons, sails from Callao to Panama. The proprietors of the treasure commit it to the merchants of Lima, who traffic at the fair with this and their own stock. The same fleet returns to the harbour of Païta, where the European merchandizes of value purchased at Porto Bello fair are landed, in order to avoid the delay of sailing to Callao, and sent by land to Lima on droves of mules; but those of less value are carried thither by the same ships. On the arrival of these commodities at Lima, the merchants remit to their correspondents such parts as they had a commission to purchase, reserving the rest in warehouses to dispose of on their account to traders, who at this time resort to Lima, or send them to their factors in the inland provinces, who remit the returns in money, or bills of exchange, to their principals at Lima. These consignments are repeated till they have disposed of their whole stock. Thus the cargo of a flotilla lasts a considerable time, there being no immediate vent for the whole. The produce of the sales in the inland parts of the kingdom is sent to Lima in bars of silver and pignas, and is coined at the mint in this city. Thus the traders have not only a great profit in the sale of their goods, but also in the returns of their silver, which they take at a lower rate than is allowed them for it. All these sales may, therefore, be considered as an exchange of one commodity for another; for he who sells the goods agrees both with regard to their price, and the rate in which he is to take the silver bars or pignas; and thus two species of trade are transacted at the same time; one a sale of goods, and the other of silver. The remittances sent to

Lima during the interval between the flotillas are laid out in manufactures of the country, great quantities of which come from the province of Quito; and this trade is carried on in all respects like the former; for the consumption of them being equal or rather larger, they are not less necessary here than in Europe, being worn by all the lower class of people, who cannot afford the price of European stuffs; and the generality of traders who come to Lima purchase stuffs of both kinds, that they may be provided with assortments for customers of all ranks. Besides this commerce, which is the most considerable, and transacted wholly by means of this city, Lima has also its particular trade with the other parts of North and South America. The most considerable commodity received from the former is snuff, which is brought from the Havannah to Mexico, and after being there improved, is forwarded to Lima, and from thence sent into the other provinces. This trade is carried on nearly in the same manner as that of Panama; but those who deal in this commodity, never trouble themselves with any other except perfumes, as ambergrise, musk, &c. and porcelain ware. Some of these traders are settled at Lima, others reside there occasionally, but are in general factors to the merchants at Mexico. Lima also receives from the ports of New Spain naphtha, tar, iron, and some indigo for dying. The country of Terra Firma sends to Lima leaf tobacco and pearls, which here meet with a good market: for besides the great numbers worn by the ladies, no mulatto woman is without some ornament made of them. The coasts of Nasca and Pisco send to Lima wine, brandy, raisins, olives, and oil; and the kingdom of Chili, wheat, flour, lard, leather, cordage, wines, dried fruits, and some gold. Besides these, all sorts of goods are also laid up at Callao, in store-houses built for that purpose; some on account of the owners who remit them; others for masters of ships, who purchase them on the spot, where they grow, or are made. Every Monday, during the whole year, there is a fair at Callao, whither the proprietors and dealers resort from all parts; and the goods are carried according to the buyer's direction, on droves of mules kept there for that purpose by the masters of the warehouses, and whose profits wholly consist in the hire of these beasts. The provisions brought to Lima are not only sufficient to supply its numerous inhabitants, but great quantities of all kinds are sent to Quito and its jurisdiction; to Valles and Panama. Copper and tin in bars brought from Cequimbo; from the mountains of Caxamarca and Chacapoyas, canvas made of cotton for sails and other stuffs of that kind, and also of Pita: Cordovan leather, and soap

are made all over Valles. From the southern provinces, as Plata, Oruro, Potosi, and Cusco, is sent Vicuna wool, for making hats and some stuffs of a peculiar fineness. Lastly, from Paraguay, the herb called by that name is sent, of which there is an amazing consumption, it being sent from Lima among the provinces as far as Quito. There is no province in Peru which does not remit to Lima its products and manufactures: and supplies itself from hence with the necessary commodities. Thus Lima is the emporium to which people resort from all parts; and trade being always in a constant circulation, besides the continual resort of strangers, the families of rank are enabled to support the expences of that splendour already mentioned; for without such continual assistance, they must either contract their expences, or fall victims to their ostentation. Lima, according to the observations of Don Ulloa, from whom this account is taken, is situated *Long* 299. 27. E. the Peak of Teneriffe, or 282. 27. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 12. 2. 31. S.

Lima, a river of Spain, which rises in the province of Galicia, crosses the Portuguese province of Entre Duero e Minho, and runs into the Atlantic, two miles below Viana, *Long.* 8. 30. W. *Lat.* 41. 40. N.

Lima, a town of Arabia, in the province of Oman, near the coast. 32 m. SE. Julia.

Limachu, a river of Chili, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Lat.* 30. 25. S.

Limadasi, a town of Curdistan, on an island in Lake Van.

Limale, a town of France, in the department of the Dyle. 15 miles SE. Brussels, 12 S. Louvain.

Limasava, one of the smaller Philippine islands, near Leyta. *Long.* 125. 2. E. *Lat.* 10. 1. N.

Limatamba, a town of Peru, in the diocese of Cusco. 25 miles W. Cusco.

Limay, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oise, on the Seine, opposite Mantes.

Limbach, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Erzgebirg. 5 miles W. Chemnitz.

Limbe, an island in the Eastern Indian Sea, about 12 miles long, and three broad, near the east coast of Celebes. *Long.* 125. 10. E. *Lat.* 1. 18. N.

Limberg, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 12 miles S. Voitsberg.

Limbevo, a town on the east coast of the island of Celebes. *Long.* 123. 18. E. *Lat.* 0. 18. N.

Limboharya, a town of Bengal. 30 miles NW. Nattore.

Limbra, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 35 miles W. Gogo.

Limby, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 68 miles W. Amedabad.

Limburg, (late Dutchy of,) a principality

of Germany, and a province of the Netherlands, bounded on the north by the dutchy of Juliers, on the east by the electorate of Cologne and dutchy of Juliers, and on the south and west by the bishopric of Liege; about 30 miles in length, and 24 in breadth. It yields good arable ground, and abounds in particular in a fine breed of cattle. In the neighbourhood of Limburg are found iron, lead, and calamine. The origin of the ancient Counts of Limburg is obscure. Probably this house took its rise about the middle of the tenth century. Henry I. count of Limburg, who lived in the year 1071, married Judith, only daughter to Frederick of Luxemburg, and duke of the Lower Lorraine, with whom he obtained considerable estates on the rivers Ourt and Ambleve. His son Henry II. was elected duke of Lower Lorraine, and bore the title thereof instead of that of a count, and all his posterity have been styled dukes of Limburg after him. The male branch of these dukes, however, becoming extinct in Waleran, a very bloody war was kindled on account of this country. Adolph count of Bergen, who was next heir, in the years 1282 and 1283, ceded all his right in the dutchy of Limburg to John I. duke of Brabant; who upon that became involved with Reynald or Reinhold I. count of Guelders, who had taken possession of the dutchy, in a grievous war, which was concluded with a battle near Worringen; after which the Duke of Brabant took possession of Limburg. The dutchy afterwards, together with the other provinces of the Netherlands, devolved to the Dukes of Burgundy, and from them to the house of Austria. A part of the counties of Fauquemont and Dalem, as also of the country of Rolduc, descended as well by virtue of the peace of Munster, as of the stipulation made in the year 1661, at the Hague, to the States General. It is now annexed to France, and forms part of the department of the Ourthe.

Limburg, a town of France, in the department of the Ourthe, late capital of the dutchy so called, situated near the river Wese or Weze, in a fertile country, on an agreeable mountain. It was heretofore regularly fortified, with a castle, built on a rock, and defended by towers and bastions, built of freestone. The Dutch took it in the year 1633. In 1675, the French besieged it, under the command of the Prince of Condé; the king, with another army, hindering the Prince of Orange from advancing to its relief; so that after the trenches had been opened eleven days, the Prince of Nassau-Siegen, governor of the province and city, was obliged to surrender. In the year 1677, the French, foreseeing that it must be given up at a peace, pulled down the castle, and demolished the fortifications, and set fire

to all the houses except the church and the parsonage-house. The year following it was restored to Spain with the province, by the fifth article of the treaty of Nimeguen: at the death of Charles II. when Philip duke of Anjou mounted the throne of Spain, the troops of his grandfather Louis XIV. took possession of Limburg, as well as the other towns of the Spanish Netherlands, and fortified it again; the Comte de Regnac, lieutenant-general of France, being appointed governor. In the year 1703, it was taken by the allies, under the command of the hereditary Prince of Hesse-Cassel, and the garrison made prisoners of war; a little after, Charles III. was inaugurated duke of Limburg. By the treaty of Baden, it remained to the house of Austria, but the fortifications were destroyed. Near Limburg, are many quarries of different kinds of marble; the precipices, mountains, and rocks round about, are romantic; the air is wholesome, and the inhabitants have hardly any disease except old age. The magistracy consists of a mayor, seven echevins, and a greffier; who must be licentiates in law of the university of Louvain, and equally skilled in the French and Flemish languages. They have a considerable manufacture of woollen cloth; and some excellent cheese is made in the environs; there are also some iron mines near it. 20 miles ESE. Liege, 46 N. Luxembourg. *Long.* 23. 31. E. *Lat.* 50. 36. N.

Limburg, a lordship and principality of Germany, belonging to the circle of Franconia, but lying in Swabia, surrounded by Wurtemberg, the provostship of Elwangen, the principality of Anspach, and the territory of the imperial city of Swabian-Hall; and in its greatest extent from south to north is almost 20 miles, but from west to east only 18. The last count of Limburg dying in the year 1713, the King of Prussia took possession of his country, but at length ceded it to the allodial heirs, and the emperor sequestrated the imperial fiefs; but in 1728, conferred the investiture of them on King Frederick William, as imperial sub-vassal. In the year 1742, King Frederick II. transferred these Limburg imperial fiefs to the princely house of Brandenburg-Anspach. The whole lordship contributed to one Roman month 64 florins, and to each chamber term 43 rix-dollars 19 krutzers:

Limburg, a town of France, in the department of the Roer. 2 miles NW. Sittart.

Limburg, a town of Germany, situated on the Lahn, formerly governed by its particular counts, who became extinct in the beginning of the fifth century. 26 miles N. Mentz, 76 ENE. Treves. *Long.* 8. 3. E. *Lat.* 50. 20. N.

Limburg, or *Hohen Limburg*, a town and citadel of Germany, which gives name

to a county, a fief of the county of Mark, in which it is insulated. After the demolition of the castle of Isenburg, the brother-in-law of the last count, who was executed as an assassin in 1225, erected for the children of this unhappy man a castle which he called Limburg, which name they adopted. The territory annexed is about 15 miles long and 12 broad. It was lately under the protection of the King of Prussia, who received from it every year 3056 rix-dollars. 4 miles NNW. Altena, 30 E. Dusseldorp.

Limbuyan, a town on the south coast of the island of Masbate. *Long.* 123. 36. E. *Lat.* 12. 8. N.

Lin-cheou, a town of China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li. 12 m. NW. Tching-tin.

Lime, a town of the state of Connecticut. 7 miles W. New London.

Lime, see *Lyme*.

Limehouse River, a river of Honduras, which runs into the bay, *Long.* 85. 54. W. *Lat.* 15. 55. N.

Limekiln Bay, a bay on the south coast of the island of St. Christopher. 1 mile W. Basseterre.

Limekiln, a seaport town of Scotland, in Fifeshire, on the Forth. The harbour at high tides will admit vessels of 300 tons with ease. It belongs to the parish of Dumfriesline, and takes its appellation from the lime-works which belong to the Earl of Elgin. In 1796, the number of inhabitants was 658.

Limerick, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster; bounded on the north by Clare, from which it is separated by the Shannon and Tipperary; on the east by Tipperary, on the south by Cork, and on the west by Kerry; 40 miles from east to west, and from 17 to 25 from north to south; containing 125 parishes, and about 170,000 inhabitants. The soil is fertile, and especially rich in pasture, the best cattle slaughtered in Cork being sent from this county; towards the south-east, on the borders of Tipperary, it is mountainous; as likewise towards the south-west, on the borders of Kerry. Several rivers water it, the principal of which is the Maig. Two members are sent to the Imperial parliament by the county; and one by the city of Limerick.

Limerick, a city of Ireland, and capital of a county of the same name, situated on the river Shannon. It is a county of itself. This ancient city of Limerick, called by the Irish *Linnreach*, is generally considered as the capital of the rich and spacious province of Munster; and has been always regarded as one of the principal marts, and at the same time as one of the strongest places, in the whole kingdom. It stands partly on an island in the Shannon; and is divided into Upper and Lower Towns, united by a stately bridge. In the former is the cathedral; but both

have been, in all times to which history reaches, well built, well inhabited, and well fortified; so that the possession of this city was constantly looked upon as a point of great consequence in all the intestine wars with which this poor kingdom has been so frequently afflicted. The Irish possessed themselves of it early in the grand rebellion, and held it the longest of any, except Galway; being surrendered to Lieutenant-General Ireton, then styled Deputy of the Kingdom of Ireland, in October 1651, after the defeat of the last army the Irish could bring into the field for its relief. In the war which followed the revolution, it was besieged by King William in person; who, by a series of unfortunate accidents, was obliged to raise the siege August 30, 1690. It was, however, at length reduced by General Ginkle, to whom it surrendered in October 1691; when two capitulations were signed, one with the lords justices, Sir George Porter, knt. and Thomas Koningsby, esq; and Baron Ginkle, in respect to civil affairs; and the other, regarding military affairs only, with the General Baron Ginkle alone, which opened a way to the entire settlement of the kingdom. At this time Limerick, enjoying all its ancient privileges and prerogatives, is a large, elegant, and populous city, justly reputed the third in Ireland; and the chief place in the county of its own name, and one of the finest and best peopled in the province. The governor is commonly a general officer. For the security of the place it has been provided by statute, that no Papists, except labourers and fishermen, shall reside therein as housekeepers; nor are these to rent any tenement of above forty shillings a year. In respect to commerce, there is a custom-house, with a proper establishment, and a good quay. But notwithstanding all this, and though the city has thriven very much during the last century, and increased a seventh part in the number of houses within these 50 years; yet the inland trade, and much more the foreign commerce, is not equal to what it was. Limerick was dismantled about the year 1780. It sends one member to the Imperial parliament. The number of houses may be estimated at 4900, and the inhabitants at upwards of 40,000. 45 miles N. Cork, 9½ WSW. Dublin. *Long.* 8. 32. W. *Lat.* 52. 39. N.

Limesol, or *Limisso*, a seaport town of the island of Cyprus; anciently called *Amathus*; situated in a country abounding with vineyards and mulberry gardens. Here only is made the rich Cyprus wine. It is said that Richard I. king of England, being hindered by the inhabitants from taking in water, when going to the holy war, came to this place on his return, took Isaac the

king prisoner, and sent him in silver chains to Tripoli in Syria. There are some remains of the ancient walls, a building like an ancient castle, and ruins of a temple dedicated to Venus and Adonis. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan of Nicosia. *Long.* 32. 30. E. *Lat.* 34. 45. N.

Limetree Bay, a bay on the south coast of the island of Santa Cruz. *Long.* 63. 27. W. *Lat.* 17. 45. N.

Liméuil, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, on the Dordogne. 9 miles NNW. Belvez, 19 S. Perigueux.

Litningo, a town of Sweden, in the government of Ulea. 11 miles S. Ulea.

Limmat, a river of Switzerland, which rises in the Alps, about 11 miles south Glarus, where it first takes the name of *Lint*, or *Lintb*, passes Glarus, and near the lake of Wallenstadt, joins the Mat, when it changes its name to *Limmat*, passes through the lake of Zurich, and joins the Aar, three miles N. Baden.

Limmen, a town of Holland. In Oct. 1799, it was taken by the British. 5 miles S. Alcmær.

Limoges, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Upper Vienne. Before the revolution the see of a bishop. This town was taken from the Visigoths by the French under Clovis, after whose death it came to the Dukes of Aquitaine, and in dowry with Eleanor to Henry II. king of England, from whom it was taken, in 1176, by his son Richard. In 1369, it surrendered to the French through the persuasion of the bishop. The Black Prince soon after took it by storm, massacred the garrison, and spared the bishop only at the intercession of the Duke of Lancaster. It afterwards fell, with the rest of the country to the kings of France. It is a place of considerable trade, and contains about 20,000 inhabitants. 27 posts NE. Bourdeaux, 46½ SSW. Paris. *Long.* 1. 20. E. *Lat.* 45. 50. N.

Limón, a small island on the west side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 17. 9. E. *Lat.* 60. 44. N.

Limona de la Trou, a town of the island of Hispaniola, near the north coast. 10 miles SE. Cape François.

Limone, a town of France, in the department of the Maritime Alps. 6 miles NNE. Tenda, 10 S. Coni.

Limone, a town of the island of Negropont. 20 miles S. Negropont.

Limones, a river of Cuba, which runs into the sea, 65 miles WSW. Bayamo.

Limones, (*Grande*), a town of the island of Cuba. 50 miles S. Havanna.

Limonia, an island in the Mediterranean, about three miles long, and one broad. 6 miles W. Rhodes. *Long.* 27. 22. E. *Lat.* 36. 27. N.

Limesana, a town of Naples, in the county of Molise. 17 miles NE. Molise.

Limoges, before the revolution a province of France, of which Limoges was the capital.

Limouagne, a town of France, in the department of the Lot. 13 miles E. Cahors, 9 N. Caylus.

Limours, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oise. 9 miles S. Versailles, 16 SSW. Paris.

Linoux, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Aude. 2½ posts S. Carcassonne, 97 S. Paris. *Long.* 2. 18. E. *Lat.* 43. 3. N.

Limouzinière, *La*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire. 9 miles E. Machecoul.

Limpack, a town of Austria. 4 miles NNE. Altenmarkt.

Liu, a town of China, of the third rank, in Ho-nan. 25 miles W. Tchang-te.

Lin, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chan-si. 35 miles N. Yung-ning.

Linacagan, one of the islands called Calamianes, in the Eastern Indian Sea. *Long.* 120. 10. E. *Lat.* 11. 40. N.

Llinan, a river of Wales, which runs into the Irish Sea, five miles S. Caernarvon.

Llinange, see *Leiningen*.

Linares, a town of Spain, in Aragon. 24 miles ESE. Teruel.

Linaryd, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland. 11 miles SSE. Wexjö.

Linato, a town of Italy, in the department of the Olona, on the Lambro. 5 miles SE. Milan.

Linto, a small island in the Adriatic. *Long.* 14. 57. E. *Lat.* 44. 37. N.

Linchuan, a town of China, of the third rank, in Ho-nan. 57 miles SSE Ho-nan.

Lin-chan-wei, a fort of China, in Chantong. 22 miles S. Kiao.

Linchanbia, a town of Mexico, in the province of Yucatan. 25 miles N. Merida.

Lincoln, a city of England, and capital of Lincolnshire, situated on the river Witham: it is a very ancient city, and was formerly surrounded with walls, defended with towers, and was one of the chief towns for buying and selling wool. We are told, that in Edward the Confessor's time, Lincoln contained 1070 houses, and 900 burgesses. William the Conqueror built a castle to keep the citizens in awe. Lincoln formerly contained 52 parish-churches, with many religious houses, but in the second year of Edward VI. the number of churches was reduced to 15. Lincoln was erected into a bishopric in the year 1088, this see being removed from Dorchester. The length of the cathedral from east to west (including the walls), is 530 feet. The length of the great transept from north to south is 227.

From the pavement to the top of the lantern in the Rood Tower, is 124 feet. Before the reformation took place, this cathedral was undoubtedly the finest and richest in the whole kingdom, and the number and splendour of its tombs almost incredible. In the reign of King Henry the Eighth, in the year 1540, by the king's orders, there were carried from this church into his coffers, no less than 2621 ounces of pure gold, and 4285 ounces of silver, besides an amazing quantity of diamonds, pearls, sapphires, rubies, turquoises, carbuncles, and two shrines, one of pure gold, called *St. Hugh's*; the other of silver, called *Bishop St. John of D'Alderby*. A second plunder was committed on this church, in the year 1548, during the presidency of Bishop Hobeck, who being a zealous reformist, gave up all the remaining treasure which Henry had thought proper to leave behind. Lincoln, at this day, is a large, long, straggling town, chiefly consisting of one street. There are several good buildings in it, both below and above the hill. It has a plentiful weekly market on Friday, well supplied with provisions of all kinds, and its corn and wool trade is very great; large quantities of which are exported into Yorkshire, the vessels bringing coals back. Upon the plain, on the north side of Lincoln, was fought the famous battle between the friends of the Empress Maud, and King Stephen, in which that prince was defeated and taken prisoner. Upon Lincoln-heath were likewise fought several bloody battles, between the forces of Cromwell and the royal army. Lincoln is so full of the ruins of monasteries and religious houses, that the very barns, stables, outhouses, and even some of the hog-styes are built with arched windows and doors. The ruins of the castle are venerable pieces of antiquity; and from its bold and noble situation upon a high hill, it must have been a place of prodigious strength. The county-gaol is now situated in the castle-yard. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 7938, of which 1698 were employed in trade and manufactures. It sends two members to parliament, being summoned, together with London and York, in the 49th of Henry III. 53 miles NE. Derby, 133 N. London. *Long.* 1. 44. W. *Lat.* 53. 13. N.

Lincoln, a county of the state of Virginia.

Lincoln, a county of the state of Massachusetts.

Lincoln, a county of the state of Kentucky.

Lincolnshire, a county of England, bounded on the north by the river Humber, which divides it from Yorkshire; on the east by the German Sea; on the south by Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, and Northamptonshire; and on the west by Rutlandshire, Leicestershire, Not-

tinghamshire, and Yorkshire; 77 miles in length from north to south, and 48 from east to west. It is divided into 30 hundreds, which contain one city (Lincoln), 33 towns, and 630 parishes. The number of acres is estimated at 2,893,100; of which Mr. Stone, in his View of the Agriculture of the county, supposes there may be 473,000 acres of inclosed marsh and fen land; 200,000 commons, wastes, and unembanked salt marshes; 268,000 common fields, 25,000 wood-land, 927,120 inclosed up-land. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 208,557; of whom 24,263 were employed in trade and manufactures. Every soil in the united kingdoms may be found in this county, in considerable quantities, from the sharpest sand and lightest moor to the strongest clay, in all its various mixtures and qualities. The air and climate of this county, in point of salubrity, is upon the highest part of it equal to any in the kingdom. The fenny and marshy parts have been very much improved of late years, since the drainage has been more attended to. Besides the division into hundreds, Lincolnshire is also divided into three districts,—Lindsey, Kesteven, and Holland. Of these, Lindsey is much the largest, comprehending all the country from Foss-dike and the Witham northwards. It is, upon the whole, the highest part of this county, though without any eminence which deserves the name of a hill. Towards the north-eastern part is a large tract of heathy land, called the *Wolds*, of which the southern portion is well inhabited, but the northern very thin of people. Great flocks of sheep are bred throughout this tract. The north-western part of Lindsey contains the river island of Axholm, formed by the Trent, Dun, and Idle; a rich low tract, in which flax is cultivated. The district of Kesteven contains the western part of the county, from the middle to the southern extremity. It possesses variety of soil; but on the whole, though intermixed with large heaths, is a fertile country. The principal of these heaths are those of Ancaster and Lincoln, forming a very extensive tract, which has, however, been of late years in great part enclosed. The chief river of Kesteven is the Witham. Part of the fens are in the district of Kesteven; but the much greater part in the remaining and smaller one of Holland, which occupies the south-eastern quarter of Lincolnshire, being contiguous to the shallow inlet of the sea, called the *Wash*. With respect to the general products of Lincolnshire, its higher grounds yield grain of all sorts in great abundance; and its lower, oats, hemp, flax, woad, and other articles of culture. But it is particularly distinguished as a grazing county, and is remarkable for rearing all kinds of animals to the greatest

size and weight. Its horses, horned cattle, and sheep, are all of the largest breed. The latter are clothed with a long thick wool, peculiarly fitted for the worsted and coarse woollen manufactures, of which great quantities are sent into Yorkshire and other counties. Lincolnshire is not itself a manufacturing county (at least only in a very small degree), and indeed has declined from its ancient populousness and consequence. A principal reason of this is the singular decay of its seaports, which, though formerly numerous, are now almost entirely choked up with sand, and some of them quite deserted by the ocean. The long bow-like coast is fronted by sand-hills or salt-marshes; and, like those in the Dutch States, secured from the waves by dykes: it is so low as to be visible only to a small distance from the sea. The mouth of the Witham is now the sole inlet fit for the purpose of navigation. The towns are Boston, Grantham, Grimsby, Stamford, Alford, Barton, Binbrook, Bolinbroke, Bourn, Burgh, Burton, Caistor, Crowland, Crowle, Deeping, Donnington, Folkingham, Gainborough, Glamford-Briggs, Holdbeach, Horncastle, Kirton-Lindsay, Louth, Market-Raisin, Saltfleet, Skeaford, Spalding, Spilsby, Stanton, Tatterfal, Wainfleet, and Wragby. The four first, with the city of Lincoln, and the county, return each two members to parliament.

Linda, a small island in the Indian Sea, near the coast of Africa, at the mouth of the Zambeze.

Linda, a town of Germany, in Upper Hesse. 4 miles SSW. Gießen.

Lindahl, a town of Norway. 140 miles N. Christiania.

Lindar, a town of Istria. 5 miles NE. Mitterburg.

Lindau, an abbey situated in the city of Lindau, an immediate foundation of the empire, the abbess whereof was a princess, and ever since the time of the emperor Frederick III. styled herself so. The assessor in the matricula was formerly five foot, or twenty florins; but in 1682, it was reduced to seven florins. To the chamber at Wetzlar, it was rated at 30 rix-dollars 64 krutzers. In 1805, it was ceded to Bavaria.

Lindau, an imperial city of Germany, on an island, in the lake of Constance, which communicates with the continent by means of a bridge. This island is divided by an arm of the lake in such a manner as to form another smaller island, which is separated from the city, and consists of vineyards and gardens, being walled quite round. On account of this situation it is, that Lindau has been styled the Venice of Swabia. The greatest part of the burghers here are Lutherans. The parish church is dedicated to

St. Stephen. This town has also a well-endowed hospital, and a grammar-school, consisting of four classes. The castle and the Heyden Maur, or Heathen Wall, as it is called, standing near the gate at the bridge which leads to the continent, are reckoned Roman works: the latter of which is attributed to Tiberius Nero, and the former to Constantinus Chlorus, at the time of the encampments in this island, during their expeditions against the Vindelici and Alemanni. It is also supposed that near this castle formerly stood a town; and that the little church of St. Peter here was built on the first introduction of Christianity into this country. In the year 948, Lindau being laid in ashes by Hermann duke of Swabia, a great number of the inhabitants betook themselves to Eschach, on the continent, which by means of this emigration soon became a thriving town. But in the eleventh century, this place being consumed by fire, they purchased their freedom of their lord Count Hugo of Bregenz, returned again to the island, and rebuilt their original town of Lindau; which, in the years 1264 and 1347, was again almost totally consumed by fire. By King Rodolph's charter of 1275, the town appears, both at that time, and a long while before, to have been imperial. The emperors Charles IV. and Wenceslaus promised to maintain it as such. In the year 1647, the Swedes besieged this town for nine weeks, but were at last compelled to retire. By the peace of Presburg it was given to Bavaria. The assessment to the matricula was, in the year 1728, 130 florins; and the tax to the imperial chamber 150 rix-dollars. Its territory comprehends 14 villages. 19 miles E. Constance, 46 ENE. Zurich. *Long.* 10. 35. E. *Lat.* 47. 28. N.

Lindau, a town and castle of Hungary. 17 miles NNW. Csakathurn.

Lindau, a town of Westphalia, in the territory of Eichfeld, situated on the Rhine. 12 miles NW. Duderstadt.

Lindau, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anhalt Zerbst. 5 miles N. Zerbst.

Lindau, a town of Germany, in the principality of Bayreuth. 8 miles NW. Bayreuth.

Lindau, see *Lindow*.

Linde, or *Lindesberg*, a town of Sweden, in Westmanland, situated in a narrow sandy tract between two lakes; built in the year 1644, by Queen Christina. Near it is a medicinal spring. 34 miles WNW. Stroems-holm, 26 WNW. Stockholm. *Long.* 14. 56. E. *Lat.* 59. 35. N.

Linde, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 5 miles ESE. Romhill.

Linde, a town of Germany, in the principality of Querfurt. 4 m. NW. Juterbock.

Linde, (*La*.) a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne. 10 miles E. Bergerac, 7 W. Sarlat.

Lindebeuf, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine. 12 miles SE. Cany, 6 NNW. Rouen.

Lindeck, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 8 miles N. Cilley.

Lindeal, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cuddapa. 25 m. N. Gandicotta.

Linden, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 6 m. S. Neustadt.

Lindenau, a town of Prussia, in the circle of Natangen. 24 miles SW. Brandenburg.

Lindenau, a town of Prussia, in the palatinate of Thorn. 20 miles NE. Culm.

Lindenau, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neyffe. 6 miles NW. Patzchkau.

Lindenberg, a town of Germany, in the principality of Bayreuth. 9 miles ESE. Bayreuth.

Lindenbronn, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hohenlohe. 2 miles E. Langenburg.

Lindenfels, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. 14 miles NNE. Mannheim, 8 W. Eibach.

Lindenhardt, a town of Germany, in the principality of Bayreuth. 9 m. S. Bayreuth.

Linder, a town of Istria. 12 miles NNE. Pedenà.

Linderkreuz, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Neustadt. 8 miles NW. Weyda.

Linderupsee, a small island of Denmark, in the Little Belt, near the coast of Sleswick. 8 m. WSW. Aflens, in the island of Funen.

Lindessness, or *The Naze*, a cape on the south coast of Norway, in the North Sea, which joins to the main land by a very narrow isthmus. The inhabitants have formerly attempted, for the convenience of navigation, to cut a channel through this small neck of land, and to build a town there; but this scheme was found impracticable, by reason of the rocks that obstructed the execution of it. The cape projects into the sea about a Norway mile towards the south-west, and is about half a mile broad. It is a high, barren, rocky promontory: however, it has 12 peasants' houses on it. This cape is commonly called *The Naze*. *Long.* 7. 12. E. *Lat.* 58. 1. N.

Linderwiese, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse. 11 miles SE. Neisse.

Lindich, a town of the dutchy of Wurzburg. 5 miles N. Volkach.

Lindisfarne, a monastery, ruined by the Danes in the eighth century. The celebrated St. Cuthbert was prior of this monastery 12 years. After the invasion of the Danes, the monks removed to Durham, bringing with them the bones of St. Cuthbert, which gave name to that princely bishopric. 9 m. SE. Berwick. See *Holy Island*.

Lindo, a town in the island of Rhodes, anciently called *Lindus*, and celebrated for a temple dedicated to Minerva, whence that goddess had the surname of *Lindia*. This temple is said to have been built by Danaus king of Egypt, on landing here in his flight from his own kingdom. A certain festival was celebrated annually in this city, not with blessings and prayers, as Lactantius informs us, but with curses and imprecations; inasmuch, that if one good word escaped any of those that were present, it was deemed a very bad omen, and the whole ceremony began anew. *Lindus* gave birth to Chares, the architect of the Colossus; and to Cleobulus, one of the seven wise men of Greece. 14 miles SSW. Rhodes. *Long.* 27. 38. E. *Lat.* 36. 17. N.

Lindon, a small island on the west side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 16. 57. E. *Lat.* 60. 55. N.

Lindow, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark. 33 miles NNW. Berlin, 35 NNE. Brandenburg. *Long.* 13. E. *Lat.* 52. 57. N.

Lindow, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark. 8 miles SSW. Franckfort on the Oder.

Lindow, a town of Hinder Pomerania. 3 miles W. Balm.

Lindy, a town of Africa, in Querimba: *Long.* 41. 4. E. *Lat.* 9. 58. S.

Linen, a town of Germany, in the county of Tecklenburg. 7 m. SSE. Tecklenburg.

Lin-fou, a town of Corea. 20 miles S. Haimen.

Ling, a city of China, of the second rank, in Chen-si, on the river Hoang. 500 miles WSW. Peking. *Long.* 105. 39. E. *Lat.* 38. 10. N.

Linga, one of the smaller Shetland Islands, near the north coast of Mainland. *Long.* 1. 27. W. *Lat.* 60. 44. N.

Linga, one of the small Shetland Islands, near the east coast of Mainland. *Long.* 1. 6. W. *Lat.* 60. 34. N.

Linga, one of the small Shetland Islands, near the south-west coast of Unst. *Long.* 1. 12. W. *Lat.* 61. 2. N.

Linga Sound, a bay on the west coast of the island of Stronsa. *Long.* 0. 28. E. *Lat.* 59. N.

Linga, one of the small Western Islands of Scotland, near the south coast of South Uist. *Long.* 7. 19. W. *Lat.* 57. 3. N.

Lingan, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Suir, 2 m. below Carrick-upon-Suir.

Lingay, one of the smaller Western Islands of Scotland, near the south-west coast of Harris. *Long.* 7. W. *Lat.* 57. 40. N.

Lingapour, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 15 miles S. Neermul.

Ling-chan, a town of Corea. 76 miles ENE. Han-tcheou.

Ling-chan, a town of China, of the third rank, in Quang-tong. 47 miles N. Lien-tcheou.

Ling-che, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chan-si, near the river Fuen 25 miles S. Fuen-tcheou.

Ling-choui, a town of China, of the third rank, in Se-tchuen. 15 miles SE. Youang-nan.

Ling-choui, a town of China, of the third rank, in the island of Hainan. 25 miles SW. Houan.

Linge, or *Linghe*, a river of Holland, which runs into the Wahal, at Gorcum.

Lingen, a city of Westphalia, and capital of a county of the same name. It is situated not far from the Embs, and was formerly fortified, but at present is small, and barely surrounded with a ditch. This town is the seat of the regency of the united counties of Lingen and Tecklenburg, and likewise of the deputations of the war and domain chamber of Minden. In it is a Calvinist, a Lutheran, and a Roman Catholic church. The academical gymnasium here was founded in the year 1697, by William III. prince of Orange. About a quarter of a mile's distance from the town, to the north of it, is a passage over the Embs, which is called *The Lingen Ferry*. In the year 1518, this city was taken from the Count of Tecklenburg by Eric duke of Saxony and bishop of Munster; but in the year 1526, it was retaken by Charles of Egmont, and restored to the count. In the year 1599, Maurice prince of Nassau took it for the States, after a short siege, though well fortified and defended by a good garrison; and in the year 1605, it was taken by the Marquis of Spinola.

Lingen, a county of Westphalia, bounded on the north by the bishopric of Munster, on the east by the bishopric of Osnabruck, on the south by the county of Tecklenburg, and on the west by Bentheim. It came, with Tecklenburg, into the possession of the King of Prussia, and at the peace of Tillit was ceded to Westphalia. The soil is not very fertile, but in several places are some mines of coal, and quarries of stone. It is divided into Upper and Lower: the principal town of the latter is Lingen, and Ibbenbuhren of the former.

Lingen, or *Lingenen*, an island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the south coast of Malacca, about 100 miles in circumference; and 50 miles from the north-east coast of the island of Sumatra. *Long.* 104. 40. E. *Lat.* 0. 10. S.

Lingholm, a small island among the Orkneys, near the west coast of Stronsa. *Long.* 0. 27. E. *Lat.* 50. 59. N.

Lingicotta, a town of Africa, in Kullo. *Long.* 9. 10. W. *Lat.* 12. 30. N.

Ling-nan, a city of China, of the first

rank, in Yun-nan. 1217 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 102. 42. E. *Lat.* 23. 38. N.

Lingnany, a town of Lithuania. 32 m. E. Wilkomierz.

Ling-pou, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chan-si. 17 miles WNW. Kiai.

Ling-quan-y, a town of China, in Chen-si. 50 miles SW. Si-ngan.

Ling-stai, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chen-si. 37 miles N. Fong-tiang.

Ling-tao, a city of China, of the first rank, in Chen-si, on the Tse-tsan river, which falls into the Hoang-ho, or Yellow river. Great quantities of gold are found in the sand of the neighbouring rivers and brooks. The country is very mountainous, abounding with wild bulls, and a certain kind of animal resembling the tyger, whose skins are very valuable. The vallies are covered with corn, and those that are near the rivers with cattle. In short, the whole territory is very fruitful. 672 miles WSW. Peking. *Long.* 106. 34. E. *Lat.* 25. 22. N.

Ling-tcheou, a town of Corea. 28 miles SSW. Koang-tcheou.

Ling-tchi, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chan-tong, on the river Tchi. 12 miles NNW. Tcin-tcheou.

Ling-tching, a town of China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li. 22 m. N. Chun-te.

Ling-tchuen, a town of China, of the third rank, in Quang-si, on the river Kouei. 15 miles NNE. Kouei-ling.

Ling-tchuen, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chan-si. 25 miles SSE. Lou-ngan.

Lingua Grossa, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Demona. 9 miles W. Taormina.

Linguetta, a cape in the Adriatic, on the coast of Epire. 12 miles W. Valona.

Lingumpilly, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 30 miles SW. Tademeri.

Linhares, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tras os Montes. 12 miles WNW. Torre de Moncorvo. 19 S. Mirandela.

Linhares, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 5 miles SW. Celorico.

Lin-hing, a town of China, of the third rank, in Ho-nan. 15 miles S. Hiu.

Linieres, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Charente. 15 miles SW. Angoulesme.

Linitan, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, 5 miles north from the island of Serangan, to which it belongs. *Long.* 125. 21. E. *Lat.* 5. 36. S.

Lin-kao, a town of China, of the third rank, in the island of Hainan, on the west coast. 37 miles SW. Kiong-tcheou.

Lin-keou, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chan-tong, on the Mi-ho river. 11 miles SSE. Tcin-tcheou.

Lin-kiang, a city of China, of the first

rank, in Kiang-si, on the river Yu. The soil is good, and the climate healthy, yet the city is thinly inhabited; one of the villages in its jurisdiction is the general mart for all the drugs sold in the empire. 737 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 115. E. *Lat.* 27. 58. N.

Linköping, a town of Sweden, in East Gothland, situated on the river Stöng, near lake Roxen; the see of a bishop. It contains three churches and a public seminary. It is defended by a castle, built in the 15th century. 96 miles SW. Stockholm. *Long.* 15. 18. E. *Lat.* 58. 26. N.

Linkness, a cape of Scotland, on the north-west coast of the island of Stronsa, 1½ mile SW. Huipiness. *Long.* 0. 26. E. *Lat.* 59. 4. N.

Linley, a township of the west riding of Yorkshire, connected with Wakefield; with 1377 inhabitants, including 720 employed in manufactures.

Linlithgow, a town of Scotland, a royal burgh, and capital of the county to which it gives name. It consists principally of one street, three quarters of a mile in length, with several lanes; and a range of gardens to the north and south. Opposite the town-house is a vacant space, where a cross formerly stood, and the principal well now is. The chief trade is making shoes. There are two tambour factories, and near the town a house for printing calicoes. It is governed by a provost and bailies; and, united with Lanerk, Peebles, and Selkirk, sends one member to parliament. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 3594; and there is a weekly market on Friday. It was formerly a place of considerable trade and opulence, but its greatness fell from the time of the union. King Edward I. built a castle here, on the side of a loch, in which he resided one whole winter; but in 1307, it was taken and demolished by Binny, a Scotchman. In the reign of Edward III. it came again into the hands of the English. At this place was born the unfortunate Queen Mary, in 1542. Her father James V. then dying at Falkland of a broken heart, for the miscarriage at Solway mofs, foretold the miseries that hung over her and his country. "It came," said he, "with a lass, and will be lost by one." The water of a lake near the town is remarkable for bleaching. 24 miles. ENE. Glasgow, 18 W. Edinburgh. *Long.* 3. 38. W. *Lat.* 55. 59. N.

Linlithgowshire, or *West Lothian*, a county of Scotland, bounded on the north by the Frith of Forth, on the east and south-east by Edinburghshire, on the south-west by Lanerkshire, and on the north-west by Stirlingshire; about 17 miles long, and 8 in its mean breadth. In general it is pleasant, abounding with corn and pastures, and pro-

draces coals, limestone, iron, and salt, with plenty of fish from the rivers and frith. In this county Adrian or Severus's wall began, which extended across this part of Scotland. Its principal towns are Linlithgow; Bathgate; Borrowstonness, its principal seaport; and Queensferry, the ancient common passage, at all times of tide, from Lothian to Fife. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 17,844; of whom 3819 were employed in trade and manufactures, and 4166 in agriculture.

Linne, a town of France, in the department of the Roer. 2 miles S. Ordningen, 32 NNW. Cologne.

Lin-ngan, a town of China, of the third rank, in Tcheking. 22 m. W. Hang-tcheou.

Linnich, a town of France, in the department of the Roer, on the Ruhr. In 1444, Arnold of Egmont was defeated near this town by Gerhard duke of Juliers and Berg. 5 miles NNW. Juliers. *Long.* 6. 13. *E. Lat.* 50. 57. N.

Linsola, a small island, not far from the coast of Tunis, in the Mediterranean, near the island of Lampedusa.

Lin-sou, a town of China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang. 30 m. S. Koue-yang.

Lin-pao, a town of China, of the third rank, in Ho-nan, on the river Ho-ang. 12 miles W. Tchen.

Lin-pi, a town of China, of the third rank, in Kiang-nan. 27 miles ESE. Sieou.

Linschotten, a town of Holland. 8 m. W. Utrecht.

Linsdorf, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz. 32 miles ESE. Geversberg.

Linse, a town of Prussia, in Oberland. 15 miles SE. Marienwerder.

Linselles, a town of France, in the department of the North. In 1793, it was taken by the allies under the Prince of Orange. The French attacked it soon after, and lost many men in the attempt, without success. A bloody battle was fought here, on the 18th of May 1794, between the army of the allies, but chiefly the English, under the command of the Duke of York, in which great numbers were killed, and the French remained masters of the field, with 1500 prisoners. 5 miles N. Lille.

Lin-siang, a town of China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang. 15 miles NNE. Yotcheou.

Linsse, a town of Hinder Pomerania. 3 miles SW. Belgard.

Linstein, a town of Flanders. 3 miles S. Hulst.

Linstorp, a town of Sweden, in the province of Medelpadia. 16 m. N. Sundswal.

Linstre, a town of France, in the department of the Forests. 8 miles NNE. Luxembourg.

Lin-tchang, a town of China, of the third rank, in Ho-nan. 22 miles NE. Tchang-te.

Lin-tein, a city of China, of the second rank, in Chan-tong, on the grand canal, much frequented by vessels, and may properly be called a magazine of all kinds of merchandize. 187 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 115. 31. *E. Lat.* 36. 56. N.

Linteln, a town of Germany, in the county of Verden. 4 miles NE. Verden.

Lintz, a river of Switzerland, which passes through the lake of Wallenstadt, and runs into the lake of Zurich near Grynau.

Lintthal, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Glaris. 12 miles SW. Glaris.

Lin-tiu, a town of China, of the second rank, on a small island of Quang-tong. 15 miles NE. Macao.

Linton, a town of England, in the county of Cambridge, with a weekly market on Thursday. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1157. 11 miles SE. Cambridge, 48 NNE. London. *Long.* 0. 23. *E. Lat.* 52. 9. N.

Lintz, a town of Scotland, in the county of Peebles, at the conflux of the Lynne and the Tweed. 12 miles NW. Peebles, 17 SSW. Edinburgh.

Lin-tong, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chen-si. 15 miles ENE. Si-ngan.

Lintrey, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte. 4 miles NW. Blamont, 3 E. Luneville.

Lintwaite, a township of Yorkshire, in the neighbourhood of Wakefield; with 1381 inhabitants, including 752 employed in trade and manufactures.

Lintz, a town and citadel of Germany, on the east side of the Rhine. It is surrounded with an ancient wall; and in the year 1632, held out eight days against the Swedes. The number of houses is about 600. 10 miles SSE. Bonn, 23 SSE. Cologne. *Long.* 7. 14. *E. Lat.* 50. 34. N.

Lintz, a town of Austria, situated on the Danube, well built, and populous; with some fine suburbs to it. The old town here consists almost wholly of one single street, and also comprizes in it the sovereign's citadel, which is situated on an eminence, from whence is a fine open prospect. In this citadel is held the sovereign representation and chamber; as also the government, in matters of justice relating to Upper Austria. The town carries on a pretty considerable trade; and has on Easter and St. Bartholomew's days some well-privileged and considerable fairs. Formerly it belonged to the county of Kyrnberg, together with which, about the year 1140, it was disposed by the last count thereof to Leopold VI. duke of Austria. In the year 1289, and for 4 years after, some considerable assemblies of princes were held here. In a privilege of the year 1490,

this place was, for the first time, named the head town of the principality above the Ens. In 1542, it was consumed by fire, but was again rebuilt on a better plan. 30 miles SE. Passau, 62 W. Vienna. *Long.* 14. 15. E. *Lat.* 48. 18. N.

Lintzenegg, a town of Austria. 10 miles S. Zwettl.

Lin-y, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chang-tong. 32 miles SE. Te.

Lin-yeou, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chen-si. 20 m. NE. Fong-tsiang.

Lio, a lake of Thibet, about 30 miles in circumference. *Long.* 86. 34. E. *Lat.* 31. 22. N.

Lioi-kia-lanc-tsa, a town of Thibet. 100 miles SSE. Lassa. *Long.* 92. 44. E. *Lat.* 28. 8. N.

Lioipon, a lake of Thibet, about 30 miles in circumference. *Long.* 90. 34. E. *Lat.* 34. 27. N.

Liomér, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 18 miles W. Amiens.

Lion, a river of Scotland, in Perthshire, on the northern extremity of Loch Tay, which runs into the Tay: the valley through which it passes is called *Glen Lion*.

Lion Cove, a small bay in the Straits of Magellan, surrounded by rocks. The water is deep, but the ground is good. It is not a bad place for one ship, nor a good one for two. Here is a good watering up a small creek, but no wood. There is good landing at the watering-place, but no where else: no refreshments are found but a few muscles, limpets, and rock fish, with a little celery. *Long.* 74. 25. W. *Lat.* 53. 26. S.

Lion Mountain, a mountain of Africa, near the Cape of Good Hope, so called from its supposed resemblance, which seamen observe, to that animal. It is distinguished into what is called the Lion's Head and the Lion's Tail or Rump. The Lion's Head is a bare rock from the top to the bottom: the Tail is likewise rocky, but it is covered with a slight stratum of earth, which produces an inferior kind of grass; and every one is at liberty to let their cattle feed upon it. An ensign staff is erected upon both these summits, upon which signal flags are hoisted, as soon as any ships are perceived at sea. These signals are changed every month; advices thereof used to be sent two years before hand to Holland, and to the settlements in India; and sealed letters, containing the detail of them, are given to the commanders of vessels, who are to touch at the Cape, which are opened when they come in sight of the mountains, in order to be sure that the place is in the hands of their own countrymen, and if the signals agree, that they may proceed with confidence to the anchorage in the bay. One or two men are constantly stationed on the

Lion's Head, and as soon as they perceive any ship at sea, they hoist the flag, and fire one or more times, according to the number of vessels that appear, a small piece of cannon, which has been got up to this place with great difficulty, and the report of which is the more easily heard at Capetown, from the reverberation which it makes against the steep sides of the Table Mountain.

Lion Marin, *Baye de*, a bay on the south coast of Kerguelen's Land, so called by Alouarn. Kerguelen called it *Baye de Gros Ventre*. *Long.* 68. 51. E. *Lat.* 49. 32. S.

Lion d'Angers, (*Les*), a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. 6 miles SE. Segré, 10 NNW. Angers. *Long.* 0. 39. W. *Lat.* 47. 37. N.

Lions, a town of France, in the department of the Eurc. 9 miles N. Grand Andelys, 5 E. Rouen. *Long.* 1. 33. E. *Lat.* 49. 24. N.

Lions, (*Gulf of*), a bay of the Mediterranean, said to be so named from the frequent tempests with which it is disturbed; and not the Gulf of Lyons, from the city, It extends from Spain to Italy.

Liorac, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne. 7 miles ENE. Bergerac.

Liosk, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki. 20 miles W. Grodno.

Lio-yang, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chen-si, on the river Kia-ling. 32 miles NNW. Ning-kiang.

Lipá, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek. 32 m. WNW. Sluck.

Lipa, a town of Croatia, on the river Dobra. 10 miles SW. Carlstadt.

Lipari, a cluster of islands in the Mediterranean, which take their name from their principal, about 24 miles from the north coast of the island of Sicily. These islands were called by the ancients *Æolie*, *Fulcania*, and *Insule Liparæorum*, and feigned to be the residence of Æolus and Vulcan. Lipari, the largest, is populous and well cultivated, producing great quantities of corn and fruit, especially figs and raisins; it likewise produces alum, sulphur, nitre, and cinnabar. It is about 15 miles in circumference; the air is healthy; and the inhabitants industrious, and good seamen. On the east coast is situated a town of the same name, the see of a bishop, immediately under the Pope. In this island were formerly pits, which emitted fire and smoke, but have long ceased to do either. The other islands are Stromboli, Panaria, Vulcano, Salini, Alicudi, and Felicudi, with one or two smaller. The town of Lipari is 45 miles W. Nicotera, in the province of Calabria Ultra. *Long.* 15. 12. E. *Lat.* 38. 34. N.

Lipari, a town of the island of the same name. In 1544, this town and island were

taken and plundered by Barbarossa. 84 m. ENE. Palermo, 20 NNE. Patti. *Long.* 15. 12. E. *Lat.* 38. 35. N.

Lipavina, a town of Croatia. 12 miles ENE. Creutz.

Lipczani, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw. 60 m. WSW. Braclaw.

Lipczani, a town of Moravia, on the Pruth. 24 miles SSE. Choczim.

Lipershausen, a town of the dutchy of Wurzburg. 3 miles NE. Aub.

Lipes, a town of Peru, and capital of a jurisdiction, under the viceroy of Buenos Ayres. 150 miles SSW. Potosi. *Long.* 68. 16. W. *Lat.* 21. 40. S.

Lipetz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Koniggratz. 9 miles S. Neu Biezow.

Lipetsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Tambov, on the Voronez. 40 miles WNW. Tambov. *Long.* 40. 24. E. *Lat.* 53. N.

Lipinski, a town of Russia, in the government of Novgorod. 16 miles SE. Novgorod.

Lipniski, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna. 20 miles ENE. Lida.

Lipnitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaflau. 6 miles W. Teutisch Brod.

Lipno, a town of the dutchy of Warsaw. 12 miles N. Dobrzyn.

Lipo, a town of China, of the third rank, in Quang-fi. 37 miles N. Nan-tan.

Liporano, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto. 3 miles S. Tarento.

Lipsave, a town of Lithuania. 25 miles NNE. Braclaw.

Lipowiec, a town of Austrian Poland, on the Vistula, with a castle on a rock, used as a prison for ecclesiastical offenders. 20 m. W Cracow.

Lippa, a town of Hungary, on the Maros. In the year 1594, this town was besieged by the Turks; but the suburbs of Temeswar having been set on fire by a party of Hungarians from Lugos; the flame seen in the camp before Lippa so terrified the Turks that they immediately raised the siege, and left all their baggage behind them. It was afterwards several times taken and retaken in the wars between the Turks and Imperialists. 22 miles N. Temeswar.

Lippe, a county of Germany, situated to the west of the bishopric of Paderborn, divided into several branches, taking their names from the different towns and parts of the principality belonging to each. The country is mountainous, but contains some good arable land. The principal rivers are the Emmer and the Werra. The principal towns are Detmold and Lemgow. To the taxes of the empire the monthly assessment was 120 florins, and each chamber term 57 rix-dollars 56½ kruitzers. It is now a part of the kingdom of Westphalia.

Lippe, (*La*), a fortress of Portugal, near the city of Elvas.

Lippe, a river of Germany, which rises in the neighbourhood of Lippfpring, and runs into the Rhine, near Wesel.

Lippe, or *Lippstadt*, a town of Westphalia, on the Lippe. It was founded, in the year 1150, by Bernhard count of Lippe, and was once Hanseatic. In the year 1376, it was mortgaged to the county of Mark. It afterwards belonged in common to the Count of Lippe and King of Prussia, as count of Mark. In 1632, a bloody battle was fought here between the Swedes and Imperialists, in which Gustavus Adolphus king of Sweden and the Imperial general Pappenheim were both killed. 14 miles W. Paderborn. *Long.* 8. 24. E. *Lat.* 51. 39. N.

Lippehne, a town of the New Mark of Brandenburg. 4 miles NNE. Soldin, 26 N. Custrin. *Long.* 15. 3. E. *Lat.* 53. 4. N.

Lipperode, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Lippe, on the Lippe. 2 miles ENE. Lippstadt.

Lippfpring, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Paderborn, at the source of the Lippe. This town is famous for being the place where Charlemagne obliged the Saxons to embrace Christianity, and where he held three councils. 16 miles S. Detmold, 4 N. Paderborn.

Lippey, see *Leypa*.

Liprazzo, a town of Naples, in Capitanata. 17 miles WSW. Manfredonia.

Lipreys, a river of the state of Georgia, which runs into the Tombigh, *Long.* 87. 51. W. *Lat.* 32. 50. N.

Lips, a town and castle of Hungary. 6 miles N. Neufol.

Lipsk, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek. 28 m. WSW. Sluck.

Lipsk, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz. 30 m. N. Sandomirz.

Lipso, an island in the Grecian Archipelago, about 8 miles in circumference. 6 m. SSE. Patmos. *Long.* 26. 23. E. *Lat.* 37. 24. N.

Lipstadt, see *Lippe*.

Lipuda, a river of Naples, which runs into the sea, 5 miles S. Cape Alice.

Liqueois, see *Lieou Kieou*.

Lira, a river of Italy, which runs into the Mera, at Chiavenna.

Liron, a river of France, which runs into the Orb, at Beziers.

Liry, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes. 6 miles S. Vouziers.

Lis, a lake of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, surrounded by an extensive morass; situated *Long.* 99. 14. E. *Lat.* 63. 5. N.

Lis, a river of Russia, which rises from a lake of the same name, and runs into the Enisei, *Long.* 90. 14. E. *Lat.* 62. 20. N.

Lisabata, see *Lissabatta*.

Lisan Hotun, a town of the kingdom of Corea. 440 miles ENE. Peking.

Lisara, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Albania. 32 miles SSE. Albafano.

Lisherg, a town of Upper Hesse. 3 m. S. Nidda, 1 NE. Ortenberg

Lisberg, a town of Bavaria, in the bishopric of Bamberg. 3 miles NW. Burg Eberach.

Lisbon, a city of Portugal, and capital of the kingdom, on the Tagus. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, on seven large hills, not broad, but six miles in length. Some of the streets are more than three miles in length. Since the year 1716, the city has been divided into East and West; the former under the archbishop, the latter under the patriarch; and all public acts and letters of exchange announce on which part they have been transacted. The patriarch is the chief of all the parishes of this city, and the patriarchal church is so adorned, that it seems to have absorbed several years' revenue of Brasil. It is remarkable, that the pipes of the organ are placed horizontally. Here the patriarch officiates with more pomp than the Pope himself. Lisbon is ancient, and was first called *Olisippo*, which, among the Phœnicians, the first merchants who traded there, is said to signify an *Agreeable Bay*, which the harbour in fact is. The Goths called it *Olisipona*, and the Moors *Olisibona*, from whence the word *Lisbon* seems to be derived. That which chiefly enriches Lisbon, and is the occasion of its grandeur, is its harbour, which is large, deep, safe, and commodious. It has many beautiful edifices, and they reckon more than 20,000 houses, 40 parish churches, and 50 convents of both sexes. The cathedral, situated on an eminence, is ancient and gloomy; but riches render it magnificent. It is dedicated to St. Vincent, who suffered martyrdom near the cape which bears his name, and whose body was guarded by ravens, and preserved from being devoured by wild beasts, to which it had been exposed. Two ravens have been kept as a memorial, and a chest is appropriated for the purpose of receiving the offerings of the devout for their support. The royal palace fronts the Tagus; it is a large and magnificent building, and contains a library, collected, at vast expence, by John V. The number of inhabitants is supposed to be about 270,000, of whom the Negroes and Mulattoes are supposed to make about a sixth part. This city has been often conquered and reconquered by different people. In the year 1147, it was taken from the Moors by Don Alphonso, assisted by a fleet of French, English, and Germans, who were sailing to the Holy Land on a crusade.

In the year 1373, Henry king of Castile attacked Lisbon by sea and land; and as the inhabitants were without ammunition to defend it, he succeeded. The day after the battle of Alcantara, in which the Portuguese were defeated by the Duke of Alva, the conqueror entered Lisbon, and severely punished the friends of the Duke of Bragança; but, on the 1st of December 1640, the Portuguese proclaimed the Duke of Bragança, in this town, king of Portugal; and he took the name of John IV. Lisbon was created into a bishopric in the fifth century, and when it was retaken from the Moors, by Don Alphonso, the bishopric was re-established by Pope Eugenius III.; and in the year 1390, it was created into an archbishopric. In the year 1706, Pope Clement XI. consecrated a chapel in the king's palace, as a patriarchal church, and granted it a chapter. The patriarch is generally a cardinal, and exercises his episcopal functions in this chapel. Lisbon is a place of great trade, and many foreign merchants, both Catholic and Protestant, reside here, English, French, Dutch, &c. being the grand magazine of all goods brought from Brasil and other colonies belonging to the Portuguese. The harbour will contain 1000 vessels; but the entrance requires the assistance of a pilot, on account of the bar, which is sometimes dangerous. The city is walled round with 77 towers and 36 gates. It has so increased by degrees, particularly towards the west, that the old walls now divide the two dioceses. John IV. formed a design of surrounding the whole city with a high wall; but the work was discontinued, after a prodigious expence. In the centre of the city, on one of the mountains, stands a citadel, which commands the whole place, and has caserns in it, in which four regiments of foot are quartered. Close by the sea, three Portuguese miles distant from the city, both the entrances to the harbour are defended by two forts. One mile from Lisbon stands the fort of Belem, which commands the entrance into the city, where all ships coming up the Tagus must bring to, and give an account of themselves. In the year 1755, this city was almost destroyed by an earthquake, but since that time rebuilt. The climate of Lisbon is supposed to be equal to any in Spain or Portugal. Near this city is situated a celebrated aqueduct, which joins two hills; the arches in this part are 35 in number, 14 large ones, and 21 smaller, the largest of which is 332 feet in height, and 249 feet in width. There are 10 smaller arches near to the city, and many still smaller near the source of the water which supplies this aqueduct. This water is emptied into a great reservoir at one of the extremities of Lisbon. The whole pile was erected in the year 1748; and happily

received no damage from the earthquake in the year 1755. It is built of a kind of white marble. The pillars which support the arches are square, the largest measure 33 feet at each side of the base; so that the breadth of this aqueduct is but a tenth part of its height. The patriarchal church stands on the top of the seven hills on which Lisbon is built; the great altar is placed under the dome, and has a baldachino or canopy over it, supported by four spirally-twisted columns of wood gilt, like that in St. Peter's at Rome. There is a very large organ with horizontal pipes in this church. It is very difficult to ascertain the number of inhabitants in Lisbon. The different foreign factories are not numbered with the natives. The English factory alone is computed at 600 souls. The Dutch and German factories consist also of a great number of persons. In the year 1716, Pope Clement XI. declared in a consistory that the attestations sent to him from Lisbon asserted, that only the western part of that city contained near 300,000 inhabitants. A French account, printed in the year 1730, gives 252,000 souls for the number. In the year 1730, Antonio de Oliveria Freire, in his chorographical description of Portugal, attributes no less than 800,000 inhabitants to Lisbon. In the year 1754, the attestations sent to Rome, in order to procure bulls, assigned 600,000 inhabitants to the metropolis. The earthquake, which happened the following year, is said by some to have destroyed 15,000 persons, by others 24,000, and by others 70,000. In 1807, another earthquake was felt in Lisbon, which occasioned some serious alarm; but, however, did no considerable damage. *Long.* 9. 3. W. *Lat.* 38. 43. N.

Lisburg, see *Lyfburg*.

Lisburn, a town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, on the borders of the county of Down, which sends one member to the imperial parliament. 7 miles SSW. Belfast, 16 NNW. Downpatrick.

Lisca Bianca, one of the smallest of the Lipari islands, anciently called *Euonymus*. 33 miles W. Cape Vaticano, 10 NE. Lipari.

Liskau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Rakonitz. 3 miles N. Rakonitz.

Lischau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin. 6 miles NE. Budweis.

Lischitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaflau. 8 miles N. Czaflau.

Lisciano, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto. 8 miles SE. Tarento.

Liser, or *Lieser*, or *Lyzer*, a river of Carinthia, which rises in a lake, about four miles north Gmund, and runs into the Drave one mile from Spital.

Lisierhofen, a town of the dutchy of Carinthia. 5 miles W. Millstatt.

Lisiecznik, a town of Poland, in Podolia, 23 miles W. Kamnec.

Lisieux, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Calvados. Before the revolution, the see of a bishop. 5½ posts E. Caen, 21 W. Paris. *Long.* 0. 19. E. *Lat.* 49. 9. N.

Lisignano, a town of Istria. 14 miles ESE. Pola.

Liskeard, a town of England, in the county of Cornwall, with a weekly market on Saturday; the number of inhabitants in 1801 was 2708. It is a corporation, and sends two members to parliament. 31 miles E. Truro, 221 WSW. London. *Long.* 4 27. W. *Lat.* 50. 27. N.

Lislau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bolestaw. 6 miles S. Benatek.

Lisle, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne. 9 miles ENE. Ribera, 9 NW. Perigueux.

Liske, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne. 24 miles SE. Auxerre, 7 NNE. Avallon.

Lislena, a town of Sweden, in the province of Uppland. 16 miles SSW. Upsal.

Lismore, one of the western islands of Scotland, situated at the mouth of Loch Linnhe, near the coast of the county of Argyle, about 9 miles long, 1½ broad, containing 900 souls. It is extremely fertile in oats and bear. The parts that are not arable, are filled with the tips of sharp rocks, peeping above the surface. The land is in general low, and the strata limestone. This island had been the site of the bishop of Argyle; the see was disjoined from that of Dunkeld, about the year 1200, at the request of John the Englishman, bishop of that diocese. There are no reliques of the cathedral or the bishop's house. 25 miles NW. Inverary. *Long.* 5. 35. W. *Lat.* 56. 34. N.

Lismore, a town of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, the see of a bishop, founded in the 7th century, and united with the see of Waterford, in the year 1536. The cathedral is spacious and handsome; it is situated on the south side of the Blackwater, and was formerly a considerable city, with 20 churches, an abbey, and a castle, built by King John in 1185. In 1095, 1116, 1138, and 1157, it suffered much by fire. In 1173, it was taken and plundered by Raymond and Earl Richard. In 1174, it suffered the same misfortune from the English, under the son of Earl Strongbow. In 1178, it was again plundered and burned by the English, and in 1207, it was wholly consumed; with its churches, by an accidental fire. It is now a small mean place, yet till the union sent two members to the Irish parliament. 26 miles NE. Cork, 31 WSW. Waterford. *Long.* 7. 57. W. *Lat.* 52. 8. N.

Lisonze, a river which rises in Carniola,

about a mile east from Weissenfels, passes by Goritz, Lucinissa, Gradisca, and runs into the gulf of Trieste.

Lisi, a town of Holland. 8 m. N. Leyden.

Lissa, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Breslaw, on the Weisfritz. In the year 1757, a battle was fought near this town between the Prussians under the command of the king, and the Austrians under Count Daun, in which the latter were defeated; 6000 Austrians were killed, 15,000 made prisoners, and an immense artillery taken. 7 miles WNW. Breslaw, 27 E. Lignitz. *Long.* 16. 50. E. *Lat.* 51. 7. N.

Lissa, an island in the Adriatic, about 24 miles in circumference, near the coast of Dalmatia, anciently called *Issa*, and celebrated for its commerce and its marine. It was in alliance with Rome, and warred with the kings of Illyrium; at the decline of the Roman empire, this island sunk too, and became successively dependent on Narenta, Lefina, and Venice. It abounds in mountains, which contain marble, intersected by fertile vallies; vines, olives, mulberries, almonds, and figs flourish; and the mountains are richly furnished with odoriferous plants, from which the bees collect an exquisite kind of honey; but the principal riches of the island arise from its fishery, especially of fardines; it contains two towns, and several villages. *Long.* 16. 18. E. *Lat.* 43. 25. N.

Lissa, or *Lechno*, a town of the dutchy of Warsaw. *Lissa* was formerly only a village, but when great numbers of Protestants from Silesia, Bohemia, Moravia, and Austria, removed to this place, and obtained the free exercise of their religion, it considerably increased, and was raised to a town. The inhabitants carry on a good trade. Here is a Lutheran church, a seminary, and a Calvinist church. In the year 1656, the inhabitants quitted the town for fear of the Polish troops, who plundered it and laid it in ashes. In 1707, it was also laid waste by the Russians; but afterwards it was rebuilt with great improvement. 44 miles SSW. Posen, 55 W. Kalisch. *Long.* 16. 35. E. *Lat.* 51. 55. N.

Lissabatta, a town on the north coast of the island of Ceram, inhabited by a mixture of different people, sufficiently troublesome to the Dutch. *Long.* 128. 44. E. *Lat.* 2. 55. S.

Lissar, a town of Persia, in the province of Ghilan. 60 miles NW. Reshd.

Lisserstorff, a town of Austria. 3 miles N. Stokerau.

Lisser, a river of Germany, which runs into the Bigge.

Lissouen, a town of Prussia, in Natangen. 15 miles S. Marggrabowa.

Lisser, see *Lafer*.

Lisserland, a cape on the south coast of Norway. 20 miles NW. Lindetness.

Lisfennischna, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the Argun, on the confines of China. 176 miles ENE. Neretchinsk. *Long.* 121. 20. E. *Lat.* 51. 44. N.

Li-suen, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chen-si. 7 miles S. Kan.

Lisy sur Ourcq, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne, on the Marne. 7 miles NE. Meaux.

Litada, a town of the island of Negroponte, in the Grecian Archipelago. 48 miles NW. Negroponte.

Lit, a town of Sweden, in Jamtland. 10 miles N. Osterfund.

Litao, a town on the north-west coast of the island of Timor. *Long.* 124. 42. E. *Lat.* 9. 2. S.

Litchfield, a town of the state of Connecticut, which gives name to a county. 26 miles W. Hartford.

Litchfield, see *Lichfield*.

Li-tchin, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chan-si. 35 miles SE. Tsing.

Li-tchuen, a town of Corea. 30 miles SE. King-kitao.

Li-tchuen, a town of Corea. 15 miles NW. Long-kouang.

Li-tcin, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chan-tong. 20 miles E. Pin.

Lithay, or *Litey*, a town of the dutchy of Carniola, on the Save. 8 miles NNE. Weixelburg, 15 E. Laybach. *Long.* 15. E. *Lat.* 46. 8. N.

Lithuania, a country of Europe. It was formerly governed by its own dukes, who were frequently at war with their neighbours, the Poles and Russians. Ringold, who lived in the 13th century, was the first who took upon himself the title of Great Duke of Lithuania; and Wollitinik was the last of the ancient ducal family. Towards the close of the 13th century, Vitenes, a Samogitian, was promoted to the dignity of great duke. Jagello, Vitenes's great grandson, in order to accomplish his desired marriage with Hedwig, the dowager of Louis king of Poland and Hungary, who had been crowned queen of those kingdoms, promised that he and all his subjects would embrace the Christian religion, that Lithuania should be united to Poland, and that he would recover the countries which had been dismembered from the kingdom. These advantageous offers pleased the Poles so well, that the great duke of Lithuania was invited into the kingdom by a solemn embassy, and arrived at Cracow in 1386, where he was baptised by the name of Uladislaus; and after he had espoused the queen, was advanced to the throne. In the following year he made a progress into Lithuania, where he abolished the old superstitious rites and customs; prevailed on many thousands to embrace Christianity; founded the episcopal see of Wilna; and settled the ecclesiastical

ceremonies and discipline. In the year 1392, Jagello created his cousin Alexander, or Vitold, great duke of Lithuania; but without prejudice to the union with the kingdom of Poland; the sovereignty, or supreme authority, being lodged in the king. In 1401, the union of Lithuania with Poland was ratified in the diet at Wilna, by a formal instrument. In 1413, in a diet held at Hrodlo, the Lithuanians were placed on an equality with the Poles, with regard to public employments, and the protection of the laws; and several Lithuanian families were registered among the Polish nobility. In the year 1499, the union, concluded with the Lithuanians in 1413, was renewed, with this additional clause, that the Lithuanians should not elect the great duke without the previous knowledge of the Poles; and that the latter should not choose a king without the concurrence of the Lithuanians. In a diet held at Lublin, in 1569, it was agreed between the Poles and Lithuanians, that the great duchy of Lithuania and kingdom of Poland should be for the future so united as to form but one state under one prince; that the sovereign should be elected in Poland, by both nations; and that the general diet should be always held at Warsaw. By the acts of 1676, 1677, and 1685, it was decreed that every third general diet should be held at Grodno, in Lithuania, except the diets of the convocation, election, and coronation. In the year 1697, the Polish and Lithuanian laws were reduced to a conformity with each other. This country, which is called *Litwa*, was formerly very woody, and the greatest part of it lay uncultivated. But by the tranquillity it enjoyed under Sigismund I. and his successors, Lithuania was greatly improved by cutting down the woods, and agriculture was duly encouraged. Great quantities of pot-ash and wood-ashes are made here; and the country produces a great deal of corn. Here is also great plenty of honey, with which are made liquors called Lippitz, Mallinieck, and Mead. The meadows and pastures of this province are very fertile, and afford nourishment to numerous flocks and herds. The sheep yield fleeces of very fine wool. Here are also several lakes, in which are profitable fisheries. In the forests of Lithuania are bears, wolves, wild boars, buffaloes, deer, and prodigious flights of woodcocks. All sorts of provisions are very cheap, but cash is so scarce, that ten per cent. is the common interest for money in this country. All the common people, except the burghers of the royal towns, and the Germans, are vassals. The nobility are very numerous, and for the most part are poor; and those who are in low circumstances serve the richer sort as pages, valets, treasurers, stewards, &c. The

principal nobility are exceedingly rich, and have estates equal to the revenues of some princes; so they generally retain some hundreds of the poor nobility in their service. They are also invested with the highest posts in the kingdom, and live in great pomp and splendour; but with so little œconomy, that their expences generally exceed their income. Lithuania is, or rather was, divided into nine palatinates, which, according to precedence, are in the following order, viz. Wilna, Troki, Polocz, Novogrodeck, Witeplk, Brzesc, Miecislaw, Minsk, and Livonia; all annexed to Russia. The palatinates of Wilna and Troki constitute Proper Lithuania, called by the Poles *Litwa Sanna*. Besides these palatinates, Lithuania also included the principality of Samogitia, called in the Polish language *Zmuydz*, or *Miestwo*, *Zmudskie*, and the duchy of Courland, which was a fief of Poland.

Lithuania, (*Little*;) or *Prussian*, a province of Prussia, about 100 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. This country was anciently over-run with thickets and woods; and in the year 1710, it was almost depopulated by a pestilence. In 1720, King Frederick William, at the expence of 5,000,000 of rix-dollars, induced 20,000 Switzers, French Protestants, Palatines, and Franconians to settle in this country; and in 1732, 350,000 dollars were also distributed among a fresh colony of 12,500 Salzburgers. By the skill and industry of the emigrants, this desolate country has been extremely well cultivated; the superfluous woods have been rooted up, the morasses drained, and a great number of towns, villages, farm-houses, and churches built; so that in a few years the country has put on quite a new appearance, and now makes ample returns for the money which his Prussian Majesty laid out upon it. The richness of the pastures; the many thousand lasts of corn, which are either laid up in the king's granaries, or exported; the fine horned cattle, excellent horses, and numerous flocks of sheep, with the excellent butter, cheese, &c. which this country affords, are incontestible proofs of its uncommon fertility. It likewise abounds with wood for fuel, and has plenty of fish and game. Several manufactures are also established here; particularly for coarse and fine cloth, leather, &c. The ancient inhabitants of this country have a peculiar language, into which the bible and some books of devotion have lately been translated. The Lithuanians are by no means so simple and stupid as they are generally represented; but they have their good and ill qualities, like other nations. Among the colonists, the Switzers are mostly employed in grazing and breeding cattle; the French are very well versed in trade, and skilful in the

cultivation of tobacco, which they have introduced into this country; and the Salzburgers are remarkable for their skill in agriculture. The Switzers, French, and Francianians are all Calvinists; so that there are ten German and French reformed parishes, as they are called, in Little Lithuania. The rest are Lutherans, with a very few Papists among them. The principal towns are Memel, Tilsit, Ragnit, and Insterburg.

Litz, a Moravian town of Pennsylvania. 8 miles Lancaster, 70 W. Philadelphia.

Litomysl, see *Leutnischl*.

Litowisch, a town of Poland, in Volhynia. 56 miles SW. Lucko.

Litrotend, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the south-west coast of Natolia. Long. 27. 35. E. Lat. 36. 51. N.

Litschau, a town of Austria. 14 miles WNW. Bohmisch Waidhofen, 70 NW. Vienna. Long. 14. 55. E. Lat. 48. 48. N.

Littau, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz, 8 miles NNE. Olmutz. Long. 16. 59. E. Lat. 49. 28. N.

Littermore, an island near the west coast of Ireland, and county of Galway, about four miles long, and two wide. Long. 9. 40. W. Lat. 53. 17. N.

Little Falls, a town of United America, in the state of New-York, on the Mohawk river. 7 miles E. German Flats.

Little Harbour, a bay in the Straits of Magellan, on the coast of Patagonia. 5 m. NW. Bachelor's river.

Little Hampton, a seaport town of England, in the county of Suffex, at the mouth of the Adur, with about 600 inhabitants, 4 miles S. Arundel, 60 S. London.

Little Island, or *Little Salvador*, one of the smaller Bahama islands. Long. 75. 26. W. Lat. 23. 46. N.

Little Island, a small island of Ireland, in the river Suire, two miles below Waterford.

Little Island, an island in the river Lee, in Ireland, about three miles in circumference. 6 miles E. Cork.

Little Key, see *Bush Key*.

Little River, a river of Kentucky, which runs into the Cumberland, Long. 88. 30. W. Lat. 36. 32. N.

Little River, a river which runs into the Tennessee, Long. 33. 47. W. Lat. 35. 46. N.

Little River, a river of Georgia, which runs into the Savannah, 16 miles below Petersburg.

Little River, a river of the western territory of America, which runs into the Wabash, Long. 88. 5. W. Lat. 38. 45. N.

Little Rock River, a river of America, which runs into the Wabash, Long. 86. 44. W. Lat. 40. 22. N.

Little River, a river of South-Carolina, which runs into the Saluda, Long. 81. 46. W. Lat. 34. 10. N.

Little River, a river of North-Carolina, which runs into the Pedee, Long. 79. 52. W. Lat. 35. 8. N.

Little River, a river of North-Carolina, which runs into the Neuse, Long. 78. 15. W. Lat. 35. 26. N.

Little River, a river of North-Carolina, which runs into Albemarle Sound, Long. 76. 26. W. Lat. 36. 6. N.

Little River, a river of Connecticut; it joins the Shetucket to form the Thames.

Littleborough, a town on the west coast of the island of Nevis. 2 miles N. Charlestown.

Littleton's Island, a small island in the Florida Stream. Long. 81. 40. W. Lat. 24. 42. N.

Litzendorf, a town of Bavaria, in the bishopric of Bamberg. 6 m. ENE. Bamberg.

Litvintzova, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk. 36 miles S. Ilimsk.

Livadia, a province of European Turkey, bounded on the north by Thessaly, on the east by the Archipelago, on the south by the Gulf of Lepanto, which separates it from the Morea, and the Gulf of Engia, and on the west by the Mediterranean; 180 miles in length from north-west to south-east, and about 35 miles in its mean breadth. This province comprehends what was properly called *Greece*, which included Acarnania, Etolia, Ozolæa, Locris, Phocis, Doris, Epiknemidia, Bœotia, Megara, and Attica. In this country are the celebrated mountains, so much spoken of by the ancients, Parnassus, Helicon, and Cythæron. The places of most note at present are Lepanto, Livadia, and Athens.

Livadia, a city of European Turkey, in a province of the same name; it is a large populous town, situated on the Gulf of Lepanto, built round a mountain, which terminates in a peak, having on it a castle. It carries on a pretty good trade. 324 m. WSW. Constantinople, 28 N. Corinth, 72 W. Larissa. Long. 23. 54. E. Lat. 38. 37. N.

Livadosta, a town of European Turkey, in Livadia, on the east extremity of the Gulf of Lepanto. 20 miles SE. Livadia.

Livarot, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados. 8 m. SSW. Lisieux, 15 ENE. Falaise.

Livat Water, a river of Scotland, which rises near Scaln, in the south part of the county of Banff, and runs into the Avon, two miles above Kirkmichael.

Liubim, a town of Russia, in the government of Jaroslavl. 40 miles NE. Jaroslavl. Long. 40. 50. E. Lat. 58. 55. N.

Liubitch, a town of Russia, in the government of Tchernigov, on the Dnieper. 20 miles W. Tchernigov. Long. 26. 44. E. Lat. 51. 22. N.

Liuder, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smoland. 31 miles W. Calmar.

Livonen, a narrow valley of Switzerland, at the foot of Mount St. Gothard, about 20 miles in length, watered by several small rivers and lakes; ceded by the duke of Milan to the canton of Uri, in 1441. The inhabitants are in number about 12,000; they speak a corrupt Italian, are sober, robust, and ingenious, but indolent. The inhabitants of this valley, who may be deemed the descendants of the ancient Lepontii, have been hardly treated by their sovereigns, and have often endeavoured to free themselves, but in vain; and in 1755, the canton of Uri, assisted by the other cantons, disarmed them and deprived them of their ancient privileges. Faido is the principal place.

Liventk, a town of Russia, in the government of Voronez. 80 miles SSW. Voronez. *Long.* 38. 10. E. *Lat.* 50. 25. N.

Livensk, (*Niznei*), a town of Russia, in the government of Voronez. 36 m. WSW. Voronez. *Long.* 38. 14. E. *Lat.* 51. 8. N.

Livenza, a river of Italy, which rises near Polcenigo, and empties itself into the Gulf of Venice, 17 miles E. Treviso.

Livernon, a town of France, in the department of the Lot. 8 miles WNW. Figeac, 21 ENE. Cahors.

Liverpool, or *Leverpool*, a seaport town of England, in the county of Lancaster, situated on the east side of the Mersey, not far from its mouth, in the Irish Sea, and one of the most commercial and flourishing ports of the kingdom, being second to London, and it is said, superior to Bristol. The inhabitants trade to all parts of the world, except Turkey and the East-Indies. The harbour is artificial, but capable of receiving vessels of any burden up to the town; there are several public docks for the reception of ships, where a thousand may lie in the greatest safety, all bound by quays, a mile and a half in length, with room for 20,000 tons of shipping. The entrance of the river is dangerous, though every means are used to render it more secure. In the middle of the 16th century, Liverpool was a small place, with only one church, which was a chapel of ease to Walton. In the year 1699, an Act passed to make the town a distinct parish, and erect a new church, since which time it has been gradually advancing in population and trade. It was, however, before that time a corporate town, and sent members to parliament. In 1565, there were only 128 householders and cottagers. In 1801, the population was 77,653, of which 11,269 were employed in trade and manufactures. The trade of Liverpool is general; but the principal branch is the African and West-Indian trade. The American, Baltic, and Portugal commerce is also very great, as well as to Ireland; several ships are sent annually to Greenland, and many vessels are employed

in the country trade for corn, cheese, coals, &c. so that near 3000 vessels are cleared out from this port in one year. Here are several manufactories for china-ware and pottery, some salt-works, glass-houses, and upwards of 50 breweries, from some of which large quantities of malt-liquor are sent abroad. By the late inland navigation, Liverpool has communication with the rivers Dec, Ribble, Ouse, Trent, Derwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extends above 500 miles, in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Westmoreland, Chester, Stafford, Warwick, Leicester, Oxford, Worcester, &c. The Mersey, upon which this town is situated, abounds with salmon, cod, flounders, turbot, plaice, and smelts; and, at full sea, it is above two miles over. The Mersey is properly an arm of the sea, and subject to the variations of the tide. Liverpool contains 10 churches, besides places of worship for the religious of other persuasions, an exchange, a custom-house, a public infirmary, a prison, (built on the plan of the humane Mr. Howard,) an observatory, a theatre, &c. The markets are on Wednesday and Saturday, and every other Wednesday for all sorts of cattle. 20 miles N. Chester, 203 NW. London. *Long.* 2. 58. W. *Lat.* 53. 23. N.

Liverpool, a town of Nova Scotia, on the S. coast. 20 m. NE. Shelburn, 45 SW. Halifax.

Liversedge, a township of Yorkshire, in the west-riding, with 2837 inhabitants, including 1852 employed in trade and manufactures. 5 miles NE. Huddersfield.

Liviera, a town of France, in the department of the East Pyrenées. 21 miles SW. Prades, 4 NE. Puycedra.

Livignac, a town of France, in the department of the Aveyron. 9 m. E. Figeac, 4 N. Albin.

Livinière, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Herault. 12 miles S. St. Pons, 24 W. Beziers.

Liung, a town of Sweden, in West Gothland. 8 miles S. Uddevalla.

Liung, a town of Sweden, in East Gothland. 8 miles NNW. Linköping.

Liunga, or *Junga*, a river of Sweden, which rises in the province of Harjedalen; and takes the name of Niurunda, at Häfro, in the province of Medelpad.

Liungby, a town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen. 16 miles E. Helsingborg.

Lioni, a town of Russia, in the government of Orel, on the Sosva. 84 miles E. Orel. *Long.* 38. 22. E. *Lat.* 52. 58. N.

Liv Oe, a small island of Denmark, in Lynsfjord Gulf; its form is like a tadpole, with a long tail running out from its southern shore, a mile and a half in length, called *Liv Tap*. On the island is a village. *Long.* 9. 6. E. *Lat.* 56. 53. N.

Livonia, (*Dutchy of*), a province of Russia. The ancient history of the dutchy is very dark and obscure. Paganism prevailed here down to the 12th century, when, by the following accident, the Christian religion was first introduced into Livonia, properly so called. In the year 1158, some merchants of Bremen, bound to Wisby in Gothland, were driven by stress of weather on the coast of Livonia, and landed at the mouth of the river Duna, near the Baltic. The inhabitants of those parts, who called themselves Liven, were at first for opposing their landing; but becoming more tractable by degrees, they trafficked together. These beginnings the Bremeners improved by resorting hither in greater numbers with commodities to trade with the natives; and with the consent of the inhabitants, went about six miles up the Duna, where they pitched their tents. After this, they built a strong warehouse of timber, on an eminence, in which they deposited their goods. The German colonists increased in number, brought with them, probably about the year 1186, an ecclesiastic, of the name of Meinhard, who was an Augustine monk, of the convent of Segeberg in Wagria. This monk, having learned the language of the country, persuaded some of the inhabitants to be baptized. From thistime, several German families came and settled in Livonia. About the same æra, namely, 1196, Canute VI. king of Denmark, made an expedition into Esthonia; and having subdued that province, he introduced Christianity, erected churches in the country, and sent priests to officiate in them. Towards the middle of the 16th century, the czar Iwan Basilowitz formed the design of conquering this country; which induced the city of Reveland the dutchy of Esthonia to put themselves under the protection of Sweden: and on this was grounded the claim of that crown to Livonia, and the superior privileges which Esthonia enjoyed beyond Livonia. Gorha Ketter, who was chief of the order, gave up Livonia to the king of Poland, as great duke of Lithuania, upon which it was annexed to that crown; solemnly resigned his command; and in 1561, was created the first duke of Courland, but was to hold this dutchy as a fief of Poland. The Poles also got possession of Riga and Lettonia; and now this country became the cause, as well as the dismal scene, of very bloody wars betwixt Russia, Sweden, and Poland, for a whole century; namely, from the year 1561 to 1660. By the peace of Oliva, which was concluded in 1660, Livonia was given up by Poland to Sweden; and the Duna was agreed on as the boundary betwixt the Swedish and Polish dominions. In 1681, the decrees of the diet, held at Stockholm in 1680, concerning the re-assumption of alienated crown

lands, began to be put in execution here; which was an extreme grievance to the nobility. In the famous northern war, which broke out in the beginning of the last or 18th century, this country was miserably ravaged; till at last, by the treaty of Ny-stadt, concluded in the year 1721, Sweden agreed to cede Livonia for ever to Russia. Livonia consists partly of woods and morasses, and partly of a fertile soil, which yields the inhabitants all the necessaries of life, in great plenty. The air is clear and salubrious; and though the winter be long and severe, and the summer, consequently, but short; yet the heat of the climate during the latter season is such, that the grain sown both in summer and winter ripens at the proper time. In a plentiful year, when the crops have not failed, the inhabitants export many thousand lasts of rye and barley to Holland, Spain, and other foreign countries: hence Livonia is called the granary of the north. Before the corn is threshed, it is dried and hardened in kilns, heated by large stoves or ovens, which are built contiguous to their barns; however, this does not render it unfit for sowing, or for making bread and malt: besides, it keeps the better for it. The horned cattle, horses, and goats of this country, are very numerous, and much esteemed; but the sheep are not extraordinary, their wool being coarse, and resembling goat's hair. Vast quantities of flax, hemp, linseed, leather and skins, are exported from hence. It is now called *The Government of Riga*, from the capital.

Livorgne, a town of France, in the department of the Dora. 7 miles W. Aosta.

Livorno, see Leghorn.

Livorno, a town of France, in the department of the Sefia. 4 miles N. Crescentino, 11 NE. Chivasso.

Liur, a town of Sweden, in West Gothland. 33 miles NE. Gotheborg.

Livron, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme. 10 miles S. Valence, 7 W. Crest.

Livry, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oise. 9 m. NE. Paris.

Liussdal, a town of Sweden, in the province of Helsingland. 32 miles WNW. Hudwicksfval.

Liussan, a river of Sweden, which rises in the mountains of Harjedalen, and runs into the gulf of Bothnia, 8 miles S. Soderhamn. Long. 17. E. Lat. 61. 15. N.

Liussnebruck, a town of Sweden, in the province of Helsingland. 5 m. S. Soderhamn.

Liustern, an island of Sweden, in the Baltic. Long. 18. 30. E. Lat. 59. 30. N.

Liussaborg, a town of Sweden, in Nericia. 40 miles N. Orebro.

Liustorp, a town of Sweden, in Medelpadia. 15 miles N. Sundfwall.

Liutzu, a town of Russia, in the government of Polotsk. 60 miles NNW. Polotsk. *Long.* 27. 34. E. *Lat.* 56. 25. N.

Liw, a town of the dutchy of Warsaw. 40 miles E. Warsaw.

Lixens, a town of Prussia, in Oberland. 5 miles SSW. Saalfeldt.

Lixheim, or *Lixem*, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte. 9 miles W. Savern, 3 NE. Sarburg.

Lixter, see *Logstner*.

Lixuri, a town of the island of Cephalonia. 12 miles W. Cephalonia.

Li-yang, a town of China, of the third rank, in Kiang-nan. 25 miles SW. Tchen-tcheou.

Lizard Island, one of the islands called *Direction Islands*, in the South Pacific Ocean, about 240 miles in circumference, in general very rocky and barren. The name was given by Capt. Cook, from the number of lizards found there, some of which were of a very large size. 20 m. NE. Cape Flattery.

Lizard Island, one of the smaller Bahama Islands.

Lizard, (*The*), or *Lizard Point*, a promontory on the south coast of Cornwall, and most southern point of land in England, at the north entrance of the English Chanel. *Long.* 5. 12. W. *Lat.* 49. 59. N.

Lizou-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in Quang-si, on the river Long. 1037 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 108. 47. E. *Lat.* 24. 12. N.

Llala, a town of Peru, in the audience of Lima. 100 miles N. Lima.

Llamar, a small island in the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Chili. *Lat.* 45. 50. S.

Llamarin, a town of Peru, in the archbishopric of Lima; and jurisdiction of Guanuco.

Llanarth, a town of South-Wales, in the county of Cardigan, with a weekly market on Tuesday, and 826 inhabitants. 15 miles W. Llanbeder, 112 W. London. *Long.* 4. 19. W. *Lat.* 52. 14. N.

Llanbadrig, a town of North-Wales, in the island of Anglesea, containing 957 inhabitants. 4 miles W. Amlwch.

Llanbawvaur, a town of South-Wales, in Brecknockshire, with 633 inhabitants. 3 miles NW. Builth.

Llanbeder, a town of South-Wales, in the county of Cardigan, situated on the Tivy, with a weekly market on Saturday, and 669 inhabitants. It joins with Cardigan and Aberystwyth in choosing one member of parliament. 24 miles ENE. Cardigan, 197 W. London. *Long.* 4. 6. W. *Lat.* 52. 11. N.

Llanbeder, a river of South-Wales, which runs into the Atro, near the town of Llanbeder.

Llandaff, a bishoprick of South-Wales, in the county of Glamorgan, on the river Tawe. It is styled a city on account of its

being the see of a bishop, but has no market. The see was founded at the end of the fifth century. The cathedral is a handsome building. The river forms a good harbour, about 4 miles from the mouth of the Severn. 2 miles N. Cardiff, 166 W. London. *Long.* 3. 8. W. *Lat.* 51. 23. N.

Llandilwaur, a town of South-Wales, in the county of Caermarthen, on the Towy, with a weekly market on Saturday, and 647 inhabitants. Here is a considerable manufacture of flannel. 29 miles WSW. Brecon, 194 W. London. *Long.* 4. W. *Lat.* 51. 56. N.

Llandivory, or *Llanidivory*, a town of South-Wales, in the county of Caermarthen, on the Towy; over which is a stone bridge. It contains about 100 houses, and has a weekly market on Friday. Here are the remains of a castle. 29 miles ENE. Caermarthen, 188 W. London. *Long.* 3. 47. W. *Lat.* 51. 59. N.

Llanelly, or *Llanellthy*, a town of South-Wales, in the county of Caermarthen, with a weekly market on Tuesday. 11 miles W. Swansea, 216 W. London. *Long.* 4. 12. W. *Lat.* 51. 44. N.

Llanes, a town of Spain, in Asturia, near the north coast. 52 miles ENE. Oviedo.

Llangadock, a town of South-Wales, in the county of Caermarthen, with a weekly market on Thursday, and 1821 inhabitants. 23 miles WSW. Brecon, 185 W. London. *Long.* 3. 49. W. *Lat.* 51. 55. N.

Llangatock, a town of South-Wales, in the county of Brecknock, with 816 inhabitants, on the right side of the Usk, opposite Crickhowel.

Llangavelach, a town of South Wales, in Glamorganthire, with 2217 inhabitants. 4 miles N. Swansea.

Llangollen, a town of North-Wales, in the county of Denbigh, with a weekly market on Saturday, and 1287 inhabitants. Near it are the ruins of a fortress, called Dinas-bran. 30 miles SSE. Denbigh, 192 NW. London. *Long.* 3. W. *Lat.* 53. 6. N.

Llanindrod, a village of South-Wales, in Radnorshire, near which are some medicinal springs. 8 miles W. New Radnor.

Llanos (*Lor*), a town of Mexico, in the province of Mechoacan. 100 miles NNE. Mechoacan.

Llanos de Manso, see *Tapizalago*.

Llanos de Almeria, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada, on the coast of the Mediterranean. 20 miles WSW. Almeria.

Llanrwst, a town of North-Wales, in the county of Denbigh, with a weekly market on Wednesday, and 2549 inhabitants. 12 miles S. Aberconway, 219 NW. London. *Long.* 4. W. *Lat.* 53. 7. N.

Llanstephan, a small fishing town of South-Wales, in the county of Caermarthen,

at the mouth of the Towy. The chief trade is coals. 6 miles NW. Kidwelly, 232 WNW. London. *Long.* 4. 25. W. *Lat.* 51. 48. N.

Llanstephan Point, a cape on the south coast of Wales, in the Bristol Channel, at the mouth of the Towy.

Llantrisant, a town of South-Wales, in the county of Glamorgan, with a weekly market on Friday. In 1326, the unfortunate Edward II. was taken prisoner here, with several of his friends, by the queen's party. It is joined with Cardiff and other towns to send one member to parliament. 39 miles WSW. Monmouth, 166 W. London. *Long.* 5. 22. W. *Lat.* 51. 25. N.

Llanwelling, a town of North-Wales, in the county of Montgomery, with a weekly market on Saturday. 10 miles NW. Welsh Pool, 179 NW. London. *Long.* 3. 9. W. *Lat.* 52. 42. N.

Llanwrtyd Wells, a medicinal spring of South-Wales, in the county of Brecknock. 12 miles W. Builth.

Llanyddor, a town of North-Wales, in the county of Montgomery, with a weekly market on Saturday. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 2280, of whom 743 were employed in trade and manufactures. 19 miles SW. Montgomery, 180 NW. London. *Long.* 3. 30. W. *Lat.* 52. 20. N.

Llanymddyvery, see *Llanddvery*.

Llata, a town of Peru, in the diocese of Lima. 90 miles Lima.

Llaugharn, a town of South-Wales, in the county of Caermarthen, situated on the west side of the Towy, at its mouth, with a weekly market on Friday, and 468 inhabitants. 23 miles E. Haverfordwest, 233 W. London. *Long.* 4. 27. W. *Lat.* 51. 46. N.

Lledder, a river of Wales, in the county of Caernarvon, which runs into the Conway, about 11 miles S. Aberconway.

Lleding, a river of Wales, in the county of Montgomery, which runs into the Severn, near Welch Pool.

Lleggy, a river of Wales, in the county of Caernarvon, which runs into the Conway, about 10 miles S. Aberconway.

Llendelaſaya, a town of Spain, in the province of Asturia. 8 miles SW. Oviedo.

Llenony, a river of Wales, in the county of Caernarvon, which runs into the Irish Sea, 5 miles SSW. Caernarvon.

Llerena, a town of Spain, in the province of Estremadura, belonging to the knights of the order of St. Iago, by whom it was founded. 53 miles E. Cordova, 53 N. Seville. *Long.* 5. 59. W. *Lat.* 38. 7. N.

Llerena, a town of Mexico, in the province of Zacatecas. 80 miles NNW. Zacatecas. *Long.* 104. 46. W. *Lat.* 23. 48. N.

Lleucny, a river of Wales, which runs into the Wyre, about 3 miles S. Hay.

Lleyngoryl, a river of North-Wales, in the county of Merioneth, which runs into the Irish Sea, 3 miles S. Barmouth.

Lliria, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia. 18 miles S. Segorbe.

Llivia, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the Pyrenées, near the source of the Segre, anciently called *Julia Libyca*. 6 miles NE. Puycerda.

Llobregat, a river of Spain, in Catalonia, which runs into the Mediterranean, about 9 miles W. from Barcelona.

Llobregat, a small river of Spain, which divides the dominions of France from Catalonia, and runs into the sea, near Rosas.

Lloghor, or *Llwghor*, a river of Wales, which runs into the Bristol Channel, near Llanelthly.

Lloghor, or *Llwghor*, a town of South-Wales, in Glamorganhire, on a river of the same name, mentioned by Antoninus under the name of Leucarum, with 533 inhabitants. 6 miles NW. Swansea, 212 W. London.

Llonsa, a town of the duchy of Warſaw, on the Narow. 70 miles NNE. Warſaw.

Lloret, a town of Spain, on the south-east coast of Catalonia. 20 miles NE. Mataro. *Long.* 4. 42. E. *Lat.* 41. 42. N.

Llowitsch, a town of the duchy of Warſaw. 24 miles NW. Rava.

Lloyd, a river of North-Wales, which runs into the Severn, near Llanyddos.

Lloyd's Lake, a bay on the south coast of East Florida. *Long.* 80. 50. W. *Lat.* 25. 18. N.

Lluch Mayor, a town of the island of Majorca. 15 miles ESE. Palma.

Llue, a river of North-Wales, which runs into Pemble Meer, in the county of Merioneth.

Llulla and Chillars, a jurisdiction of Peru, in the bishopric of Truxillo. The principal commerce is in tobacco and almonds.

Llyn Savathan, a lake of South-Wales, in Brecknockshire. 4 miles E. Brecknock.

Llynan, a river of North-Wales, which runs into the Irish Sea, about 5 miles S. Caernarvon.

Lo, a river of China, which rises in Chên-si, and runs into the Hoang, 12 m. SE. Tong.

Lo, a river of China, which rises seven miles S. Sin-nhing, in Hou-quang, and runs into the Heng, near Siang-yn.

Lo, a river of England, which rises in Cornwall, and runs into the sea below Helfstone.

Loa, a river of Peru, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Lat.* 21. 30. S.

Loanda, an island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Angola, about 18 miles in length, and 1 mile wide, divided from the continent by a narrow channel, which forms a good harbour. The soil is unfruitful for grain; but *fruits*, such as oranges, figs, ci-

trons, &c. abound. It contains seven or eight villages. On the coast are found shell-fish, called zimbi, used for money by the natives, like cowries in the Indies. *Lat.* 8. 50. S.

Loanda, or *St. Paul de Loanda*, a seaport town of Africa, in the kingdom of Angola, and capital of a fertile province, called Loanda, in possession of the Portuguese: the see of a bishop, and containing several churches, convents, and about 5000 inhabitants; of whom only 1000 are whites; the rest are blacks or mulattoes. The country abounds in cattle and sheep; Indian corn, millet, manioc, and fruits. *Long.* 13. 22. E. *Lat.* 8. 55. S.

Loangbilly, a town of Africa, in Loango: the usual burying-place of the emperor. 10 miles S. Loango.

Loango, a country of Africa, situated on the west coast, towards the Atlantic, and bounded on the north by Benin, on the east by Anziko, and on the south by Congo. The climate of this kingdom is much hotter, but not less healthy and pleasant than that of Congo and Angola, nor the soil less fertile. The inhabitants, indeed, are little disposed to plant or sow more than is sufficient for their wants. They commonly content themselves with bread and fish, and such fruits, greens, and pulse, as the ground naturally produces. They have several sorts of peas and beans, large and small millet, of all which the ground yields them three crops in the year. Their palm, banana, and other trees, produce excellent fruits, of which they make agreeable wines. The cotton and pimento trees grow wild, as well as the paradise grain. The enzanda, alicandi, and meramba, afford them plenty of materials for clothing and other uses, as building and covering their houses, and making their ships and smaller vessels. Sugar-canes, cassia, and tobacco, grow here plentifully; but the cocoas, oranges, and lemons, are not cultivated much. They have a great variety of roots, herbs, fruits, grain, and other vegetables, which they make bread of, or use for food. They have but few cattle of any sort, except goats. The oxen, which have been brought hither from other parts, died so fast, that the dealers were discouraged from all farther attempts of that kind: hogs they have in great plenty; and poultry is so very cheap, that six-penny worth of beads will purchase 30 of them. Pheasants, partridges, and other wild fowl are in still greater abundance, and hardly bear any price. Among the wild beasts they have the zebra, and multitudes of elephants, whose teeth they exchange with the Europeans for iron. The natives, who are called bramas, are tall, stout, well shaped, and well behaved, though formerly wild and inhuman cannibals. They use cir-

cumcision, and trade chiefly among themselves. They are industrious and vigilant, where gain is to be obtained; yet friendly and generous to one another: very fond of their palm-wine, yet despising that of the grape. They are libidinous to a high degree, and very jealous of their wives. They carry on a variety of trades and handicrafts, in the various capacities of weavers, smiths, carpenters, &c. but their tools being clumsy and ill contrived, their work is very tedious and ill performed. Their dress is most commonly of their own manufacture, chiefly of cloth, which hangs round the body, from the girdle down to the feet. All their various garments are tied about the middle with a rich girdle, going several times about the body, and some of them curiously wrought, of the same materials with their richest clothes. Those of the better sort wear two of those girdles, one above the other, richly adorned and variegated. They wear about their necks, wrists, and legs, several rounds of beads of coral, ivory, round shells of a beautiful hue, chains of copper, tin, or iron, of a triangular fashion, brought from Europe. The women's dress is much like that of the men, excepting that they wear no girdle, and that their petticoats hang no lower than the knee: those of the richer sort will throw over it a piece of some fine European stuff or linen. The head and upper parts of the body are naked, as well as their legs, except that they have collars, bracelets of coral, and other trinkets, about their necks, arms, and legs. They allow polygamy: a great man has generally 10, 12, or more wives, and the poorest seldom less than three. The consent of the parents, and paying down the price agreed on for the wife, is all the formality and courtship that is used in their marriages. None of the Loangoese have any tolerable notion of a Supreme Being. They seem, indeed, to acknowledge one, under the name of Sambo Pongo, but neither pay any adoration to him, nor appear to have any idea of his nature or attributes; and, consequently, neither love, nor fear, nor pray to him. All their worship and invocations are directed to their demons, both domestic and rural; to whom they ascribe the sole power of blessing or of cursing them, of directing the winds, rains, storms, or fine weather, fruitful or unfruitful, healthy or sickly seasons. Though their monarchs only style themselves mani, or lords of Loango, their subjects not only give them the title of mokissos, but imagine them to be endowed with a kind of supernatural and unlimited power. The engangas, or priests of this country, all take the title of mokisso; but are distinguished by the names of the ganga, altar, or temple, which they serve, or, more properly, from the village in

which they stand; as Ganga Therico, Ganga-Baefi-batta, Ganga-Kikokoo, &c. The commerce of this country consists chiefly in slaves. They likewise sell great quantities of ivory, tin, lead, iron, and copper, which they fetch as far as from the mines of Sundi, but their copper is not pure. Loango was formerly part of Congo, but the mani, or governors of its several provinces, revolted from it, and erected themselves into independent principalities; till one of them grew rich and powerful enough to subdue all the rest, and not only to assume the royal title and dignity, but to strip his old master of several other of his provinces, and to make himself so absolute in his new kingdom, as to be in some measure worshipped as a god by his subjects. They give him the name or title of Sambo Pongo, which is that of the deity, and address him either for rain or fruitful seasons, with even greater solemnity than other nations use towards their gods. The kingdom is divided into four principal provinces, viz. Lovangiri, Lovango-mongo, Kilongo, and Piri. Lovangiri is watered by abundance of small rivers, very fertile, and well inhabited. The natives apply themselves chiefly to the cultivation of their grounds, except a small part employed in the weaving of cloth or linen. Loango-mongo lies north-east of Loangiri, and is spacious and fertile, particularly in palm-trees, the oil of which is extracted here in great quantities. The inhabitants are employed in weaving variety of linen and cloth, peculiar to those parts. Kilongo, or Cy-longo, or, as others call it, Chylongo, is a maritime province, and the largest and most populous of all the four. It is situate between the rivers of Quila on the south, and Combi on the north, which last divides it from Mayamba, once a small kingdom of itself, but now a conquered province of this. Its plains are spacious and fertile, and sheltered at a distance by ridges of high mountains. Its inhabitants carry on a very considerable commerce, especially of elephants' teeth, though in other respects they are extremely rude and unpolished. The last province is Piri, which lies north of Kilongo and Loango-mongo. It is low and flat, yet abounds with variety of fruit and other trees, and is well peopled and cultivated. The inhabitants are naturally peaceable, and scarcely know what war is. They have plenty of cattle and fowl, both wild and tame, and delight much in hunting. The game they take, joined to the milk of their cattle, constitute their chief food. There are abundance of towns and villages in all those provinces, concerning which we know little else but their names. Some authors have included the provinces as far north as Cape Lopez de Gonsalvo, in Loango.

Loango, a city of Africa, and capital of the country so named, situated on a river, which forms a bay at its mouth, about 6 miles from the coast of the Atlantic. It is called *Loango*, or *Lovango*, and *Banza Lovangiri*, but by the natives *Borai*, or *Boori*, and is very airy and spacious, as the houses are not contiguous to each other. The streets are wide, and kept very clean; and the sides lined with palm-trees, bananas, and bacavas, which afford a grateful shelter to the houses before; and most of those of the better sort have the same behind, or even quite round, by way of ornament. In the centre of the city, facing the royal palace, is a great square, and the palace itself, which forms another square, a mile and a half in compass, is surrounded with a palisado of stately palm-trees. It consists of a vast number of houses, among which are those of the king's women, which are large enough to lodge seven or eight of them together, and are about ten in number. The houses of the king, his halls of audience, and other offices, are on the west side, facing the plain area above-mentioned, in which last he holds his councils of war; and there also feasts his prime officers, and sometimes his whole army. From this plain, likewise, there runs a wide street, some musket-shots from the place where there is a considerable market kept every day, which begins at ten o'clock, and where there are sold great quantities and variety of palm-cloth, as also provisions, as meal, poultry, fish, wine, corn, and oil. In this market-place is a famous temple and mokisso, or idol, called *Mokisso a Lovango*, which was held in great veneration both by the kings and people; as to the other houses of this metropolis, they are for the most part oblong, and covered in such a manner as that the middle part of the top is flat, much after the Italian manner. They have usually three or four rooms, but no stories upon one another. Every house is fenced round with a hedge of palm-twigs, canes, or bulrushes. The furniture of their houses consists in a variety of pots and kettles, calabashes, baskets, mats, and benches, on which they lay their clothes, weapons, and other utensils. The bay of Loango, though reckoned pretty good, is incommoded, nevertheless, by a bank on the north side of its mouth or entrance, which runs about half a league along the coast, and hath not above two fathoms and a half of water. The many large rivers that come down from the continent, occasion such strong and rapid currents towards the north during almost the whole year, that it is very difficult to weather them, and gain a southern course. The only months in which they may be stemmed with safety and ease, are January, February, March, and April; all the rest of

the year the currents flow so strong, that even coasters must keep at least 10 or 12 leagues off the land. *Long.* 10. 25. E. *Lat.* 4. 40. S.

Loango, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 10. 30. S.

Loang-tching, a town of China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li. 15 miles S. Tching-ting.

Loano, or *Lovano*, a town of Genoa, near the sea. 6 miles SSW. Finale.

Loar, or *Loarre*, a town of Spain, in Aragon. 13 miles S. Jaca.

Loardega, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 40 miles S. Palamow.

Loaves, (*Taw*), two rocks or small islands in the Eastern Indian Sea. 15 miles NE. from the island of Madura.

Lobau, a town of Prussia, in the territory of Culm. 44 miles E. Culm.

Löbau, or *Liebe*, or *Lohje*, a town of Upper Lusatia. It is one of the most ancient towns of the province, contains two churches, three chapels, an hospital, and a Latin school. The chief trade is in linen and thread. 12 miles ESE. Budissen, 10 SW. Görlitz. *Long.* 14. 46. E. *Lat.* 51. 7. N.

Lobber, see *Obber L.*

Lobegun, a town of Westphalia, in the dutchy of Magdeburg. 25 miles N. Leipzig, 36 S. Magdeburg.

Löbda, a town of Germany, in the principality of Eisenach. 3 miles SSE. Jena. *Long.* 11. 30. E. *Lat.* 50. 52. N.

Lobedian, a town of Russia, in the government of Tambov. 100 miles WNW. Tambov. *Long.* 38. 50. E. *Lat.* 53. 28. N.

Löben, see *Löwen*.

Löbenhayn, a town of Saxony, in the marggravate of Meissen. 2 miles SE. Lautenstein.

Löbenstein, a town of Saxony, and chief place of a lordship, on the Lemnitz, in the county of Reussen. 26 m. N. Bayreuth, 26 SW. Greitz. *Long.* 11. 50. E. *Lat.* 50. 21. N.

Löbenstein, an ancient castle of Silesia. 3 miles SSE. Jägerndorf.

Lobera, a town of Spain, in Aragon. 20 miles WSW. Jaca.

Lobes, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleflaw. 9 miles WNW. Jung Buntzel.

Lobes, one of the smaller Canary islands, between Lancerotta and Fortaventura. *Long.* 13. 40. W. *Lat.* 28. 50. N.

Lobetza, see *Labes*.

Lohje, see *Löbau*.

Lobith, a town of the dutchy of Cleves. 3 miles NW. Emmerick.

Loblillo Bay, a bay of the island of Antigua, on the west coast.

Lobtow, a town of Poland, in Red Russia. 36 miles SE. Halicz.

Lobming, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 2 miles SE. Knitterfeldt.

Lobo, a town on the south coast of the island of Luzon. *Long.* 121. 10. E. *Lat.* 13. 40. N.

Lobon, a town of Spain, in the province of Eltraniadura. 12 miles W. Merida.

Lobos, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa. *Lat.* 21. 20. N.

Lobos, a small island at the mouth of the La Plata river. 15 miles SW. Cape St. Maria. *Lat.* 35. N.

Lobos, a small island in the gulf of Mexico, on the coast of Guatteca. *Lat.* 22. 28. N.

Lobos, islands in the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Peru, surrounded with rocks, and separated from the continent by a chain of rocks, low, and under water. They are distinguished by the Spaniards from their situation, into Lobos de Barlevento, and Lobos de Sotovento, or the windward and leeward islands of Lobos; are about 21 miles from each other, and not far from the coast of Peru, in *Lat.* 6. 25. and 6. 45. S. These also are called *Sea Wolves*, or *Seals Islands*.

Lobos, a cluster of small islands in the South Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Chili. *Lat.* 52. 20. S.

Lobos Key, or *Seal Key*, a small island among the Bahamas. *Long.* 77. 44. W. *Lat.* 22. 45. N.

Lobres, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada. 7 miles N. Motril.

Lobskoi, *Palanskoi*, a town of Russia, in the government of Olonetz, near the lake Sig. 52 miles WNW. Povenetz.

Löbstadt, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Leipzig. 2 miles NW. Borna, 10 SSE. Leipzig.

Lobva, a river of Russia, which runs into the Lialia, in the province of Ekaterinburg. 20 miles E. Verchotura.

Loburg, a town in the dutchy of Magdeburg. 22 miles E. Magdeburg.

Locagnano, a town of the island of Corsica. 12 miles N. Bastia.

Locana, a town of France, in the department of the Dora, on the Orco, in a valley, called the *Valley of Locana*. 21 miles S. Aosta, 23 NW. Turin.

Locarno, one of the Italian bailiwics, ceded to the Swiss cantons by Maximilian Sforza duke of Milan, in the year 1512, and governed by a bailiff, whose office continues two years; the length about 15 miles, and the breadth about 12. By the peace of Luneville, it was ceded to the Cisalpine Republic, now the kingdom of Italy. It is situated near the north-west coast of lake Maggiore. It produces some corn, wine, chefnuts, and abundance of fruit and silk. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 30,000. Locarno is the capital.

Locarno, a town of Italy, and capital of a bailiwick, now annexed to and included in the department of the Verbano, situated near

Loch Frenchy, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Perth. 9 miles N. Crieff.

Loch Gare, a bay on the west coast of Scotland. 8 miles S. Ru Rca. *Long.* 5. 46. W. *Lat.* 57. 41. N.

Loch Gare, a bay in the river Clyde, on the coast of Dumbartonshire. *Long.* 4. 33. W. *Lat.* 56. N.

Loch Garron, a bay on the west coast of Scotland. 28 miles NW. Fort Augustus. *Long.* of the mouth, 5. 38. W. *Lat.* 57. 18. N.

Loch Garry, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Perth. 9 m. NE. George's Town.

Loch Garvie, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Ross. 10 miles W. Dingwall.

Loch Gilp, a bay of Scotland, in Loch Fine. 18 miles SW. Inverary.

Loch Goyle, a lake of Scotland, which branches off to the north-west from Loch Long. *Long.* 5. W. *Lat.* 56. 8. N.

Loch Granard, a bay on the north-west coast of the island of Ilay. 13 miles WSW. Ruvaal. *Long.* 6. 21. W. *Lat.* 55. 35. N.

Loch Gremihader, a bay on the east coast of the island of Lewis. 5 miles SSW. Stornaway. *Long.* 6. 21. W. *Lat.* 58. 8. N.

Loch Gresfava, a bay on the north-east coast of Harris. *Long.* 6. 46. W. *Lat.* 57. 47. N.

Loch Grifonish, a bay on the north-west coast of the island of Skye, south-west of Loch Snizort.

Loch Groinard, or *Camiscanick*, a bay on the west coast of Scotland. 4 miles SE. Udrigil Head. *Long.* 6. 28. W. *Lat.* 59. 50. N.

Loch Hamnaway, a bay on the west coast of the island of Lewis. *Long.* 6. 58. W. *Lat.* 58. N.

Loch Harpart, a bay on the west coast of the island of Skye. *Long.* of the mouth, 6. 23. W. *Lat.* 57. 20. N.

Loch Heather, a bay on the west coast of Scotland. 10 miles S. Cape Wrath. *Long.* 5. 1. W. *Lat.* 58. 29. N.

Loch Heck, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Argyle, between Loch Long and Loch Fine.

Loch Hope, a bay of Scotland, in the county of Sutherland, five miles long. 7 miles W. Tongue.

Loch Hourn, a bay on the west coast of Scotland. 20 miles NNW. Fort William. *Long.* of the mouth, 5. 43. W. *Lat.* 57. 3. N.

Loch Hourn, see *Loch Dungeon*.

Loch Inchard, a bay on the west coast of Scotland. 11 miles S. Cape Wrath. *Long.* of the mouth, 5. W. *Lat.* 58. 29. N.

Loch Indaul, a bay on the SE. coast of the island of Skye. 6 miles from Kyle Rhea. *Long.* 5. 46. W. *Lat.* 57. 9. N.

Loch Indaul, a bay of Scotland, in the south coast of the island of Ilay. *Long.* 6. 16. W. *Lat.* 55. 48. N.

Loch Inver, a bay on the west coast of Scotland. 5 miles NE. Rumore Point. *Long.* 5. 11. W. *Lat.* 58. 7. N.

Loch Inver, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Kircudbright. 5 miles N. New Galloway.

Loch Irin, a bay on the south-east coast of the island of Coll. *Long.* 6. 28. W. *Lat.* 56. 38. N.

Loch Kenmoor, a lake of Scotland, five miles long, and half a mile wide, at the union of the Ken and the Dee.

Loch Kennard, a bay on the west coast of Scotland. *Long.* 5. 6. W. *Lat.* 57. 56. N.

Loch Keefe, a bay on the east coast of the island of Lewis. 9 miles SW. Stornaway. *Long.* of the mouth, 6. 28. W. *Lat.* 58. 6. N.

Loch Kilfied, a bay on the west coast of Scotland, east of Point Knap. *Long.* 55. 33. W. *Lat.* 55. 53. N.

Loch Kingsmoor, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Selkirk. 11 m. SSW. Selkirk.

Loch Kintra, a bay on the west coast of Scotland. 5 miles E. Ardminnish Point. *Long.* 5. 52. W. *Lat.* 55. 46. N.

Loch Kishorn, a bay on the west coast of Scotland. *Long.* 5. 39. W. *Lat.* 57. 19. N.

Loch Kylefawveg, a bay on the east coast of the island of Benbecula. *Long.* 7. 9. W. *Lat.* 57. 25. N.

Loch Laggan, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Inverness, eight miles long, and half a mile wide. 10 m. SE. Fort Augustus.

Loch Laigh, a bay on the west coast of Mull. *Long.* 6. 16. W. *Lat.* 56. 22. N.

Loch Larvelfton, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Kincardine. 9 miles NNE. Stonehaven.

Loch Laxford, a bay on the west coast of the county of Sutherland. 14 miles S. Cape Wrath. *Long.* of the mouth, 5. W. *Lat.* 58. 24. N.

Loch Leadmore, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Ross. 24 miles WNW. Dornoch.

Loch Lee, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Angus. 11 miles NNW. Brechin.

Loch Leodanis, a bay on the south coast of the island of Ilay. *Long.* 6. 7. W. *Lat.* 55. 42. N.

Loch Leven, a bay on the east coast of Scotland, in the county of Inverness, ten miles long and half a mile wide; an eastern branch of Loch Linnhe. 9 miles S. Fort William. *Long.* of the mouth 5. 20. W. *Lat.* 56. 40. N.

Loch Leven, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Kinross, about 12 miles in circumference. It contains several islands, one of which is called Sert, or Servanus, from one of the disciples of Columba, to whom it was granted by a king of the Picts; on it are the remains of an ancient priory. On another island are the ruins of the castle of Lock Leven, once a royal seat, and granted

by Robert III. to Douglas, laird of Loch Leven. In the year 1335, this castle was besieged by the English without success. Here Queen Mary was confined after she was separated from Bothwell, and made prisoner by her subjects; she was delivered by the younger brother of Lord Douglas.

Loch Leven, or *Scriben*, a bay on the west coast of Mull. *Long.* 6. 11. W. *Lat.* 56. 23. N.

Loch Leurhurst, a bay or inlet of the sea, on the east coast of the island of Lewis, in Scotland. 6 miles SW. Stornaway. *Long.* 6. 27. W. *Lat.* 58. 8. N.

Loch Leys, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Kincardine. 11 miles NW. Stonehaven.

Loch Linnhe, a bay on the west coast of Scotland, and county of Argyle, 18 miles long, and from 2 to 4 wide. 25 miles NW. Inverary. *Long.* of the entrance 5. 36. W. *Lat.* 56. 31. N.

Loch Lochy, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Inverness, between Fort Augustus and Fort William, 10 miles long, and rather more than one wide, communicates with Loch Eil, Loch Linnhe, and Loch Arkeig.

Loch Lodwall, a bay of Scotland, on the south-east coast of the Harris, a little to the north of Finnisbay. *Long.* 6. 53. W. *Lat.* 57. 45. N.

Loch Loep, a strait between the islands of Benbecula and Wia.

Loch Lomond, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Argyle, 17 miles long, and from 1 to 4 wide, with several small islands in the broadest part. It communicates with the Clyde by a river which joins the Clyde at Dumbarton. 24 miles W. Stirling, 12 E. Inverary. *Long.* of the south extremity 4. 30. W. *Lat.* 56. 3. N.

Loch Long, a bay on the west coast of Scotland, and county of Argyle, 15 miles long and one wide, between Loch Fine and Loch Lomond. *Long.* of the entrance 4. 38. W. *Lat.* 55. 59. N.

Loch Lsfava, a bay on the south-west coast of the island of Lewis. *Long.* 6. 53. W. *Lat.* 57. 54. N.

Loch Loung, a north branch of Loch Duich.

Loch of the Lowrs, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Selkirk. 13 m. SW. Selkirk.

Loch Loyal, a lake on the north coast of Scotland, and county of Sutherland, 5 miles long. 2 miles S. Tongue.

Loch Luichart, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Ross. 11 miles W. Dingwall.

Loch Lydoch, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Perth. 5 m. W. George's Town.

Loch Lyon, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Perth. 10 miles SW. George's Town.

Loch Madly a lake of Scotland, in the

county of Inverness, 5 miles long, and half a mile wide. 17 m. NNW. Fort Augustus.

Loch Mahaake, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Perth. 5 m. NW. Dumbane.

Loch Mare, a bay on the north coast of Scotland, about 11 miles long and 2 broad, full of islands. To the north it communicates with Pluckart Bay and Loch Eve. *Long.* of the inland extremity 5. 16. W. *Lat.* 57. 34. N.

Loch Merk, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Perth. 7 miles N. Blair Athol.

Loch Mickly, a lake of Scotland; in the county of Inverness. 13 miles NNE. Fort Augustus.

Loch Milford, or *Loch Melfort*, a safe road or harbour, on the west coast of Scotland, much frequented by herrings. *Long.* 5. 32. W. *Lat.* 56. 16. N.

Loch Mingary, a bay on the north-west coast of Mull. *Long.* 6. 10. W. *Lat.* 56. 37. N.

Loch Moan, a lake of Scotland, in the north-west part of the county of Kircudbright. 18 miles NW. New Galloway.

Loch Mochrum, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Wigton. 7 miles W. Wigton.

Loch Monar, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Ross, 6 miles long, and half a mile wide.

Loch Mosrn, a lake of Scotland, in the north-west part of the county of Ross. 9 miles N. Dingwall.

Loch More, a large bay on the west coast of Scotland, and county of Ross. This is in the northern part of Loch Broom. 9 miles E. Udrigil Head. *Long.* 5. 8. W. *Lat.* 57. 54. N.

Loch Morrer, a bay on the west coast of Scotland, in the county of Inverness, 10 miles long, and half a mile wide. 16 miles NW. Fort William. *Long.* of the mouth 5. 50. W. *Lat.* 56. 56. N.

Loch Moy, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Inverness, near a town of the same name. 9 miles SE. Inverness.

Loch Moydart, a bay of Scotland, between the counties of Argyle and Inverness. 4 miles W. Ardminish Point. *Long.* 5. 50. W. *Lat.* 56. 47. N.

Loch Nagaul, a bay on the west coast of the island of Mull. *Long.* 6. 8. W. *Lat.* 56. 30. N.

Loch Namaddy, a bay on the east coast of North Uist. *Long.* 7. 7. W. *Lat.* 57. 35. N.

Loch Naver, a lake in the north part of Scotland, 12 miles in circumference. 28 miles NNW. Dornoch.

Loch Nell, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Argyle. 17 m. NW. Inverary.

Loch Ness, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Inverness, 22 miles long, and one broad, between Fort Augustus, and the Frith of Murray, into which its waters run.

Loch Nevish, a bay on the west coast of Scotland. 20 miles WNW. Fort William. Long. 5. 9. W. Lat. 58. 14. N.

Loch Nict, a bay on the west coast of Scotland. 24 miles S. Cape Wrath. Long. 5. 9. W. Lat. 58. 14. N.

Loch Oich, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Inverness, 4 miles long, and a quarter of a mile wide; communicates with Loch Ness. 4 miles SW. Fort Augustus.

Loch Oochan, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Inverness. 9 m. WNW. George's Town.

Loch Orr, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Fife. 6 miles NE. Dunfermline.

Loch Orent, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Caithness. 6 miles S. Thurso.

Loch Paatoch, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Inverness. 12 miles N. George's Town.

Loch Partin, a bay on the east side of the island of North Uist. Long. 7. 8. W. Lat. 57. 35. N.

Loch Portree, a bay on the east coast of the island of Skye. Long. 6. 6. W. Lat. 57. 23. N.

Loch Pulteel, a bay on the north-west coast of the island of Skye. Long. 6. 43 W. Lat. 57. 29. N.

Loch Quick, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Inverness. 16 miles N. Fort William.

Loch Rannoch, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Perth, about 8 miles in length, to the east of George's Town.

Loch Resort, a bay on the west coast of Lewis. Long. 6. 57. W. Lat. 57. 57. N.

Loch Ridan, a bay of Scotland, on the coast of the county of Argle, north of the island of Bute.

Loch Rue, a bay on the west coast of Scotland. 6 miles S. Aynort Point. Long. 5. 13. W. Lat. 58. 8. N.

Loch Ruerval, a bay on the south-east coast of the island of North Uist. Long. 7. 8. W. Lat. 57. 30. N.

Loch Rutton, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Kircudbright. 4 m. SE. Dumfries.

Loch Ryan, a large bay on the west coast of Scotland, between the counties of Ayr and Wigton, north of Stranrawer. Long. of the entrance, 4. 59. W. Lat. 55. 7. N.

Loch Sark, a bay on the west coast of Scotland. 22 miles S. Cape Wrath. Long. 5. 4. W. Lat. 58. 16. N.

Loch Scavig, a bay on the south coast of the isle of Skye. Long. 63. W. Lat. 57. 8. N.

Loch Seourie, a bay on the west coast of Scotland. 17 miles S. Cape Wrath. Long. 5. 6. W. Lat. 58. 22. N.

Loch Seayforth, a bay on the south-east coast of the island of Lewis, 10 miles in length. 18 miles SW. Stornaway. Long. 6. 38. W. Lat. 57. 55. N.

Loch Seresort, a bay on the east coast of Rum Island. Long. 6. 19. W. Lat. 56. 58. N.

Loch Shell, a bay on the east coast of Lewis. Long. 6. 23. W. Lat. 58. N.

Loch Shiell, a bay of Scotland, between the counties of Argyle and Inverness, 16 miles long, and 1 wide; has a communication with Loch Moydart, the north-east end lies 10 miles NW. Fort William, and the mouth which opens into Loch Moydart, Long. 5. 48. W. Lat. 56. 44. N.

Loch Shieldag, a bay of Scotland, on the south side of Loch Terridon, in the county of Ross. 5 miles SE. Loch Achraikin.

Loch Shin, a lake of Scotland, in the north part of the county of Sutherland, 12 miles long, and 1½ wide. 13 miles WNW. Dornoch.

Loch Skene, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen. 5 miles S. Kintore.

Loch Skiach, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Perth. 6 miles NW. Dunkeld.

Loch Skysport, a bay on the east coast of South Uist. Long. 7. 12. W. Lat. 57. 18. N.

Loch Slepin, a bay on the south coast of the island of Skye. Long. 6. W. Lat. 57. 8. N.

Loch Sligachan, a bay on the east coast of the isle of Skye. 1 mile S. Torrimore Head. Long. 6. 3. W. Lat. 57. 20. N.

Loch Snizort, a large bay on the north coast of the island of Skye, between Ru Bornislag and Vaternish Point. Long. 6. 25. W. Lat. 58. 32. N.

Loch Spelve, a bay on the east coast of the island of Mull. Long. 6. 46. W. Lat. 56. 27. N.

Loch Staffin, a bay on the north-east coast of the Isle of Skye. 6 miles SE. Ru-hunish. Long. 6. 10. W. Lat. 57. 37. N.

Loch Stockenish, a bay on the south-east coast of Harris. Long. 6. 49. W. Lat. 57. 46. N.

Loch Stornaway, a bay on the east coast of the island of Lewis, south of Stornaway. Long. 6. 16. W. Lat. 58. 11. N.

Loch Strathbeg, a bay on the north-east coast of the county of Aberdeen. 2 miles W. Rattery Head.

Loch Strevin, a bay of Scotland, on the coast of the county of Argyle, north of the island of Bute. Long. 4. 45. W. Lat. 55. 53. N.

Loch Sunart, a bay on the west coast of Scotland, 15 miles long, and 1 broad. 22 miles SW. Fort William. Long. of the mouth 5. 58. W. Lat. 56. 39. N.

Loch Swine, see *Loch Achastial*.

Loch Tain, a bay of Scotland, in the north part of the island of Arran. 5 miles N. Brodick.

Loch Tarbet, a bay on the west coast of the island of Jura. Long. of the entrance 5. 5. W. Lat. 56. 1. N.

Loch Tarbet, (East,) a bay of Loch Fyne, on the coast of Argyle, at the northern extremity of the peninsula of Kintyre, with a village called East Tarbet. 37 miles S. Inverary, 35 N. Campbelton.

Loch Tarbet, (West,) an arm of the sea, about 7 miles long, and 1 broad, at the north extremity of Kintyre, with a village called West Tarbet, about a mile from East Tarbet. *Long.* of the mouth, 5. 30. W. *Lat.* 55. 48. N.

Loch Tarbet, a bay on the south-east coast of Scotland, which divides that part of the island of Lewis, called *The Lewis*, from that part called *Harris*; divided from West Loch Tarbet by a narrow isthmus of land. 20 miles SW. Stornaway. *Long.* 6. 44. W. *Lat.* 57. 50. N.

Loch Tarbet, (West,) a bay on the north-west coast of the island of Lewis, separated from Tarbet Loch by an isthmus of land. *Long.* 6. 54. W. *Lat.* 57. 53. N.

Loch Tay, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Perth. It abounds with fish, such as pike, salmon, perch, trout, lampreys, eels, &c. At the end of the Loch, is an island on which was once a priory; some of the ruins are yet visible. In this island the Campbells were besieged and taken by the Marquis of Montrose. In 1654, it was retaken by Gen. Monk. 24 m. NW. Perth.

Loch Teagar, a bay on the west coast of Scotland, a little to the south of Loch Sunart.

Loch Terridon, a bay on the west coast of Scotland. In the year 1773, it is said that the herrings swam so thick in this loch, that the boats of about 250 buffes, all having two, and many three, together with an immense number of country boats, from 12 to 20 barrels burthen, were often twice loaded in a night, and frequently they were obliged to cut the taves, (cords by which the nets are kept together,) of their nets, leave part of them in the water, and carry the rest on shore to be emptied, being so loaded that they could not carry the whole at one time. They continued there for two months. *Long.* 5. 47. W. *Lat.* 57. 36. N.

Loch Tierkill, a bay on the west coast of the island of Mull. *Long.* 6. 21. W. *Lat.* 56. 20. N.

Loch Tollie, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Argyle. 11 m. NNE. Glenorchy.

Loch Troig, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Inverness. 14 miles E. Fort William.

Loch Tua, or Broad Bay, a large bay or inlet of the sea, on the east coast of the island of Lewis, about 10 miles in length, and 4 in breadth: east of Stornaway. *Long.* 6. 12. W. *Lat.* 58. 16. N.

Loch Tua, a bay on the west coast of the Mull, formed by the island of Ulva. *Long.* 6. 14. W. *Lat.* 56. 32. N.

Loch Tumei, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Perth. 5 miles S. Blair Athol.

Loch Tunag, a bay on the west coast of Scotland, the south-east continuation of Loch Ewe, with which it communicates.

Loch Turret, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Perth. 5 miles NNW. Crieff.

Loch Tusag, a bay on the west coast of Scotland. *Long.* 5. 48. W. *Lat.* 57. 20. N.

Loch Vack, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Perth. 3 m. SSW. Blair Atholl.

Loch Valican, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Perth. 6 miles E. Blair Atholl.

Loch Vilk, a bay on the south coast of the island of Mull. *Long.* 5. 49. W. *Lat.* 56. 24. N.

Loch Voil, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Perth. 17 miles W. Crieff.

Loch Vrine, a lake on the west coast of Scotland, in the county of Ross. 6 miles long and half a mile wide. 25 m. WNW. Dingwall.

Loch Vrotachan, a lake of Scotland, in the south-west part of Aberdeenshire. 7 miles S. Castleton of Braemar.

Loch Ufkevagh, a bay on the east coast of Benbecula. *Long.* 7. 12. W. *Lat.* 57. 25. N.

Loch Ussie, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Ross. 2 miles W. Dingwall.

Loch Watten, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Caithness. 7 miles W. Wick.

Loch Yeben, a lake on the west coast of Scotland, on the N. side of Loch Terridon.

Lochaber, a district of Scotland, in the county of Inverness, about 40 miles in length, and 25 in breadth, the chief place is Fort William. It is perhaps one of the most dreary, mountainous, and barren districts in Scotland; thinly inhabited, and the houses wretched. The chief produce is black cattle, with innumerable flocks of sheep. It was in this district that Prince Charles erected his standard in 1745, when he landed from France, with 7 officers, and arms for 2000 men.

Lochem, a town of Holland, in the department of Guelderland, on the Borkel. In 1672, this town was taken by the French, but evacuated by them in the year 1674, after having destroyed the fortifications. 10 miles E. Zutphen.

Locher Moss, a morass of Scotland, in the county of Dumfries. 10 miles long, and 3 broad. From the vast oak trees that are dug up, it is evident, that this morass has been at some distant period a great forest. Canoes and anchors have been frequently found here: and as the present morass is but little elevated, it appears probable it has been once covered with the sea.

Loches, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Indre and Loire. This town, with the rest

of Touraine, formerly belonged to the kings of England. Here is a castle, standing on a rock, formerly a very important fortification. In this castle are, or were, four ranges of subterraneous passages, running over each other, in the uppermost of which Lewis Sforza, duke of Milan, was kept prisoner for 10 years, and where also he died. In a large tower in it, are two cages, or moveable rooms, with very strong oak grates, covered with iron, in one of which Cardinal Balve, bishop of Angers, was confined by Lewis XII. In a convent near this town an edict was passed in 1576, in favour of the Protestants, which was soon after violated by Catherine de Medicis, Queen Regent. 21 miles SSE. Tours, 36. NW. Châteauroux. *Long.* 0. 34. *E. Lat.* 47. 7. N.

Lochmaben, a town of Scotland, in the county of Dumfries, on the river Annan, said to have been erected into a royal borough by King Robert Bruce, and united with Annan, Sanquhar, Kircudbright, and Dumfries, sends one member to parliament. Here was a castle, which, in 1298, was taken by Edward I. king of England. There is a considerable linen manufacture in the town and neighbourhood. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 2053, of whom 771 were employed in trade and manufactures. 10 miles N. Dumfries, 65 SSW. Edinburgh. *Long.* 3. 27. W. *Lat.* 55. 11. N.

Lochnes, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland. 60 miles N. Calmar.

Lochrusbeg, a bay on the west coast of Ireland. *Long.* 8. 23. W. *Lat.* 54. 46. N.

Lochrusmore, a bay on the west coast of Ireland, and county of Donegal, a little to the north of Lochrusbeg.

Lochstett, a town of Prussia, in the province of Smaland; near it are the remains of a castle, with a dreadful dungeon, which formerly served as a prison. 4 m. N. Pillau.

Lochvitze, a town of Russia, in the government of Tchernigov, on the Sufa. 96 miles SE. Tchernigov. *Long.* 28. 14. E. *Lat.* 50. 20. N.

Locke, a town of Prussia, in Ermeland. 11 miles S. Heilsberg.

Lochy Water, a river of Scotland, in the county of Fife, which runs into the river Leven, about 3 miles from its mouth.

Lochwinnoch, a town of Scotland, in the county of Renfrew: considerable for its cotton manufactures. In 1801, the population was 2955. 6 miles SW. Paisley.

Lockenitz, a town and castle of Brandenburg, in the Ucker Mark. 16 miles NE. Prenzlau.

Lockerby, a town of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, on the Annan. 4 m. E. Lochmaben.

Lockhart, a town of North-Carolina, on Albemarle Sound. 38 miles ESE. Halifax. *Long.* 76. 56. W. *Lat.* 36. 2. N.

Lockhart's Creek, a river of North-Carolina, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 78. 25. W. *Lat.* 33. 53. N.

Lockhartsburg, a town of Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna. 135 miles NNW. Philadelphia.

Locknitz, a river of Saxony, which runs into the Elbe, 4 miles above Meissen.

Locle, (*Le*,) a town of Swisserland, which gives name to a jurisdiction, in the county of Neuchâtel. The parish is extensive, and contains a great number of watch-makers, cutlers, &c. 8 m. NW. Neuchâtel.

Locklewacki, a town of Swedish Lapland, on a lake. 65 miles WNW. Pitea.

Locman, a mountain of Persia, in the province of Chorasán. 15 miles W. Maruerud.

Lockwood, a township of England, in the west riding of Yorkshire, near Huddersfield; with 1253 inhabitants, 750 of whom are employed in manufactures.

Locmariaquer, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan. 6 miles S. Auray, 9 SW. Vannes.

Locmine, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan. 10 miles S. Pontivy, 21 NNE. P'Orient.

Loco Rotondo, a town of Naples, in the province of Bari. 11 m. SSE. Monopoli.

Locontai, a town of Upper Siam. 60 miles N. Porfelon.

Locust Creek, a river of Kentucky, which runs into the Ohio, *Long.* 84. 15. W. *Lat.* 38. 37. N.

Locust Creek, a river of Kentucky, which runs into the Licking, *Long.* 83. 45. W. *Lat.* 38. 4. N.

Lodan, a river of England, in the county of Hereford, which runs into the Frome, about 5 miles N. from Hereford.

Lodaria, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 24 miles NNE. Hajypour.

Loddon, a town of England, in the county of Norfolk, with a weekly market on Friday, and about 800 inhabitants. 42 miles N. Ipswich, 113 NNE. London. *Long.* 1. 13. E. *Lat.* 52. 37. N.

Loddon, a river of England, which runs into the Thames, about 5 m. below Reading.

Lode, a town of the island of Sardinia. 54 miles E. Sassari, 80 N. Cagliari.

Löder, a town of Bavaria, in the territory of Augsburg. 8 miles E. Kaufbeuren, 25 S. Augsburg.

Loderbach, a river of Saxony, which rises 6 miles N. Leipfick, and runs into the Mulda, 2 miles N. Bitterfeld.

Lodesan, a country of Italy, in the Milanese, bounded on the north and west by the duchy of Milan, on the east by the Cremasco and the Cremonese, on the south by the Piacentin and Pavese; it now forms the department of the Adda. The country

is small, but populous and fertile; and particularly celebrated for its cheese, of which the inhabitants are said to export annually to the amount of 70,000*l*. sterling. It is well watered by the river Adda, and various others. Lodi is the capital, from which it receives its name.

Lodese, or *Gamla Lodese*, a town of Sweden, in West Gothland; which suffered so much by fire in the 13th and 14th centuries, that the inhabitants removed to Ny-lodese, or New Lodese.

Lodeve, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Herault, containing about 4200 inhabitants; before the revolution, it was the see of a bishop. 21 miles N. Beziers, 24 W. Montpellier. *Long.* 3. 24. *E. Lat.* 43. 44. N.

Lodewitz, a river of Saxony, which runs into the Elbe, 5 miles above Dresden.

Lodi, a city of Italy, capital of the department of the Adda, late capital of a district, in the dutchy of Milan, called the *Lodesan*, situated on the Adda. An old city of this name, in the Pavese, on the Silaro, being destroyed by the Milanese, the present town was built by the emperor Frederic Barbarossa, 3 miles from its former situation, on the Adda, in the beginning of the 12th century. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan of Milan; and contains, besides the cathedral, two collegiate, and seven parish churches, and 26 convents. Lodi suffered very considerably in the disputes between the Guelphs and the Gibelins, as well as in the wars with the French. After the French were driven out of Italy, it became subject to Spain; from whom it came, with the rest of the Milanese, to the house of Austria. It is a place of little trade or manufactures, excepting the article of cheese, and a beautiful kind of earthen ware, resembling china. It is surrounded with walls, and well built. The number of inhabitants is supposed to be between 11 and 12 thousand. On the 11th of May 1796, this town was taken by the troops of the French republic; the passage of the bridge was disputed by 10,000 Austrians, and 30 pieces of artillery. The French were commanded by Buonaparte, Massena, and Angereau; the Austrians lost between two and three thousand men in killed, wounded, and prisoners. 18 miles SE. Milan, 76 ENE. Turin. *Long.* 9. 30. *E. Lat.* 45. 21. N.

Lodi Vecchio, a town of Italy, in the Lodesean, on the Silaro. This town was anciently known under the name of *Laus Pompeij*, or *Laus Pompeia*, and its flourishing state was such, that it instigated the Milanese to destroy it through jealousy, and most of the inhabitants were driven away. It was the see of a bishop, removed to Lodi: see *Lodi*. 3 miles WSW. Lodi.

Loditz, a town of Germany, in the principality of Calmbach. 3 miles NNW. Hef.

Lodomiria, see *Galicia*. King of Lodomiria, forms one of the titles of the house of Austria.

Lodrone, a town of Italy, in the Trentin, on the borders of the Breilan, near a small lake, called the *Lake of Idro*. On the 12th of August 1796, the Austrians were defeated near this town by the French. 25 miles NNE. Brescia, 25 SW. Trent.

Lodosa, a town of Spain, in Navarre, on the Ebro. 17 miles E. Estella.

Lodypour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 18 miles S. Patna.

Lodzicze, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki. 48 m. NNW. Grodno.

Loe, a town of Norway. 48 miles NE. Drontheim.

Loe, a river of England, in the county of Cornwall, which runs into the English Channel, 4 miles below Helston.

Lobegun, or *Lobechin*, a town of the dutchy of Magdeburg. 44 miles S. Magdeburg.

Loeck, see *Cambodia*.

Loenen, a town of Holland. 10 miles SW. Naerden.

Loen-yuen, or *Hoen-yuen*, a city of China, of the second rank, in the province of Chan-si. 132 miles W. Peking. *Long.* 113. 24. *E. Lat.* 39. 42. N.

Loersdorp, a town of the dutchy of Holstein. 5 miles NE. Oldeburg.

Loesdrecht, a town of Holland. 8 miles S. Naerden.

Loet, a river of France, which runs into the Juine, at Estampes.

Lovestein, or *Louvestein*, a fortress of Holland, situated in the island of Bommelweert, at the conflux of the Meuse and the Wahal. Hugo Grotius was confined here, in 1619, on a sentence of perpetual imprisonment, for having been too much connected with John Olden Barneveldt, who had been beheaded the preceding year; and for favouring Arminianism, which had been condemned by the synod of Dort; but he was delivered by a stratagem of his wife, who had obtained permission to convey some books to her husband, and contrived to bring him away in a returned chest. Grotius escaped to Brabant, and thence to France, where Louis XIII. appointed him ambassador to the Queen of Sweden, in which office he continued 11 years: this great man died at Rostock, a town of Mecklenburg, in the year 1645, in the 62d year of his age; his body was conveyed to Delft, and there interred. 3 m. E. Gorcum.

Loewenberg, see *Löwenberg*.

Lofanger, a town of Sweden, in West Bothnia. 40 miles NNE. Umea.

Lefango, one of the smaller Friendly Islands. 5 miles ESE. Neeneeva.

Löffingen, a town of Germany, in the lordship of Furstenberg. Here is a medicinal bath. 3 miles WSW. Huiffingen, 6 W. Furtenberg.

Lofoeren, a cluster of small islands in the North Sea, near the coast of Norway. *Lat.* 68. N.

Lofsa, a river of Hesse, which runs into the Fulda near Melfungen.

Lofsale, a small island in the gulf of Finland. *Long.* 46. 2. E. *Lat.* 60. 2. N.

Lofeslute, a town of Africa, in Biledulgerid. 56 miles SE. Gadamis.

Lefsta, a town of Sweden, in Smaland. 70 miles N. Calmar.

Lofsta, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland, with a hammer-mill, eight forges, and a smelting furnace: these works were burned and destroyed by the Russians in the year 1719, but have since that time been rebuilt. 40 miles N. Uplal.

Lofvesta, a seaport town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen. 25 miles S. Christianstad.

Lofsur, a township of Yorkshire, in the north-riding, with 1186 inhabitants, including 311 employed in trade and manufactures. 6 miles NE. Gisborough.

Log Island, a small island in the Chesapeake Bay. *Long.* 76. 23. W. *Lat.* 37. 14. N.

Logatez, see *Loitsch*.

Loge, a town of Germany, in the county of Hoya. 20 miles SW. Nienburg.

Logefougereuse, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée. 3 miles SE. La Châtaigneraye.

Logenwasser, a river of Silesia, which runs into the Stantz, in the principality of Neisse.

Loggerhead Key, or *El Contoy*, a small island in the bay of Honduras, near the coast of Yucatan. *Long.* 87. 45. W. *Lat.* 21. 25. N.

Logie, a town of Scotland, in Ross-shire. 4 miles S. Tain.

Logie, a town of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen. 6 miles S. Fraserburgh.

Logie, a town of Scotland, in the county of Angus. 5 miles NW. Montrose.

Logierait, a town of Scotland, in the county of Perth. 7 miles N. Dunkeld.

Loginoz, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the Irtysh. 16 miles SE. Tara.

Logoni, a town of Sardinia. 9 miles E. Cagliari.

Logodori, see *Sassari*.

Logom, a town of Hindoostan, in Visiapour. 10 miles N. Poonah.

Logorai, a town of Syria. 15 miles N. Antioch.

Logiono, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the Ebro. It contains a court of inquisi-

tion, five parishes, eight convents, and about 5000 inhabitants. The environs produce fruit, legumes, flax, hemp, excellent wine, oil, and silk. 20 miles NW. Calahorra, 52 E. Burgos. *Long.* 3. 24. W. *Lat.* 42. 23. N.

Logono, a town of South America, in the province of Quito. 40 miles ESE. Cuenza.

Log's Town, a town of Pennsylvania, on the Allegany. 18 miles NW. Pittsburg.

Logstor, or *Lixtoer*, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland, on Lymford Gulf. 21 miles W. Aalborg. *Long.* 9. 15. E. *Lat.* 57. N.

Loguivy Plougras, a town of France, in the department of the North Coasts. 13 miles W. Guingamp, 12 S. Lannion.

Logur, a town of Hindoostan. 28 miles WNW. Poonah.

Logwood Lagoon, a bay or gulf on the north-east coast of Yucatan. *Long.* 88. 20. W. *Lat.* 20. 57. N.

Loh, a river of Silesia, which runs into the Oder, 5 miles NNW. Breslau.

Loha, a town of Algiers. 28 miles E. El Callah.

Loharcana, a town of Napaul. 10 miles S. Batgao.

Loharinapaul, a town of Napaul. 15 miles S. Catmandu.

Loharoo, a town of Hindoostan, in Dooab. 10 miles NW. Pattiary.

Lobe, a town of Austria. 12 miles WSW. Crems.

Lobeac, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine. 17 miles N. Redon, 17 S. Rennes.

Lohebeck, a river in the dutchy of Sleswick, which runs into the North Sea, 16 miles S. Ripen.

Loheia, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen, on the coast of the Red Sea, founded near the tomb of an Arabian saint, about three centuries past. The territory near it is dry and barren. The harbour is so indifferent, that even the smallest vessels are obliged to anchor at a great distance from the city; and when the tide is at ebb, laden boats cannot approach near it. Notwithstanding this disadvantage, a considerable trade in coffee is carried on from Loheia; the coffee is brought from the neighbouring hills, and exposed in one large heap for sale. This coffee is not reputed to be so good as that which comes from Beit el Fakih, and is shipped at Mokha and Hodeida. But coffee is to be purchased here upon more reasonable terms, and the carriage to Jidda costs less. On this account several merchants from Cairo live at Loheia, and others come annually hither to make purchases of coffee. Loheia, although without walls, is not entirely defenceless. Twelve towers, guarded by soldiers, stand at equal distances round it. Only one of these towers, and that newly

built by Emir Farhan, is such as to admit of being defended by cannon. Several of the houses in Lohcia are built of stone; but the greatest part are huts constructed in that fashion which is common among the Arabs. The walls are of mud mixed with dung; and the roof is thatched with a sort of grafs. The water at Lohcia is very bad, and is brought from a distance. Within six miles of the city is a small hill, which affords considerable quantities of mineral salt. 375 miles SSW. Mecca. *Long.* 42. 49. E. *Lat.* 15. 42. N.

Lohmen, a town of Saxony, in the margravate of Meissen. 10 miles ESE. Dresden.

Löhn, see *Lahn*.

Lohnin, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark. 10 miles SE. Brandenburg.

Lohningen, a town of Swisserland, in the county of Schaffhausen. 5 miles WNW. Schaffhausen.

Löhnstein, see *Lähnstein*.

Lo-hoi, a town of China, of the third rank, on the east coast of the island of Hainan. 42 miles SE. Kiong-tcheou.

Lohorpour, a town of Hindooftan, in Oude. 20 miles S. Mahomdy.

Löhr, see *Lahr*.

Lohr, a town of Germany, in the county of Rieneck, on the Maine. 21 miles NW. Wurzburg, 35 ESE. Frankfurt on the Maine.

Lohr Haupton, a town of Germany, in the county of Hanau Munzenburg. 22 miles E. Hanau.

Löhr, a town of the dutchy of Wurzburg. 2 miles NW. Ebern.

Löhr, a river of Franconia, which runs into the Maine at the town of Löhr.

Löhr, a town of Bavaria, in the territory of Rothenburg. 3 miles S. Rothenburg.

Lohry, a town of Hindooftan, in Behker, on the Sinde. 15 miles S. Behker.

Lobte, a town of Sweden, in the government of Wafa. 18 m. NE. Gamla Karleby.

Lohurdega, a town of Bengal, in the circar of Nagpour. 22 miles NNW. Döefa. *Long.* 84. 51. E. *Lat.* 23. 20. N.

Lohursey, a town of Bengal. Here is a pass cross mountains. 18 m. NNE. Palamow.

Loja, see *Loxa*.

Loiberstorff, a town of Austria. 14 miles S. Vienna.

Loiberstorff, a town of Austria. 10 miles SW. St. Polten.

Loibl, a range of mountains between Carinthia and Carniola.

Laignon, a river of France, which runs into the Loire, about 24 miles below le Puy.

Loin, a river of France, which runs into the Seine a little below Moret.

Loimajoki, a town of Sweden, in the government of Abo. 32 miles NNE. Abo.

Lojo, a town of Sweden, in the province of Nyland. 30 miles W. Helsingfors.

Lojebi, a town of Servia. 16 miles SSE. Passarowitz.

Loiperstorff, a town of Austria, on the Rusbach. 6 miles ENE. Entzerstorff.

Loir, *Le*, a river of France, which rises about six miles north-north-west from Illiers, in the department of the Eure and Loir, passes by Bonneval, Châteaudun, Cloye, Morée, Freteval, Vendosme, Montoire, Chartres, LeLude, LaFlèche, Durtal, &c. and joins the Sarte about five miles above Le Mans; soon after which they both together join the Mayenne.

Loir and Cher, a department of France, so called from the two rivers which cross it; the former in the southern part, the other in the north. It is bounded on the north by the department of the Eure and Loir, on the north-east by the Loiret, on the east and south-east by the Cher, on the south by the Indre, and on the west by the Indre and Loire, and Sarte. It is about 66 miles in length, and from 25 to 30 broad. Blois is the capital.

Loire, a river of France, which rises about 18 miles north-north-west from Aubenas, in the department of the Ardèche, passes by or near to Le Puy, Bas en Basset, Aurec, St. Rambert, Feurs, Roanne, Marcigny, Les Nonains, Digoin, Décise, Nevers, Charité, Cosne, Châtillon sur Loire, Gien, Jargeau, Orleans, Beaugency, St. Die, Blois, Amboise, Tours, Langeais, Saumur, Rochefort, Châlonne, St. Florent, Ancenis, Nantes, &c. and runs into the sea, about 30 miles west from Nantes. *Long.* 2. 10. W. *Lat.* 47. 12. N.

Loire, (*Lower*), a department of France, bounded on the north by the departments of the Morbihan and Ille and Vilaine, on the east by the Mayne and Loire, on the south by the Vendée, and on the west by the sea; about 55 miles in length, and from 30 to 44 in breadth. Nantes is the capital.

Loire, (*Upper*), a department of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Puy de Dôme, on the north-east by the Rhône and Loire, on the south-east by Ardèche, on the south-west by the Lozere, and on the west by the Cantal; about 50 miles from east to west, and 35 from north to south. Le Puy is the capital.

Loiret, a river of France, which runs into the Loire three miles below Orleans. It is small, but gives name to a department.

Loiret, a department of France, bounded on the north by the departments of the Eure and Loire, Seine and Oise, and Seine and Marne; on the east by the department of the Yonne; on the south by the departments of the Nievre, Cher, and Loir and Cher; and on the west by the Loir and Cher; about 60 miles from east to west, and 45 from north to south. Orleans is the capital.

Loiron, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne. 6 miles W. Laval, 12 N. Craon.

Loison, a river of France, which runs into the Meuse near Montmedy.

Loisey, a town of France, in the department of the Meuse. 5 miles E. Bar le Duc, 12 W. Commercy.

Loisy, a town of France, in the department of the Marne. 3 miles NW. Vitry le François.

Loitsch, or *Logatez*, a town of Upper Carniola. 15 miles W. Laybach.

Loitomba, see *St. Domingo*.

Loitz, a town of Anterior Pomerania. 24 miles S. Stralsund, 16 N. Treptow. *Long.* 13. 5. E. *Lat.* 53. 56. N.

Loitzendorf, a town of Austria. 4 miles NW. Aggspach.

Lokacz, a town of Poland, in Volhynia. 30 miles WSW. Lucko.

Lokalax, a town of Sweden, in the government of Abo. 27 miles NW. Abo.

Loket, see *Elnbogen*.

Lo-kiang, a town of China, of the third rank, in Se-tchuen. 17 miles SW. Mien.

Lo-king-so, a town of China, in Quang-tong. 15 miles SW. Lao-ting.

Lokman, a town of the Arabian Irak, on the Tigris. 16 miles N. Bagdad.

Loko, a small island, on the east side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 20. 59. E. *Lat.* 60. 51. N.

Lokohar, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 36 miles NE. Durbunga.

Lokteva, a town of Russia, in the government of Kolivan. 36 miles SW. Kuznetzki.

Lolbazar, a town of Bengal. 17 miles SW. Beyhar.

Lolbiniere, a town of Canada, on the St. Lawrence. 25 miles SW. Quebec.

Loldong, a town and fortress of Almora. 50 miles NW. Collipour, 85 NNE. Delhi. *Long.* 78. 36. E. *Lat.* 29. 47. N.

Lolgunge, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 16 miles NE. Manickpour.

Lolgunge, a town of Hindoostan, in Benares. 12 miles SW. Mezapour.

Lolgunge, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 20 miles S. Azemgur.

Lolljee, a town of Thibet. 110 miles N. Gorah. *Long.* 84. 28. E. *Lat.* 30. 15. N.

Lollgunge, a town of Bengal. 20 miles ENE. Purneah.

Loliznado, a town of the island of Cuba. 146 miles SW. Havanna.

Lolpour, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Jyenagur. 15 miles SSE. Jyepour.

Lom, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Danube, near Lomgrad in Bulgaria.

Lom, a town on the east coast of the island of Gilolo. *Long.* 128. E. *Lat.* 0. 16. S.

Lomablen, or *Lomblen*, an island in the Eastern Indian Sea, about 120 miles in circumference. *Long.* 123. 56. E. *Lat.* 8. 18. S.

Loman, a river of England, which rises in Somersetshire, and runs into the Ex at Tiverton, in Devonshire.

Lomaria, a town of France, on the island of Belle-Isle. 3 miles SE. Le Palais.

Lomazy, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzesc. 36 miles SSW. Brzesc.

Lombardy, a country of Italy, which corresponds in a great measure with the Cisalpine Gaul of the Romans. It takes the name of Lombardy, from those who founded the kingdom, in the middle of the sixth century. It constituted the northern part of Italy, and was divided into several states, subject to the house of Austria, the republic of Venice, and King of Sardinia; as, the duchies of Milan and Mantua, called Austrian Lombardy; the Paduan, Veronese, Vicentin, Bressan, Comasco, Bergamasco, belonging to Venice; Monterrat, and Nice, annexed to Piedmont, subject to the King of Sardinia; with many others, as the duchies of Modena, Reggio, Parma, Piacenza, Mirandola, and some smaller principalities and states.

Lombers, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn. 9 miles S. Alby.

Lombes, a town of France, and seat of a tribunal, in the department of the Gers; before the revolution the see of a bishop. 10 miles SW. Pisle en Jourdain, 16 SE. Auch.

Lomboc, an island in the Eastern Indian Sea, about 40 miles from north to south, and from 18 to 30 broad, chiefly inhabited by Gentoos. Between this island and Cumbava is a passage, called the *Straits of Lomboc*. *Long.* 116. E. *Lat.* 8. 30. S.

Lomboc, a town on the east coast of the island so called. *Long.* 116. 2. E. *Lat.* 8. 42. S.

Lomburzkoi, a small island in the Frozen Ocean, near the coast of Russia. 180 miles E. Kola. *Long.* 40. 14. E. *Lat.* 67. 55. N.

Lomby, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 20 miles NW. Tiagar.

Lomgrad, a town of Bulgaria, at the conflux of the Lom and Danube. 20 miles SSE. Viddin.

Lomi, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the Amur. 16 miles N. Stretenski.

Lommatzsch, or *Lumtzech*, a town of Saxony, in the margravate of Meissen. 7 miles NW. Meissen, 20 NW. Dresden. *Long.* 13. 13. E. *Lat.* 51. 11. N.

Lommersum, a village and citadel of France, in the department of the Roer. This place with Kerpen formed a county, possessed by the Count of Scaßberg, which paid 12 florins for a Roman month. 9 miles WNW. Bonne.

Lomnitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz. 6 miles N. Gitschin.

Lomnitz, a river of Silesia, which rises in the principality of Jauer, and runs into the Bober, three miles ESE. Hirschberg.

Lomnitz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn. 15 miles NNW. Brunn. *Long.* 16. 18. E. *Lat.* 49. 24. N.

Lomond, see *Ben Lomond*.

Lompar, a small island in the Baltic, near the south-east coast of Aland. *Long.* 20. 9. E. *Lat.* 60. 10. N.

Lom-pin, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li. 25 miles NE. Chunte.

Lompre, a town of France, in the department of the Forests. 12 miles E. Givet.

Lomza, a town of the duchy of Warsaw, situated on the Narew. 80 miles NE. Warsaw, 120 SE. Königsberg. *Long.* 22. 40. E. *Lat.* 53. N.

Lon, see *Iserlon*.

Lo-nan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chenfi. 15 miles N. Chang.

Lonato, or *Lonado*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Benaco. This town was taken by the French the latter end of June 1796. Buonaparte, in the account of the battle of Castiglione della Stivera, says, 4000 men had invested the town of Lonado, in which there were only 1200 French troops. Immediately on his arrival at that place, the Austrian commander sent a messenger to demand the surrender of the town. Buonaparte's answer to the summons was, that if the Austrian general had the effrontery to take the commander in chief of the army of Italy, he had only to advance; that he ought to know, that the republican army was at that place, and that all the general officers belonging to the division should be responsible for the personal insult he had been guilty of towards him; and that if his division did not, in the space of eight minutes, lay down their arms, he would not shew mercy to one of them. This answer produced the desired effect, and the whole column immediately surrendered. 12 miles ESE. Brescia.

Loncarty, see *Luncarty*.

Lonchamp, see *Longchamp*.

Lon-chan-tching, a town of China, in Chan-tong. 5 miles E. Tei-nan.

Lonchaumo, a town of France, in the department of Jura. 5 miles NNE. St. Claude, 13 E. Orgelet.

Londinières, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine. 7 miles N. Neufchâtel, 15 ESE. Dieppe.

London, a city of England, in the county of Middlesex, the metropolis of Great-Britain. Camden supposes, that this city derived the name of London from the British

words *Ilbawn*, a wood, and *Dinas*, a town; by which etymology of the word, London signifies a town in a wood, which agrees with the manner in which the Britons formed their towns by building them in the midst of woods, and fencing them with trees cut down; but lest this derivation should not please, the same learned writer gives another, from the British word *Lhong*, a ship, and *Dinas*, a city, and then the word London will signify a city or harbour for ships; and, indeed, it has been supposed by many learned authors, that, before Cæsar's time, London was the ancient emporium or mart of the British trade with the Phœnicians, Greeks, and Gauls. London had, however, no buildings, either of brick or stone, till it was inhabited by the Romans; yet in the year 26, it was very famous for the multitude of its merchants, and the greatness of its traffic; and soon after, Suetonius, because it was too large to be defended by his little army of 10,000 Romans, abandoned the city to Boadicea, who set it on fire, and put all the inhabitants to the sword. London soon recovered from this dreadful catastrophe, and in a few years, increased in the number of its inhabitants, its trade, and buildings; and was made a prefecture by the Romans, in imitation of Rome itself. The time when the city wall was first erected, is very uncertain, some authors ascribing this work to Constantine the Great; others to his mother, Helena; and others, again, to Valentinian, about the year 368. This wall was composed alternately of layers of flat Roman brick, and rag stones, and had many lofty towers. Those on the land side were fifteen in number. During the Saxon heptarchy, London was the metropolis of the kingdom of the East Saxons, governed by a magistrate called a portreve, that is, a governor or guardian of a port. In the year 400, Augustine the monk introduced Christianity into England, and was made archbishop of Canterbury, when he ordained Mellitus bishop of the East Saxons, establishing the see at London, where a church was erected for him by Ethelbert king of Kent. London frequently suffered by fires, and was twice plundered by the Danes; the last time, they transported an army, in 350 ships, up the Thames, and landing near London, soon reduced and plundered it; and looking upon it as a convenient fortress, whence they might at pleasure invade the kingdom of Wessex, made it a place of arms, and left in it a considerable garrison; but the wise and brave Alfred recovered the city, drove out the invaders, and then not only repaired the wall and towers, but embellished the city with additional buildings. The city having no bridge, the citizens crossed the Thames by means of ferries;

but between the years 993, and 1016, a wooden bridge was erected, in the reign of Ethelred; and in the last-mentioned year, Canute king of Denmark failed up the river, in order to plunder the city; and finding that he could not pass the bridge with his ships, caused a canal to be cut through the marshes on the south side of the river, by which means Canute brought his ships to the west of London bridge, and attacked the city on all sides. However, the citizens, exerting themselves with extraordinary bravery, he was repulsed with considerable loss, and obliged to raise the siege. Yet he afterwards renewed it with greater vigour than before, but with no better success. At last a peace was concluded between King Edmund and Canute, by which the kingdom was divided between them, when Mercia, of which London was the capital, falling to Canute's share, the city submitted to him; and Edmund dying a few months after, Canute became sole monarch of England. The Londoners submitting to William the Conqueror, he, in the year 1067, granted them his first charter, in their own language. In 1077, by a casual fire, the greatest part of it was laid in ashes; and about two years after the Conqueror caused the Tower of London to be erected, to keep the citizens in awe. Besides the first charter, William granted them another; but London obtained one much more extensive from Henry I. by which the county of Middlesex was added to their jurisdiction, on paying the quit-rent of 300l. a year; with a power of appointing not only a sheriff, but a justiciary, from among themselves. Before the grant of this charter, London seems to have been entirely subject to the arbitrary will of the king. But the liberties of the citizens being now guarded by so strong a fence, they endeavoured to secure their customs, by converting them into written laws; and the several bodies, professing the arts and mysteries of trade and manufacture, which had hitherto been kept up by prescription only, were now strengthened by being formed into established companies. The king, however, reserved to himself the power of appointing a portreeve, or chief officer of the city. Upon the death of Henry I. the citizens assisted King Stephen in his endeavours to obtain the crown, and in 1135, received him into the city. In the year 1139, the citizens purchased of King Stephen, for a hundred marks of silver, the right of choosing their own sheriffs. King Henry II. granted the citizens a charter, which confirmed their liberties and immunities. The 2d of September 1189, the day preceding the coronation of Richard I. furnished Cœur de Lion, was remarkable for a dreadful massacre of the Jews in this city.

In the year 1197, the citizens purchased of King Richard a charter for 15,000 marks, the conservancy of the river Thames, with a power of removing weirs and other obstructions. In the year 1207, Henry Fitz-Alwyn took the title of mayor, instead of custos and bailiff, under which names he had held that dignity for twenty years successively. In the year 1211, the citizens began to encompass the wall with a deep ditch, 200 feet wide. About this time, the forest of Middlesex being disforested, the citizens obtained an opportunity of purchasing land, and building houses upon it, by which the suburbs of the city were greatly increased, and soon enlarged to a considerable extent without the walls, though all the ground within them was far from being converted into regular streets. The city was divided into 24 wards, under the government of the aldermen: and each ward chose some of the inhabitants as common-council men, who were sworn into their office; these were to be consulted by the aldermen, and their advice followed in all public affairs relating to the city. The above regulation was made in the reign of King Edward I. who also granted the citizens a charter, by which he confirmed all their ancient privileges. Some years before their receiving this favour, the lord treasurer summoned the mayor, aldermen, and citizens, to attend him in the tower, to give an account how the peace of the city had been kept; but Gregory Rockesley, the mayor, resolving not to attend in that quality, laid aside the ensigns of his office at Barking church, and repaired to the tower as a private gentleman; which was so highly resented by the treasurer, that he committed him and several citizens to prison. This proceeding the king so far approved, that, though he discharged the mayor, he seized the city liberties, and having appointed a custos of the city, there was no mayor of London for twelve years after. In 1306, sea-coal beginning to be much used in the suburbs of London, by brewers, dyers, and others requiring great fires, the nobility and gentry complained to Edward II. that the air was infected by the noisome smell, and the thick clouds of smoke it occasioned, to the endangering of the health of the inhabitants; upon which a proclamation was issued, forbidding it to be used; but little regard being paid to it, the king appointed a commission of oyer and terminer, to enquire after those who had acted in open defiance of this injunction. In the year 1327, King Edward III. granted the citizens two charters; by the first it was ordained, that the mayor shall be constantly one of the judges of oyer and terminer, for the trial of criminals confined in Newgate. By the second charter, Southwark was granted for the

good and benefit of the citizens. The same prince, in the year 1354, granted the city the privilege of having gold or silver maces carried before the chief magistrate, a privilege then peculiar to London. This is the time when, it is supposed by some, that the title of lord was first added to that of mayor. In the year 1348, the city was visited by a most terrible pestilence, which continued to rage till the church-yards were found not capacious enough to receive the bodies. This induced several persons to purchase ground, to supply that defect; and in one of these burying-grounds, bought by Sir Walter Manny, were interred, the same year, 50,000 persons: by this dreadful pestilence 100,000 persons are said to have died in this city. In the 5th year of the reign of King Richard II. the city suffered greatly by the rebellion of Wat Tiliard, commonly called Wat Tyler. William Walworth, the lord mayor, being ordered to arrest him, that magistrate gave him such a blow on the head with his sword, that he fell wounded from his horse, and was soon dispatched. Several writers ascribe to the action of this day the addition of a dagger to the arms of the city, in remembrance of the good service done by them, and particularly by the lord mayor. In the year 1392, the city refusing to lend the king a sum of money, and some of the citizens beating and abusing a Lombard merchant, for offering to advance the sum required, the mayor was committed prisoner to Windsor castle, and several of the aldermen and citizens to other prisons; and by a commission of enquiry under the great seal, being found guilty, they were fined 3000 marks, and the liberties of the city seized; the mayor was degraded from his office, and a custos appointed in his room; the sheriffs were also degraded, and others chosen; and by the king's precept, seventeen persons were appointed aldermen, during the royal pleasure. As a farther mortification to the city, the king not only withdrew with the nobility to York, but removed the courts of justice to that city. However, upon payment of the fine of 3000 marks, all the city liberties were restored, except the privilege of choosing a mayor. In the year 1407, a dreadful plague carried off 30,000 of the inhabitants, whereby corn became so cheap, that wheat sold at 3s. 4d. the quarter. In the reign of Henry V. Sir Henry Barton, the lord mayor, first ordered lanterns to be hung out for illuminating the streets by night. In the 2d year of the reign of Edward IV. a dreadful pestilence raged in London, which swept away an incredible number of people. In the beginning of the reign of Henry VII. the sweating sickness first raged in London; of which disease two lord mayors and one of the

sheriffs died within the year. In 1500, the plague carried off 20,000 persons; and during this reign, the city also suffered greatly by the oppressions of the king's ministers, Empson and Dudley. The citizens being extremely exasperated at the encouragement given to foreigners, a priest, named Bell, was persuaded to preach against them at the Spital, and in a very inflammatory sermon, he incited the people to oppose all strangers; this occasioned frequent quarrels in the streets, for which some Englishmen were committed to prison. A rumour arose, that on May-day all the foreigners would be assassinated, and several strangers fled; this coming to the knowledge of the king's council, Cardinal Wolsey sent for the lord mayor and several of the city council, told them what he had heard, and exhorted them to preserve peace. One of the aldermen, returning from his ward, observed two young men at play in Cheapside, and many others looking at them. He would have sent them to the counter, but they were soon rescued, and the cry raised of 'Prentices, 'Prentices! Clubs, Clubs! Instantly the people arose; by eleven o'clock they amounted to 6 or 700; and the crowd still increasing, they rescued from Newgate and the Compter the prisoners committed for abusing the foreigners; while the mayor and sheriffs, who were present, made proclamation in the king's name; but instead of obeying it, they broke open the houses of many Frenchmen and other foreigners, and continued plundering them till three in the morning, when beginning to disperse, the mayor and his attendants took 300 of them, and committed them to the several prisons. On the 4th of May, the Lord Mayor, the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Surrey, and others, sat upon the trial of the offenders at Guildhall, the Duke of Norfolk entering the city with 1300 men. That day several were indicted, and on the next 13 were sentenced to be hanged, drawn, and quartered; for the execution of whom ten gallowses were set up in several parts of the city, upon wheels, to be removed from street to street, and from door to door. On the 7th of May, several others were found guilty, and received the same sentence as the former, and soon after were drawn upon hurdles to the standards in Cheapside; but when one was executed and the rest about to be turned off, a respite came and they were remanded back to prison. In the year 1551, King Edward VI. gave the city a charter, by which he not only confirmed all its former privileges, but granted the lord mayor, aldermen, and citizens, several lands and tenements in Southwark, with the manor thereof, and its appurtenances; the assize of bread, wine, beer, and ale; a fair for three

days; and the offices of coroner, escheator, and clerk of the market, which are for ever vested in the lord mayor and his successors. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the far greater part of this metropolis was contained within the walls; and even in these narrow limits were many gardens, which have since been converted into lanes, courts, and alleys. The buildings of London were on the west bounded by the monastery of St. Catherine; East Smithfield was open to Tower-hill. The Minories were built only on the east side, which fronted the city wall. Cattle grazed in Goodman's Fields; and Whitechapel extended but a little beyond the bars, and had no houses to the north; for Spitalfields, which of themselves would now compose a very large town, were then really fields, separated from each other by hedges and rows of trees. Hotnditch consisted only of a row of houses fronting the city wall, and the little yards and gardens behind them also opened into those fields. Bishopsgate-street, Norton Falgate, and the street called Shoreditch, were then, however, built as far as the church; but there were only a few houses and gardens on each side, and no streets or lanes on either hand. Moorfields lay entirely open to the village of Hoxton; and Finsbury Fields, in which were several windmills, extended to the east-side of Whitecross-street. Chiswell-street was not crested; and St. John's-street extended by the side of the priory of St. John of Jerusalem, to the monastery of Clerkenwell and Cow-cross, which opened into the fields. But on leaving the city walls, the buildings were much less extensive; for though the village of Holborn was now joined to London, the backs of the houses, particularly on the north side, opened into gardens and fields; part of Gray's-Inn-lane were the only houses that extended beyond the main streets; great part of High Holborn had no existence; and St. Giles's was a village, contiguous to no part London. If we turn to the Strand, we also find that spacious street had gardens on each side, and to the north fields behind those gardens, except a few houses, where is now the west end of Drury-lane. On the south side of the street, the gardens generally extended to the Thames; though some of the nobility had houses on the back of their gardens, next the water-side. Covent-garden, so called from its belonging to the convent at Westminster, extending to St. Martin's-lane, and the field behind it reached to St. Giles's: that lane had few edifices besides the church, for Covent-garden wall was on one side, and a wall which enclosed the Mews on the other, and all the upper part was a lane between two hedges, which extended a little to the

west of the village of St. Giles's. Hedge-lane, now Whitcomb-street, was between two hedges; the extensive street, now called the Hay-market, had a hedge on one side, and a few bushes on the other. Neither Pall-Mall, St. James's-street, Piccadilly, or any of the streets or fine squares in that part of the town, were built; and Westminster was a small town on the south-west and south sides of St. James's Park. Lambeth was at that time a little village, at a considerable distance from Southwark, and there were no buildings on the south bank of the Thames, till a row of houses began opposite to White Friars, and extended along the river, with gardens, fields, or groves, behind them till almost opposite the Steel-yard, where several streets began. The Borough extended a considerable distance from the bridge to the south, and the buildings to the east as far as the Tower. This was the state of this great metropolis, so lately as in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; and how inconsiderable soever it must appear, when compared with its present dimensions, yet by order of that queen a proclamation was published, by which all persons were forbidden to build upon new foundations. In the year 1603, 30,578 persons died of the plague. In the year 1613, the water of the New River, brought from Ware by Sir Hugh Middleton, was let into the lower reservoir at Islington, with great ceremony; the next year Smithfield was first paved; and in 1615, the sides of the streets of this city, being paved with pebble-stones, which had hitherto rendered walking very troublesome, the inhabitants of the principal streets first began to pave their doors with broad freestone and flags. In the year 1625, when King Charles I. ascended the throne, a most dreadful pestilence raged in London; the fatal effects of this distemper had been frequently felt; but it now carried off, within the space of a year, in the city and suburbs, 35,417 persons, besides those who died of other distempers, which, in the whole, amounted to 54,265, said to be one-third of the inhabitants. During this unhappy reign great disputes arose between the king and the city, in relation to ship-money, loans, &c. But even in the midst of these disputes, and while the king was actually opposing the liberties of the citizens, he granted them several charters, by which he confirmed all their former privileges, and added some new ones. At length the lord mayor, contrary to an order of parliament, endeavouring by proclamation to raise troops for his majesty, he was committed to the Tower, and several articles of impeachment being brought against him, he was, by sentence of the house of peers, degraded from the mayoralty, and rendered incapable of bearing any office, or receiving farther honour. There being some

time after but little prospect of an agreement between the king and the parliament, and the greatest part of the city being averse from all thoughts of an accommodation, the common-council passed an act for fortifying the city. This act of common-council being soon after confirmed by an order of parliament, upwards of twenty forts were raised, all joined by a line of communication, formed by a rampart of earth, which on all sides surrounded the cities of London and Westminster, and the borough of Southwark. This was done at the expence of the city, and the whole was immediately executed with the greatest alacrity. After this the city entered heartily into the measures of the parliament, though the lord mayor, aldermen, and common-council, frequently solicited that body to settle the peace of the kingdom: but soon after the king's death, an order being sent to the lord-mayor and sheriffs to proclaim the abolition of monarchy, he refused to comply, upon which he was brought to the bar of the house of commons, committed to the Tower for two months, and another mayor chosen in his room. At the inauguration of Cromwell, in 1657, as lord protector, the lord mayor carried the city sword before him, accompanied by the Earl of Warwick, who carried the sword of state, and during the ceremony, stood on the right side of Cromwell's chair, while the lord mayor stood on his left. But after the death of Cromwell, the common-council opposing the committee of safety, declaring for a free parliament, and refusing to pay or advance money to the parliament, Gen. Monk was ordered to march with his army into the city, and the streets became planted with soldiers; when several of the aldermen and common-council were taken into custody, the whole body disqualified, and a new common-council ordered to be chosen; after which the city gates were broken and cut to pieces, the portcullisses taken down and destroyed, and the posts and chains taken down. After this the city heartily and zealously joined with General Monk in bringing about the restoration. About the beginning of May 1665, a most dreadful plague broke out in this city: the week wherein this distemper was first discovered, it carried off nine persons; the week after three; the next week the number increasing to fourteen, and progressively to forty-three, the people were struck with consternation, and many of them had thoughts of leaving the city: but in the month of June, the number having gradually increased to 470 a week, the nobility, gentry, and principal citizens, fled into the country for safety. In July, the bill increasing to 2010, all houses were shut up, the streets deserted, and scarce any thing to be seen there but grass growing,

innumerable fires made to purify the air, coffins, pest-carts, red crosses upon doors, with the inscription of "Lord have mercy upon us!" and poor women in tears, with woeful lamentations, carrying their infants to the grave; and scarce any other sounds to be heard than those incessantly repeated from the windows, "Pray for us!" and the dismal cry of "Bring out your dead!" In the month of September, the burials amounted in one week to 6988; but the week after the bill falling to 6544, gave some glimmering hopes that this dreadful distemper was past its crisis: however, the mortality increased the week following to 7165. After this the contagion gradually decreased, till it pleased the ALMIGHTY to restore this desolate city to its pristine state of health, after the direful ravages of this distemper had swept off 68,596 persons, which, together with those who died of other diseases, made the bill of mortality for this year amount to 97,306. The above calamity was scarcely ceased, and those who had fled returned to their houses, when, on Sunday the 2d of September, 1666, a dreadful fire broke out, at one in the morning, at the house of Mr. Farryner, a baker, in Pudding-lane. The house contained much brush and faggot wood, the fire soon got ahead, and furiously seized on the neighbouring houses on all sides, running four ways at once; it continued burning and destroying every thing in its way the whole of Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. On Thursday the flames were extinguished; but that evening the fire burst out again at the Temple, by the falling of some sparks upon a pile of wooden buildings; but upon blowing up the houses around it with gunpowder, it was extinguished the next morning. By this dreadful conflagration, were consumed 400 streets and lanes, 13,200 houses, the cathedral of St. Paul, 86 parish-churches, six chapels, the Royal Exchange, Blackwell-hall, and the Custom-house, several hospitals and libraries, 52 of the Companies' halls, and a vast number of other stately edifices, together with three of the city gates, four stone bridges, and four prisons; the loss of which, with that of the merchandise and household furniture, amounted, according to the best calculation, to 10,730,500l.: but it is amazing, that in this terrible devastation, only six persons lost their lives by the fire. London, indeed, might now have been rebuilt in such a manner as to have exceeded in beauty all the cities upon earth; two plans were formed by Sir Christopher Wren and Sir John Evelyn, but both rejected. However, it was ordered, by act of parliament, that many of the streets and lanes should be widened, that the houses should be built with stone or brick, with party walls, and the whole finished within

three years; that the ground in several places should be raised, and that a column of brass or stone should be erected on or near the place where the above dreadful fire began; whence arose that column called the *Monument*: but had it been raised near the place where the fire ceased, and in the centre of the fine circular area proposed by Sir Christopher Wren, in Fleet-street, where eight streets would radiate upon it, and where it would be seen to terminate the view even from Aldgate and Westminster, it would have enjoyed a situation vastly more worthy of its beauty, and have appeared to infinitely greater advantage, than in the corner where it is now placed. About the beginning of December 1683, was a severe frost, which continued till the 5th of February; the Thames being frozen, a great number of streets, with shops, were erected upon it. In the year 1687, a dreadful persecution raging in France against the distressed Protestants, 13,500 of them came over and settled in this city, and the parts contiguous, particularly in Spitalfields, by which they greatly enriched the city and kingdom, by introducing among us new arts and manufactures. In 1716, by a long dry season, the river Thames was reduced so low, that by a violent storm of wind at west-south-west, it was blown so dry, during the recess of the tide, that many thousand people passed it on foot, both above and below bridge. The year 1733 was rendered memorable by the effectual opposition made by the citizens against a general excise. The last and present reign are rendered remarkable by the multitude of magnificent buildings, fine streets, and spacious squares, that have been added, and still are adding to this metropolis. The incorporated societies of merchants are the Hamburg company, incorporated by Elizabeth, but subsisting, under the name of merchants of the staple and merchants adventurers, as early as Edward I.; the Russian company: the Levant or Turkey company; the East India company; the Royal African company; the Hudson's Bay company; the South Sea company: besides these, the Royal Exchange and the London Insurance companies were incorporated by George I. for the security of property; besides several other offices established, but not incorporated. Among the public civil buildings of this metropolis is the Bank of England, established by Act of Parliament in 1693, and greatly enlarged by additional buildings within the last 30 years. Upon the accession of Queen Elizabeth in 1558, the commercial as well as political affairs of this country began to make a much more conspicuous figure among the nations of Europe. Her first care was the protection of the two societies of merchants adventurers and merchants of the

staple, long before settled in Germany; and by several wise and judicious regulations and restrictions, to set her foreign and domestic trade above the controul of other powers, who, on this occasion, betrayed evident marks of jealousy and discontent. The queen, however, far from being intimidated, wisely provided for her own security against future disasters, by filling her magazines with ammunition, military and naval stores. In the second year of her reign, she caused gunpowder to be made in England, which, till this time, had been supplied by the German steel-yard company: she built a considerable number of ships of war, forming the most important fleet that England had ever seen; inasmuch, that foreigners styled her, "the restorer of naval glory, and Queen of the Northern Seas." Her wealthiest merchants also, after her example, began to build ships with great alacrity; and on any emergency readily joined them with the national fleet, which enabled her to send out 20,000 men for sea service. A charter of incorporation had been granted by Philip and Mary, in 1554, to the Russia company; who had in consequence, opened a factory in Moscow, and completed two or three voyages. To give stability to this undertaking, the Queen, in 1569, sent over Sir Thomas Randolph with dispatches to the Czar, in behalf of this new company, and obtained for them an exemption from all duties, customs, &c. with leave to transport their merchandize into Persia, and to trade in the fullest and most ample manner. This propitious reign also gave birth to the East-India Company. The queen by being at war with Spain, was prevented from getting spices from Lisbon at first hand; she therefore determined to enter her people directly upon a commerce to the East-Indies. Accordingly, on the 31st of December 1600, she granted a charter to George earl of Cumberland, and 215 knights, aldermen, and merchants, that at their own costs and charges they might open a trade to the East-Indies, in the country and parts of Asia and Africa, to be one body politic and corporate, by the name of the Governor and Company of Merchants of London, trading to the East-Indies. The utmost encouragement was also given, either separately or collectively, to all English merchants, who chose to make adventures abroad for the improvement of our commerce, and the extension of our trade. The Levant or Turkey company were incorporated under a perpetual charter, by the designation of the merchants of England trading to the Levant Seas. The London and Liverpool merchants, also, sent out several ships to Greenland. In 1613, the money paid for exports and imports in London alone amounted to 109,572l. 18s. 4d. which was very near

thrice as much as all the other ports of England paid for customs in the same year. The silk manufactures of London were also by this time become so considerable, that in 1629, they were incorporated by Charles I. under the name of the master, warden, assistants, and commonalty of silk-throwers of the city of London, and within four miles of it. From the year 1645, we date the commencement of private banking, which originated with the Goldsmith's company. In a very short time banking constituted a very considerable branch of business. The goldsmiths began to discount merchants' bonds and bills, both in town and from the country; and also began to receive the rents of gentlemen's estates remitted to town, and to allow them and others who put cash into their hands some interest for it, if it remained only for a single month. The year 1660, gave birth to the Royal Society of London, incorporated by Charles II: The merchants of London trade to all parts of the world, exporting to Turkey woollen cloths, tin, lead, and iron, solely in our own shipping; and bringing from thence raw silk, carpets, galls, and other dying ingredients, cotton, fruits, medicinal drugs, coffee, &c. To Italy, woollen goods of various kinds, peltry, leather, lead, tin, fish, and East-India merchandise; and bring back raw and thrown silk, wines, oil, soap, olives, oranges, lemons, pomegranates, dried fruit, colours, anchovies, &c. To Spain, all kinds of woollen goods, leather, lead, tin, fish, corn, iron and brass manufactures, haberdashery-wares, assortments of linen from Germany, and elsewhere; and receive in return wines, oils, dried fruits, oranges, lemons, olives, wool, indigo, cochineal, and other dying drugs, colours, gold and silver coin, &c. To Portugal, the same kind of merchandise as to Spain, and make returns in vast quantities of wines, oils, salt, dried and moist fruits, dyer's ingredients, and gold coin. To France, tobacco, lead, tin, flannels, horn, hard-ware, Manchester goods, &c. and sometimes great quantities of corn; and make our returns in wines, brandies, linens, cambrics, lace, velvets, brocades, &c. To Flanders, ferges, flannels, tin, lead, sugars, and tobacco: and make returns in fine lace, linen, cambrics, &c. To Germany, cloth and stuffs, tin, pewter, sugars, tobacco, and East-India merchandise; and bring from thence linen, thread, goat-skins, tinned plates, timbers for all uses, wines, and other articles. To Norway, tobacco and woollen stuffs; and bring from thence vast quantities of deal and other timber. To Sweden, most of our home manufactures; and return with iron, timber, tar, copper, &c. To Russia, great quantities of woollen cloths and stuffs; tin, lead, tobacco, diamonds, house-

hold furniture, &c. and make returns in hemp, flax, linen, thread, furs, pot-ash; iron, wax, tallow, &c. To Holland, immense quantities of different sorts of merchandise, such as all kinds of woollen goods, hides, corn, East-India and Turkey articles imported by those respective companies, tobacco, tar, sugar, rice, ginger, and other American productions; and return with fine linen, lace, cambrics, thread, tapes, incl, madder, boards, drugs, whalebone, train-oil, toys, and various other articles of that country. To America, we send our home manufactures of almost every kind; and make our returns in tobacco, sugars, rice, ginger, indigo, drugs, log-wood, timber, &c. To the coast of Guinea, they send various sorts of coarse woollen and linen goods, iron, pewter, brass, and hard-ware manufactures, lead-shot, swords, knives, fire-arms, gun-powder, glass manufactures, &c. and bring home vast numbers of negro slaves, gold dust, dying and medicinal drugs, red-wood, Guinea grains, ivory, &c. To Arabia, Persia, East-Indies, and China, they send much foreign silver coin and bullion, manufactures of lead, iron, and brass, woollen goods, &c. and bring home muslins and cottons of various kinds, calicoes, raw and wrought silk, chintzes, teas, porcelain, coffee, saltpetre, gold-dust, and many drugs for dyers and medicinal uses. These are exclusive of our trade to Ireland, Newfoundland, West-Indies, and many other of our settlements and factories in different parts of the world. The trade to the East-Indies certainly constitutes one of the most stupendous political as well as commercial machines, that is to be met with in history. The trade itself is exclusive, and lodged in a company, which has a temporary monopoly of it, in consideration of money advanced to the government. Without entering into the history of the East-India trade, it is sufficient to say, that besides their settlements on the coast of India, which they enjoy, under certain restrictions, by Act of Parliament; they have through the various internal revolutions which have happened at Hindoostan, and the ambition or avarice of their servants and officers, acquired such territorial possessions, as render them the greatest commercial body in the world. The city of London is divided into 26 wards, each of which is under the jurisdiction of an alderman, chosen by the free inhabitants at large, in assemblies termed wardmotes; out of these aldermen one is annually elected on Michaelmas day to be the lord mayor or the supreme magistrate over the whole city, and who enters on his office on the 9th of November following. The lord mayor and citizens of London have the shrievalty of London and Middlesex in fee, by charter;

and the two sheriffs are by them annually elected. The recorder, who is a counsellor experienced in the law, is chosen by the lord mayor and aldermen, for their instruction and assistance in matters of justice and proceedings according to law: he speaks in the name of the city upon all extraordinary occasions; reads and presents their addresses to the king; and when seated upon the bench, delivers the sentence of the court. The chamberlain of London is annually chosen by the livery, on Midsummer-day, though he is never displaced from his office, unless some material complaint is alleged against him. Besides these officers of trust, there are several others, viz. the coroner, the town-clerk, the common serjeant, the city remembrancer, &c. The number of churches in the city and suburbs, in the year 1593, was 113, besides those in Westminster, and the new ones built by the act of Queen Anne. Before the fire, there were 97 within the walls, and 17 without. There are now but 62 parish churches within the city and liberties. The steeple of St. Mary le Bow, St. Bride's, the cathedral of St. Paul's, and the church of St. Stephen Walbrook, were built by Sir Christopher Wren. The Guildhall was built in the year 1411. Other public buildings are, the Bank, established by Act of Parliament in 1693, and wonderfully beautified and enlarged in the last 30 years; the Royal Exchange, first built by Sir Thomas Gresham, in the year 1566, and rebuilt after the fire of London; British Museum, Herald's-office, Sion-college, Somerset-house, where now most of the public offices are held; College of Physicians; two Theatres Royal for winter, and another only open for the summer season; an Opera-house, &c. The charitable institutions are numerous, both as schools and infirmaries in almost every part of the city and suburbs. London returns four members to parliament. The population of London, as ascertained in 1801, by order of parliament, was, within the walls, 75,171, without the walls 147,229; out parishes in Middlesex and Surry 364,526; city and liberties of Westminster, 158,210; inns of court 1907; parishes out of the bills of mortality 117,802; making in the whole 864,845. A recent publication says, "the situation of London with respect to navigation is peculiarly favourable, being neither too high or too low. Had it been placed lower down on the river, it would not only have been annoyed by the marshes, but more liable to insults from foreign foes; and if it had been higher, it would not have been accessible, as it is at present, to ships of large burden. But its actual position is such as to give it every advantage, that can be derived from a seaport without any of its dangers. It also enjoys, by means of its noble river, a

very extensive communication with the internal parts of the country, that supply it with every species of the necessaries of life, and receive from it, in return, those articles of commerce which they may respectively require." It is plentifully supplied with the very great and important article of fuel by the navigation of its river from the northern collieries, which branch of commerce forms a principal nursery for seamen, independent of foreign trade; and is a very distinguished source of its naval superiority. With equal ease are corn and various other articles conveyed to it from all the maritime ports of the kingdom, as well as from foreign parts whenever it is found necessary, in which great numbers of coasting vessels are constantly employed, and ships in foreign commerce occasionally exercised. The vast East-India trade, with those to Turkey, and Hudson's Bay, are wholly confined to this port. *Long.* 0. 5. W. *Lat.* 51. 32. N.

London, a town of the state of Maryland, on a river which runs into the Chesapeake, 5 miles SW. Annapolis.

London, (*New*.) a town of the state of Connecticut. 75 miles SSW. Boston, 100 ENE. New-York.

London Harbour, a bay and harbour on the north coast of the island of St. John, in the gulf of St. Laurence. *Long.* 63. 8. W. *Lat.* 46. 26. N.

Londonderry, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster; bounded on the north by Lough Foyle and the Atlantic Ocean, on the east by the county of Antrim, on the south-west by the county of Tyrone, and on the west by Donegal; extending in its greatest dimensions 32 miles from north to south, and about the same from east to west. It contains 31 parishes, in which are about 25,000 houses, and 125,000 inhabitants; this county was formerly called *Coleraine*, but changed its name in the reign of James I. who granted the principal part of the county, with the towns of Londonderry and Coleraine, to the citizens of London, in consideration of their settling an English colony after the rebellion, in the North of Ireland, under the name of the society of the governors and assistants at London, of the new plantation of Ulster, in the realm of Ireland. The linen manufacture prospers through every part of the county; two members are returned to the Irish parliament; and one for the city of Londonderry, the capital.

Londonderry, anciently Derry, a city and seaport of Ireland, and capital of a county of the same name, situated on the west side of Lough Foyle, over which is a wooden bridge, upwards of 1000 feet in length, erected in the year 1791. It was built in the reign of King James I. by the company of London adventurers, and surrounded with a

strong wall. It has a military governor who is commander of a fort below the town: there are four castles by the side of the river. The quay and some part of the town are without the walls. It is governed by a mayor, aldermen, &c. and is a county of itself. The trade is considerable, principally to America and the West-Indies. In the year 1641, this town made a brave defence against the Irish rebels; in 1649, it stood out against Lord Hards; and 1689, it held out against the troops of James II. for several months, under the conduct of a clergyman, of the name of Walker, though it was reduced to the greatest distress for the want of provisions, till relieved by General Kirk. Londonderry sends one member to the Imperial parliament. 106 miles NNW. Dublin. *Long. 7. 13. W. Lat. 55. N.*

Lonce, a town of Hindoostan. 12 miles ESE. Poonah.

Lonel, a town of the island of Sardinia. 22 miles SE. Bosa.

Loner, a town of Hindoostan, in Baglana. 16 miles NW. Chander.

Londrey, or *London*, a town of South-America, in the province of Tucuman, built by Tarita, then governor, in 1555, in compliment to Mary queen of England, then married to Philip king of Spain. *Lat. 29. 12. S.*

Lonerstatt, a town of Bavaria. 14 miles SSW. Bamberg.

Lonfelden, a town of Austria. 6 miles W. Freistadt.

Long Cane Creek, a river of South-Carolina, which runs into the Savanna, *Long. 82. 11. W. Lat. 33. 45. N.*

Long, a city of China, of the second rank, in Quang-li. 119 miles SSW. Peking. *Long. 106. 21. E. Lat. 22. 22. N.*

Long, a city of China, of the second rank, in Chen-li. 562 miles SW. Peking. *Long. 106. 32. E. Lat. 34. 39. N.*

Long Bay, a bay on the east coast of Jamaica. *Long. 76. W. Lat. 18. 8. N.*

Long Bay, a bay on the west coast of Jamaica. *Long. 78. 21. W. Lat. 18. 20. N.*

Long Bay, a bay on the south coast of Jamaica. 6 miles E. Callabash Bay.

Long Fergan, a town of Scotland, in the county of Perth, erected into a burgh of barony in 1674, by Charles II. 12 miles ENE. Perth.

Long Island, an island of Virginia, at the mouth of York river.

Long Island, an island in Penobscot bay, on the coast of Main. 10 miles long, and one and a half broad.

Long Island, an island of America, on the coast of Main. 4 miles long, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ wide. *Long. 68. 20. W. Lat. 44. 20. N.*

Long Island, an island near the south coast of Jamaica. *Long. 76. 58. W. Lat. 17. 51. N.*

Long Island, an island near the north coast of the island of Antigua. *Long. 61. 28. W. Lat. 17. 17. N.*

Long Island, an island in Hudson's Straits. *Long. 75. W. Lat. 61. N.*

Long Island, an island in Hudson's Bay. *Long. 78. 30. W. Lat. 55. 10. N.*

Long Island, a narrow island, about two miles in length, on the south coast of Ireland, and county of Cork, in Roaring Water Bay. *Long. 9. 27. W. Lat. 51. 26. N.*

Long Island, one of the smaller Bermuda islands.

Long Island, a small island in the Gulf of Mexico, near the coast of East Florida. *Long. 82. 55. W. Lat. 27. 50. N.*

Long Island, a small island, near the coast of South-Carolina. *Long. 79. 45. W. Lat. 32. 50. N.*

Long Island, a small island near the of Virginia, at the mouth of York River. *Long. 76. 35. W. Lat. 37. 16. N.*

Long Island, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Brasil. *Lat. 16. 30. S.*

Long Island, an island of America, belonging to the United States, extending east from the city of New-York, 140 miles; discovered by Henry Hudson, an Englishman, in 1609. It is not more than 10 miles in breadth on a medium, and is separated from Connecticut by Long Island Sound. The island is divided into three counties; King's, Queen's, and Suffolk. The south side of the island is flat land, of a light sandy soil, bordered, on the sea coast, with large tracts of salt meadow. This soil, however, is well calculated for raising grain, especially Indian corn. The north side of the island is hilly, and of a strong soil, adapted to the culture of grain, hay, and fruits. It is remarkable, that on Montank-point, at the east end of the island, there are no flies. Between this point and East Hampton is a beach, three quarters of a mile wide, in the centre of which was found, about 50 years ago, under a sand-hill which was blown up by the wind, the entire skeleton of a large whale, near half a mile from the water. The south side of the island is indented with numerous streams of various sizes, which fall into a large bay, two or three miles over, formed by a beach, about 80 rods wide, which appears like a border to the island, extending from the west end of it to Southampton. Through this beach, in various places, are inlets of such depth as to admit of vessels of 60 or 70 tons. There are two whale fisheries; one from Saggs harbour, which produces about 1000 barrels of oil annually. The other is much smaller, and is carried on by the inhabitants in the winter season, from the south side of the island. They commonly catch from three to seven whales in a season, which produce from 25 to 40 barrels of oil. This fishery

was formerly a source of considerable wealth to the inhabitants, but through a scarcity of whales, it has greatly declined of late years. There is a considerable trade carried on from Sagg-harbour, whence are exported to the West-Indies, and other places, whale-oil, pitch-pine boards, horses, cattle, flax-seed, beef, &c. The produce of the middle and western parts of the island is carried to New-York. The island contains 30,863 inhabitants. *Long.* 72. to 74. W. *Lat.* 40. 50. N.

Long Island, a small island in Pool Harbour.

Long Island, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the west coast of Billiton. *Long.* 107. 30. E. *Lat.* 2. 51. S.

Long Island, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the south-east coast of the island of Madura. *Long.* 113. 5. E. *Lat.* 7. 16. S.

Long Island, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the north coast of the island of Flores. *Long.* 122. 27. E. *Lat.* 8. 6. S.

Long Island, a small island in a bay on the north coast of New Guinea. *Long.* 135. 18. E. *Lat.* 1. 4. S.

Long Island, an island in Queen Charlotte's Sound, on the coast of New Zealand, called by the natives Hamote, about 4 miles in length. 9 miles S. Port Jackson.

Long Island, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, at the entrance of Broad Sound, on the north-north-east coast of New Holland, about 30 miles in length. *Long.* 210. 33. W. *Lat.* 22. 24. S.

Long Island, see *English Island*.

Long Island, see *Leeing*.

Long Island, a small island near the west coast of Scotland. *Long.* 5. 37. W. *Lat.* 56. 15. N.

Long Ride, see *Laurel Mountains*.

Long Island, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the coast of Africa. *Lat.* 10. 25. S.

Long Island, one of the islands in the Mergui Archipelago. *Long.* 98. 12. E. *Lat.* 12. 36. N.

Long Island, see *Tuma*.

Long Kouang, a town of Corca. 125 miles SSE. King-ki-tao. *Long.* 127. 54. E. *Lat.* 35. 55. N.

Long Mountain, a mountain of Virginia. 80 miles WSW. Richmond. *Long.* 79. 20. W. *Lat.* 37. 15. N.

Long Key, (*Middle*), a small island in the bay of Honduras, near the coast of Mexico. *Long.* 88. 48. W. *Lat.* 17. 10. N.

Long Key, (*North*), a small island in the bay of Honduras, near the coast of Mexico. *Long.* 88. 40. W. *Lat.* 17. 50. N.

Long Key, (*South*), a small island in the bay of Honduras, near the coast of Mexico. *Long.* 88. 50. W. *Lat.* 16. 57. N.

Long Reach, a narrow part of the Straits

of Magellan, between Cape Quad and Buckley Point.

Long Reef, a shoal in the Spanish Main, near the Mosquito Shore. *Long.* 82. 50. W. *Lat.* 12. 22. N.

Long Saut, a small island in the river St. Laurence. *Long.* 74. 55. W. *Lat.* 55. 2. N.

Long Shoal, a river of North Carolina, which runs into Pamlico Sound, *Long.* 76. 4. W. *Lat.* 35. 21. N.

Long Shoal Point, a cape on the coast of North Carolina, at the mouth of Long Shoal River. *Long.* 76. 2. W. *Lat.* 35. 22. N.

Long Nose, a cape on the east coast of New Holland, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 151. 15. E. *Lat.* 35. 6. S.

Longa, one of the smaller Shetland islands. *Long.* 1. 37. W. *Lat.* 60. 12. N.

Longa, a small island near the west coast of Scotland. *Long.* 5. 40. W. *Lat.* 56. 12. N.

Longahoo, one of the smaller Friendly Islands. 12 miles ESE. Neeneeva.

Longay, a small island near the east coast of Skye. *Long.* 5. 53. W. *Lat.* 57. 19. N.

Longee, see *Loongbee*.

Lo-ngan, a town of China, of the third rank, in Kiang-li. 47 m. WSW. Kien-tchang.

Lo-ngan, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chan-tong. 22 miles NNW. Tcin-tchcou.

Longara, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 20 miles WNW. St. Severina.

Longares, a town of Spain, in Aragon. 20 miles SSW. Saragossa.

Longbridge, a town of Scotland, in the county of Murray. 4 miles E. Elgin.

Longchamp, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne. 12 miles E. Chaumont.

Longchamp, a town of France, in the department of Paris. 3 miles W. Paris.

Longchamps, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges. 3 miles NNE. Epinal, 7 W. Bruyeres.

Longeau, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne. 6 miles S. Langres.

Longepierre, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, situated near the river Doubs. 16 miles NE. Châlons sur Saône, 7 ENE. Verdun sur Saône.

Longeri, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Loango, where the kings are generally interred.

Longeville, a town of France, in the department of the Moselle. 4 miles ESE. Boulay, 3 W. St. Avold.

Longeville, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne. 15 miles SSW. St. Dizier.

Longford, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, bounded on the north-west by the county of Leitrim, on the north-east by Cavan, on the south and south-east by

Westmeath, and on the west by Roscommon, about 21 miles in length, and 14 in its general breadth. It contains 23 parishes, about 10,000 houses, and rather more than 50,000 inhabitants. Towards the north it is mountainous, but the other part is in general flat, in some places subject to be overflowed by the Shannon, which bounds it on the west; and the Lony, which crosses it on the south. A considerable quantity of linen is manufactured in the county, and great quantities of flax are sent to other parts. Two members are sent to the Imperial parliament. Longford is the principal town.

Longford, a town of Ireland, in the county of that name, on the river Cammin. Here was formerly a Dominican convent, founded in 1400, by O'Farrel, bishop of Ardagh. In 1641, this town was taken by the Irish rebels, and the garrison in the castle murdered, after a promise of quarter. Before the union it sent two members to the Irish parliament. 40 miles SSW. Sligo, 58 WNW. Dublin. *Long*. 7. 45. W. *Lat*. 52. 42. N.

Longhaven, a bay of Scotland, on the coast of Aberdeenshire. 4 m. S. Peterhead.

Longholm, or *Langholm*, a town of Scotland, in the county of Dumfries, with a weekly market, and rather more than 2000 inhabitants. Near it are some medicinal springs. 15 m. N. Carlisle, 22 E. Dumfries.

Long-hou-ken, a town of China, in the province of Hou-quang. 52 m. SSW. Tao.

Longiano, a town of Italy, in the department of the Rubicon. 12 m. NW. Rimini.

Long-kang, a town of Corea. 30 miles WNW. Hoang-tcheou.

Longmay, a town of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen. 5 m. S. Fraserburgh.

Long-men, a town of China, of the third rank, in Quang-tong. 42 miles N. Hoi-tcheou.

Long-nan, a city of China, of the first rank, in Se-tchen, on the river Mou-qua. This city is considered as one of the most important of the province, having several forts under its jurisdiction, which were formerly of great use to prevent the invasions of the Tartars. 710 miles SW. Peking. *Long*. 104. 18. E. *Lat*. 32. 22. N.

Long-nan, a town of China, of the third rank, in Kiang-fi. 50 miles S. Nan-ngan.

Long-nen, a town of China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li. 27 m. NW. Yen-king.

Longness Point, a cape on the south coast of the Isle of Man. 10 m. SSW. Douglas.

Longnewton, a town of Scotland, in the county of Roxburgh. 6 m. NW. Jedburgh.

Long-ngan, a town of China, of the third rank, in Quang-fi. 7 miles SW. Tou-nang.

Longnor, a town of England, in the county of Stafford, on the borders of Derbyshire, with a weekly market on Wednesday. 33 miles N. Stafford, 167 NW. London.

Longny, a town of France, in the department of the Orne. 9 miles E. Mortagne, 12 NE. Bellefme.

Longobardo, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 10 miles SW. Cosenza.

Longobucco, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 14 miles S. Rosano.

Longotoma, a river of Chili, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Lat*. 31. 30. S.

Longotoma, a town of Chili, on the north side of the river so called. 84 miles S. Coquimbo.

Longside, a town of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen. 4 m. W. Peterhead.

Long-suen, a town of China, of the third rank, in Kiang-fi. 42 miles S. Ki-ngan.

Long-suen, a town of China, of the third rank, in Tche-kiang. 45 m. WSW. Tchu-tcheo.

Long-tan, a town of Corea. 42 miles SE. Hetfin.

Long-tchang, a town of China, of the third rank, in Se-tchuen. 35 miles NNW. Tche-li-leou.

Long-tchang-ching, a town of China, in Chang-tong. 15 miles E. Tci-nan.

Long-tchian, a mountain of Thibet. *Long*. 86. 39. E. *Lat*. 27. 48. N.

Long-tchuen, a town of Corea. 55 miles WNW. Han-tcheou.

Long-tchuen, a town of China, of the third rank, in Quang-tong. 50 m. ESE. Lien-ping.

Long-te, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chen-fi. 22 miles W. Pin-leang.

Longtown, or *Langton*, a town of England, in the county of Cumberland, situated on the borders of Scotland, near the conflux of the Esk and the Kirkfop, with a weekly market on Thursday. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1335, of whom 648 were employed in trade and manufactures. 9 miles N. Carlisle, 307 N. London.

Longton, a township of Lancashire, with a population of 904. 6 miles SW. Preston.

Longtown, a township of Herefordshire, on the borders of Monmouthshire, with 768 inhabitants. 18 miles WSW. Hereford.

Long-tsuen, a town of China, of the third rank, in Koei-tcheou. 27 m. SW. Se-nan.

Long-ty, a town of China, of the third rank, in Koei-tcheou. 12 m. SE. Koei-yang.

Longué, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. 7 miles N. Saumur, 10 S. Baugé.

Longue, a small island in the Indian Sea 10 miles N. Mauritius.

Longueil, a town of Canada, on the St. Lawrence. *Long*. 73. W. *Lat*. 45. 36. N.

Longuemarch, a town of France, in the department of the Lys. 7 m. NNE. Ypres.

Longueval, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 9 miles NW. Peronne.

Longueville, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine. 9 m. S. Dieppe.

Longuen, a town of France, and seat of a tribunal, in the department of the Moselle. Here is a considerable iron forge and cannon foundry. 7 miles SW. Longwy, 22 W. Thionville. *Long*. 5. 41. E. *Lat*. 49. 27. N.

Longwy, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Moselle, situated on the Chiers. This place was only a village, surrounded with three sharp mountains, on which a new town was built by Louis XIV. and fortified by Vauban. In the year 1792, this town was taken by the Austrians, under the command of General Clairfait, who presented himself before it at the head of 60,000 men, on the 21st of August, and bombarded the town for 15 hours, when it surrendered; not without suspicion of treachery, as the garrison was furnished with 3500 men, and well supplied with provisions, artillery, and ammunition: this was the first place attacked, but it did not remain long in the hands of the enemy, for it was retaken in October following, the capitulation being signed the 14th of October, and possession given to General Valence on the 22d. 7 posts NNW. Mentz, 37½ E. Paris. *Long*. 5. 50. E. *Lat*. 49. 32. N.

Longwy, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, on the Doubs. 9 miles S. Dôle.

Long-yang, a town of China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang. 15 m. SE. Tchan-te.

Long-yen, a town of China, of the third rank, in Fo-kien. 52 m. SE. Ting-teheou.

Long-yeou, a town of China, of the third rank, in Tche-kiang. 15 miles ENE. Kiu-teheou.

Lonhanko, a town of Birmah. 65 miles N. Munchaboo.

Lonia, a river of Croatia, which rises near Graben, and runs into the Velika, 6 miles S. Ivantz.

Longo, or *Leonico*, a town of Italy, in the Vicentin, on a river called Fiume Novo: it contains several churches and monasteries. 14 miles SSW. Vicenza.

Loningen, a town of the bishopric of Munster. 8 miles SSW. Cloppenburg.

Longjumeau, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oise. 9 miles SE. Versailles, 10 S. Paris.

Louka, a river of Bohemia, which runs into the Elbe, 3 miles SE. Leitmeritz.

Louka, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podolia. 44 miles N. Kaminnic.

Loulas, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente. 6 miles N. St. Jean d'Angely.

Loulay l'Abbaye, a town of France, in the department of the Orne. 4 miles NW. Domfront, 9 S. Mortain.

Longe Terre, a small island near the west coast of France. 2 miles W. Bourg Neuf. *Lat*. 47. 1.

Lons le Saunier, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Jura, formerly celebrated for its salt-works, not now carried on. 11½ posts SSW. Besançon, 48½ E. Paris. *Long*. 5. 38. E. *Lat*. 46. 40. N.

Lonschakova, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk. 40 m. NNE. Stretensk.

Lonschin, a town of Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm. 10 miles S. Culm.

Lontchoudrong, a town of Thibet. 35 miles NNE. Lassa. *Long*. 92. 14. E. *Lat*. 29. 58. N.

Lonthal, a river of Wurtemberg, which runs into the Brentz, between Giengen and Brentz.

Lonthair, a town of the island of Banda, in the Eastern Indian Sea.

Lontou, a town of Africa, in Galam, on the Senegal. 60 miles SE. Galam.

Lonyu, a city of China, of the second rank, in Quang-si. 1160 miles SSW. Peking. *Long*. 106. 39. E. *Lat*. 22. 57. N.

Loo, a town of France, in the department of the Lys. 6 miles SSE. Dixmude.

Loo, a river of France, which runs into the Dyle, near Louvain.

Loo, a river of England, which runs into the sea a little below East and West Looe.

Loobie, a town on the south coast of the island of Celebes, in Bony Bay. *Long*. 121. 25. E. *Lat*. 2. 42. S.

Loocalla, a town of Congo, on the Zaire. 90 miles W. St. Salvador.

Loodubra, a town of Bengal. 11 miles S. Rogonatpour.

Lose, a small island near the coast of Cornwall. 2 miles SE. Looe.

Looe, (East,) a town of England, in the county of Cornwall, with a market on Saturdays; and an ancient borough by prescription, sending two members to parliament. It is situated on the east side of the river Loo, near its mouth, which is navigable for vessels of 100 tons. In 1801, the number of its inhabitants was 467. 16 miles W. Plymouth, 232 WSW. London. *Long*. 4. 18. W. *Lat*. 50. 22. N.

Looe, (West,) a town of England, in the county of Cornwall, on the west side of the Loo, opposite East Looe. It has a market on Saturday, and sends two members to parliament. The number of inhabitants is 376.

Loohegge, one of the smaller Friendly Islands, surrounded by a reef of rocks. *Long*. 185. 36. E. *Lat*. 19. 41. S.

Lorjama, a town on the east coast of the island of Timor. *Long*. 126. 18. E. *Lat*. 8. 27. S.

Looknapour, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 15 miles SW. Kairabad.

Looksengah, a town of Bengal. 35 miles NW. Ramgur.

Loom, a town of Norway. 60 miles SE. Romfald.

Loomaka, a town of Bootan. 28 miles S. Tassafudon.

Loonenburgh, a town of New York. 15 miles N. Kingston.

Loonghee, a town of the kingdom of Birmah, on the Iravaddy. The meaning of the word is Great Cable, and the name is said to be so called from a ligament of stone which passes from a rock to the opposite shore, and which the inhabitants believe was once a rope, which floating down the stream, was stopped and petrified. Here is a celebrated temple. 55 miles N. Brome. *Lat.* 19. 42. N.

Loonpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 40 miles E. Junagur.

Loonuzay, see *Mayaboun*.

Loop Head, see *Cape Lean*.

Loosedrecht, a town of Holland. 8 miles S. Naarden.

Looseduynen, or *Lausdun*, a village of Holland, 4 miles SSW. from the Hague. Mr. Ray, in his Journey through the Low Countries, &c. says, "Whilst we were at the Hague, we took the opportunity of viewing the burial-place of a certain lady of Zealand, in the church of Lausdun, a village of about five or six English miles from the Hague; who, as the inscription tells you, was Margaret the wife of Herman earl of Henneberg, and daughter of Florentius earl of Holland and Zeeland, and sister to William king of the Romans, &c. This lady being about 40 years of age, and meeting with a poor woman that had twins in her arms, told her that she must have been dishonest to her husband, as not believing that two children could be got at once; at which the poor woman, being highly concerned, wished that she might bring forth as many children at a birth as there were days in the year; which was fulfilled in 1276, when at one birth she was brought to bed of 365 children, of both sexes, who were baptised by Guido, a suffragan of Utrecht, in two brass basins, the sons having the name of John, and the daughters that of Elizabeth given them, and soon after died, all in one day, as did also the mother, and were buried in this church of the village of Lausdun. This inscription is to be seen in Latin, over the two basins in which they say these children were baptised, and beneath it also this following dutch:—

En tibi monstrosum nimis & memorabile factum,

Quale nec a mundi conditione datum.

This history is found in Erasmus, Vives, Guichardin, Camerarius, Gui Dominique, Pierre d'Oudergest, author of the Annals of Flanders, and many other authors; and what is extraordinary, as a thing well attested."

Loorz, or *Lootz*, see *Borchloen*.

Lop, see *Tantabée*.

Lop Kent-chian, a mountain of Thibet. *Long.* 85. 54. E. *Lat.* 30. 14. N.

Lopury, a town of Hindoostan, in Benares. 10 miles N. Jionpour.

Lo-pe, a town of China, of the third rank, in Quang-fi. 7 miles E. Ta-ping.

Lopesco, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 19 miles SW. Aquila.

Lo-ping, a town of China, of the third rank, in Kiang-fi. 30 miles E. Yao-tcheou.

Lo-ping, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chan-fi. 15 miles S. Ping-ting.

Lo-ping, a city of China, of the second rank, in Yun-nan. 1112 miles SSW. Pe-king. *Long.* 103. 55. E. *Lat.* 25. N.

Lopo, a lake of Thibet, about 18 miles long, and 9 broad. *Long.* 89. 52. E. *Lat.* 42. 20. N.

Loppen, a small island in the North Sea, near the coast of Lapland. *Lat.* 69. 43. N.

Loppis, a town of Sweden, in the province of Nyland. 36 m. NNW. Hellingsfors.

Lopshenskoï, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, on the coast of the White Sea. 60 miles W. Archangel.

Lora, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville. 8 miles N. Carmona.

Lora, a castle of Westphalia, in the county of Hohenstein, which gives name to a lordship late belonging to the King of Prussia. 3 miles SE. Bleicherode, 18 N. Muhlhausen.

Lora, a river of Chili, which runs into the Pacific Ocean. *Lat.* 34. 46. S.

Lora, a town of Chili, on a river of the same name. 105 miles S. Valparaiso.

Lorah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 25 miles WSW. Rotasgur.

Loranga, a river of Africa, which runs into the Straits of Mozambique. *Lat.* 17. 30. S.

Loranza, a town of Spain, in New Castile. 8 miles S. Huete.

Lorbus, or *Lerba*, a town of Africa, in the country of Tunis, anciently called *Laribus Colonia*. 10 miles WSW. Tuberlake.

Lorca, a town of Spain, in Murcia, formerly a city, and the see of a bishop, removed to Carthage. The inhabitants are chiefly descendants of Moors, called in the language of Spain New Christians. 42 miles W. Carthage, 34 SW. Murcia. *Long.* 2. W. *Lat.* 37. 38. N.

Lorch, a town of Germany, whose inhabitants subsist principally by cultivating vineyards and making wine. In 1707, 3000 Germans were defeated here by the Marschal de Villars, and their commander General Janus made prisoner. 24 miles WNW. Mentz, 5 SSE. Caub.

Lorchhausen, a town of Germany, situated on the Rhine. 27 miles W. Mentz.

Lord Edgecumbe's Island or *New Sark*, one of Queen Charlotte's islands, in the

South Pacific Ocean, about 10 miles long, and 3 broad. *Long.* 165. 14. *E. Lat.* 11. 10. S.

Lord Hood's Canal, an inlet in the gulf of New Georgia, discovered and examined by Captain Vancouver, about 40 miles in length from north to south, and 3 in breadth. Towards the north it communicates with Admiralty Inlet; on the south it is closed by the land. Captain Vancouver says, "We beheld a number of the natives, who did not betray the smallest apprehension at our approach. The whole assembly remained quietly seated on the grass, except two or three, whose particular office seemed to be that of making us welcome to their country. These presented us with some fish, and received in return trinkets of various kinds, which delighted them excessively. They attended us to their companions, who amounted in number to about 60, including the women and children. We were received by them with equal cordiality, and treated with marks of great friendship and hospitality. A short time was here employed in exchanges of mutual civilities. The females on this occasion took a very active part. They presented us with fish, arrows, and other trifles, in a way that convinced us they have much pleasure in so doing. They did not appear to differ in any respect from the inhabitants we had before seen; and some of our gentlemen were of opinion, that they recognized the persons of one or two who had visited us on the preceding Thursday morning; particularly one man, who had suffered very much from the small-pox. This deplorable disease is not only common, but it is greatly to be apprehended is very fatal amongst them, as indelible marks were seen on many; and several had lost the sight of one eye, which was remarked to be generally the left; owing, most likely, to the virulent effects of this baneful disorder. The residence of these people here was doubtless of a temporary nature; few had taken the trouble of erecting their usual miserable huts, being content to lodge on the ground, with loose mats only for their covering. The southern extremity is situated in *Long.* 237. 9. *E. Lat.* 47. 20. N.

Lord Howe's Group, a cluster of islands in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Hunter, in the year 1791. Thirty-two of these islands were distinctly counted from the mast-head, bearing north-west half north, to north east half east; many of them at such a distance, as made it probable the whole number was not seen. Some of the men who appeared in a boat, were a stout, clean, well-made people, of a dark copper colour; their hair was tied in a knot on the back of their head, and they seemed to have some method of taking off their beards; for

they appeared as if quite clean shaven; but they had an ornament, consisting of a number of fringes, like an artificial beard, which was fastened on between the nose and mouth, and close under the nose; to that beard hung a row of teeth, which gave them the appearance of having a mouth lower than their natural one; they had holes run through the sides of the nose into the passage, into which, as well as through the septum, were thrust pieces of reed or bone; their arms and thighs were marked in the manner described by Captain Cook, of some of the natives of the islands he visited in these seas, called tatowing, and some were painted with red and white streaks; they wore a wrapper round their middle. Their canoe was about 40 feet long: it was badly made, and had an out-rigger. The islands appeared very thickly covered with wood, among which the cocoa-nut was very distinguishable. *Long.* 159. 24. *E. Lat.* 5. 30. S.

Lord Howe's Island, see *Howe's Island*.

Lord North's Island, a small low and uninhabited island in the Pacific Ocean, so called in 1781. It has also been called *Nezvil's Island* and *Johnston's Island*. *Long.* 131. 12. *E. Lat.* 3. 8. N.

Lore, a town of the principality of Georgia, in the province of Carduel. 60 miles SSW. Teflis, 65 NE. Erivan.

Loreda, or *Loreo*, a town of Italy, in the Venetian Dogada, near a canal of the Adige, anciently called *Lauretum Venetum*. It is the principal place of a district, and contains about 2300 inhabitants. 20 miles S. Venice.

Lorenberg, a town of the county of Goritz. 7 miles E. Goritz.

Lobenzago, a town of Italy, in the Cadore. 7 miles NE. Cadore.

Lorenzo, a small island in the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Peru, *Lat.* 12. 4. S.

Loreo, see *Loreda*.

Loreto, a town of the Papedom, in the marquisate of Ancona; situated on a hill, about half a league from the Adriatic. It is small, but fortified, not of strength sufficient to stand a siege. It is the see of a bishop, under the pope. The consecration of the place arises from the Santa Casa, or Holy House, which it is pretended was the very same in which the Virgin Mary lived at Nazareth; and which, according to the history of it, was transported by the angels in the year 1291, from Galilee to Tersatz, in Dalmatia; from thence, in the year 1294, it was removed to Italy, near Recanati: at last, after twice again changing its place, it was fixed at Loreto, and is situated in the cathedral. This house is nearly 32 feet long, 13 feet wide, and 18 feet 9 inches in height, incrustrated with marble, with inside walls of brick, with some pieces of stone intermixed,

Towards the east end, there is a separation made by a grate-work of silver: this they call the sanctuary, and here stands the holy image of the virgin, in a nich of silver, made, as they pretend, of cedar of Lebanon, and carved by St. Luke; she has a triple crown on her head, and holds the image of Christ, covered also with diamonds; in her left hand she carries a golden globe, and two fingers of her right hand are held up, as in the act of blessing. The other part of the house has an altar at the upper end; at the lower a window, through which the angel is supposed to have entered, at the annunciation. The sanctuary is perfectly crowded with 62 great lamps of gold and silver: one of the golden ones, which was presented by the republic of Venice, weighs 37 pounds; there are also angels waiting about the holy image, one of massive gold, and two of silver; and the walls are covered with plates of silver. The sacred bowl, out of which the holy family used to eat, is preserved here. No person is permitted to enter the chapel armed, on pain of excommunication. The jewels of the holy house are nothing in comparison with the treasury, where the number, variety, and richness of the vestments, lamps, candlesticks, goblets, crowns, crucifixes, images, cameos, pearls, gems of all kinds, &c. is prodigious. Loreto was taken by the French in February 1797. 10 miles N. Ancona, 110 NE. Rome. *Long.* 13. 41. *E. Lat.* 43. 26. N.

Loreto, a town of the island of Corsica. 7 miles NE. Porta.

Loreto, a river of Naples, in Calabria Citra, which runs into the Trionto.

Loreto, or *Nôtre Dame de Loreto*, a town of North America, in California. *Long.* 113. W. *Lat.* 25. 30. N.

Loreto, a town of New Mexico, in the province of Mayo. 105 m. ENE. Santa Cruz.

Loreto, a town of Canada. 8 miles NW. Quebec.

Loreto, a town of South America, in the province of Buenos Ayres. 200 miles E. Corrientes.

Loreto, a town of South America, in the government of Mojos, on the Marmora. 50 miles S. Trinidad.

Loretz, a river of Switzerland, which forms a communication between lake Zug and the river Reufs.

Lorgues, a town of France, in the department of the Var. 6 miles SW. Draguignan, 15 W. Frejus.

Lorist, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme. 12 miles S. Valence, 9 W. Crest.

Lorme, a town of France, and seat of a tribunal, in the department of the Nyevre. 33 miles NE. Nevers, 6 ENE. Corbigny.

Lorn, a district of Scotland, in the north

part of the county of Argyle. The eldest son of the Duke of Argyle takes the title of Marquis of Lorn.

Lorous, a town of Tunis, anciently called *Laribus*. 60 miles SW. Tunis.

Loroux Beconnoir, (*Lc.*) a town of France, in the department of the Maine and Loire. 13 miles WNW. Angers, 27 N. Chollet.

Loroux Bottereau, (*Lc.*) a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire. 10 miles N. Clifton, 9 E. Angers.

Lorqui, a town of Spain, in Murcia. 12 miles NW. Murcia.

Lorquin, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte. 4 miles SSE. Sarrebourg, 19 E. Luneville.

Lorrach, or *Larach*, a town of the dutchy of Baden. 6 miles NW. Rheinfelden, 6 NE. Bâle.

Lorraine, (*Dutchy of*), united to France; and, with the dutchy of Bar, now divided into the departments of the Meuse, the Meurte, the Moselle, and the Vosges. This country forms only a small part of a kingdom, which bore that name, and which extended from Vienne, on the Rhône, to Cologne. It owes its name to Lothaire II. grandson of Louis le Debonnaire; and after many revolutions it was annexed to France, in the year 1766, at the death of Stanislaus, the last duke. Separated from Bar, it is about 90 miles in length, and 69 in breadth. The air is thick and cold, but healthy; the plains, watered by divers rivers, are fertile in corn and fruit; the mountains and vallies are covered with wood, which harbour great quantities of game. The country has salt springs, together with some mines of iron, copper, tin, and silver. Its lakes abound in fish, and in the mountains of the Vosges are found agates, granates, chalcidones, and other gems, as also a particular substance for making cups and other vessels. The principal rivers are the Meuse, the Moselle, the Meurte, and the Saar.

Lorris, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret. 12 miles SW. Montargis, 24 E. Orleans.

Lorsch, or *Lauresheim*, an abbey of Germany, situated on a narrow island in the electorate of Mentz, founded by Pepin the Short, king of France. The Emperor Frederick ceded it to the Archbishop of Mentz in 1232, as a fief of the empire. In the year 1768, a work was printed at Manheim, called *Codex Laureshamensis Diplomaticus*, of considerable use in the geography of the middle age. 6 miles E. Worms.

Lorungah, a pass in the mountains of Bengal. 18 miles W. Ramgur.

Losari, a town of the island of Corsica. 15 miles N. Calvi.

Loschan, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaurzim. 4 miles E. Prague.

Loschetz, or *Lostitz*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz. 2 miles S. Muglitz.

Losdorf, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz. 6 miles WSW. Kamnitz.

Losenitza, a town of European Turkey, in Servia. 30 miles SSW. Sabacz.

Lose Creek, a river of Kentucky, which runs into the Ohio. *Long*. 88. 24. W. *Lat*. 37. 32. N.

Losser, a town of the electorate of Salzburg, on the Staupach. 20 miles E. Kuffstein, 21 SW. Salzburg.

Losito, a town of Naples, in the province of Bari. 6 miles E. Bittetto.

Losquet, a small island in the English Channel, near the coast of France. *Long*. 3. 31. W. *Lat*. 43. 49. N.

Loss, *Islands of*, a cluster of small islands in the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa. *Long*. 13. W. *Lat*. 9. 16. N.

Lossa, or *Lösse*, a river of Thuringia, which runs into the Unstrutt.

Lossa, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Brieg. 5 miles SE. Brieg.

Lossabach, a river of Saxony, which runs into the Mulda, near Eulenburg.

Lossau, a town of Germany, in the principality of Bayreuth. 9 m. SE. Bayreuth.

Lossen, a town of the duchy of Courland. 32 miles SE. Seelburg.

Lossie, a river of Scotland, which rises in the county of Murray, and runs into the sea at Lossiemouth. It is celebrated for its trout.

Lossiemouth, a seaport town of Scotland, in the county of Murray, situated at the mouth of the Lossie. It has only a sloop and a few fishing vessels which belong to the place; the harbour is convenient for vessels of 80 tons. In 1793, it had only 180 inhabitants. 6 miles N. Elgin.

Lossin, or *Lussin*, *Great*, a town in the south part of the island of Cherso, containing about 1800 inhabitants.

Lossin, *Little*, a town of the island of Cherso, containing about 1600 inhabitants. 1 mile S. Great Lossin.

Lossnitz, a town of Saxony, in the lordship of Schonburg. 10 miles SE. Zwickau, 50 SW. Dresden. *Long*. 12. 37. E. *Lat*. 50. 32. N.

Lostitz, see *Loschitz*.

Loszlau, or *Wodislau*, a town of Silesia, and principal place of a lordship in the principality of Ratibor. 18 m. NNW. Teschen, 11 SE. Ratibor. *Long*. 18. 18. E. *Lat*. 49. 57. N.

Losstorff, a town of Austria. 9 miles W. St. Polten.

Loswa, a river of Russia, which runs into the Sofva, in the government of Tobolsk, 40 miles W. Pelim.

Lot, a department of France, bounded on

the north by the department of the Correze, on the east by the Cantal, on the south-east by the Aveiron, on the south by the Tarn and Upper Garonne, on the west by the Lot and Garonne, and on the north-west by the Dordogne; 70 miles in length and 35 in breadth. Cahors is the capital.

Lot, a river of France, which rises in the department of the Lozere; passes by or near to Mende, St. Genies, St. Come, Estang, Flagnac, Cajarc, Cahors, Alban, Villeneuve d'Agen, &c. and joins the Garonne near Aiguillon.

Lot and Garonne, a department of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Dordogne, on the east by the Lot, on the south by the Gers, and on the west by the Landes and Gironde; about 45 miles from east to west, and 36 from north to south. Agen is the capital.

Lo-tchang, a town of China, of the third rank, in Quang-tong. 20 miles NW. Chao-tcheou.

Lo-tcheou, a town of Corea. 22 miles WSW. Koang-tcheou.

Lo-tching, a town of China, of the third rank, in Quang-fi. 42 miles NW. Lieou-tcheou.

Lo-tchuen, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-fi. 17 m. SSE. Quei-ling.

Lo-tchuen, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-fi. 12 miles SE. Fou.

Lotewart, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 3 miles WSW. Smalkalden.

Loth, a town of Scotland, in the county of Sutherland, on the east coast. 16 miles NNE. Dornoch.

Lothau, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 9 miles S. Culmbach.

Lothling, a lake of England, in the county of Suffolk, near Lowestoft.

Lothingland, once an island, and part of the county of Suffolk, towards the German Ocean, situated in the north-east part of the county, and the most eastern part of Great Britain: now a peninsula. The river Yare bounds it on the north, the sea on the east, the lake of Lothing on the south, and the river Waveny on the west; it is only joined to the main land by a narrow neck near Lowestoft, formed as is supposed about the year 1722. It is above 10 miles in length from north to south, and 6 in breadth; and contains 16 parishes, of which Lowestoft is the principal and only market town.

Lothian, an extensive district of Scotland, divided into three parts, viz. East Lothian, or *Haddingtonshire*, Mid-Lothian, or *Edinburghshire*, and West Lothian, or *Linlithgowshire*.

Lo-tien, a town of China, of the third

rank, in Hou-quang. 40 miles NE. Hoang-tehou.

Lo-ting, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chang-tong. 25 m. NW. Vou-ting.

Lo-long, a town of China, of the third rank, in Yun-nan. 32 miles W. Yun-nan.

Lo-tsa, a town of China, of the third rank, in Se-tchen. 50 m. ESE. Tching-ton.

Lo-tse, a town of China, of the third rank, in Yun-nan. 25 miles NW. Yun-nan.

Lo-tsin, a town of China, of the third rank, in Tche-kiang. 12 miles NE. Ouen-tcheou.

Lotul, a town of Bengal. 16 miles W. Totee.

Lotzin, a town of Prussia, in the province of Natangen, with a castle; situated on a canal, which joins the Angerburg and Leventin lakes. 56 miles SE. Königsberg. *Long*. 21. 57. E. *Lat*. 53. 53. N.

Lova, a river of Russia, which runs into the Velika, 8 miles NW. Onogka.

Lova, a town of Hungary. 20 miles W. St. Crot.

Louang, a river of France, which runs into the Laye, 5 miles N. Bethune.

Louar, a town of Hindooistan, in Dowlatabad. 10 miles WNW. Kondur.

Lovat, a river of Russia, which rises from three lakes, in the province of Polotsk, and runs into the Lake Ilmen, near Stara Rusa, in the government of Novgorod.

Lovat, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria. 64 miles E. Sofia.

Lovatova, a town on the east coast of the island of Flores. *Long*. 122. 50. E. *Lat*. 8. 30. S.

Loubens, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne. 12 miles NW. Revel, 15 E. Toulouse.

Loubiere, a town of the island of Dominica, on the west coast. 17 miles S. Portsmouth.

Loubo, a town of Benin, at the mouth of the river Formosa. 60 miles SW. Benin.

Loubressac, a town of France, in the department of the Lot. 4 miles W. St. Céré.

Lou-chi, a town of China, of the third rank, in Ho-nan. 45 miles S. Tchen.

Louchou, a town of Persia, in the province of Mazanderan. 45 m. NE. Calbin.

Loude, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire. 6 miles NW. Le Puy en Velay.

Loudeac, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the North Coasts. Here is an iron forge, and a manufacture of thread. 20 miles S. St. Brienc, 27 SSE. Guingamp. *Long*. 2. 40. W. *Lat*. 48. 8. N.

Loudown, a county of the state of Virginia.

Loudun, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Vienne, situated on an eminence, between

the Creuse and the Dive, containing about 4000 inhabitants. 27 miles NNW. Poitiers, 12 E. Thouars. *Long*. 0. 10. E. *Lat*. 47. N.

Loué, a town of France, in the department of the Sarthe. 12 miles S. Sillé le Guillaume, 15 W. le Mans.

Loverano, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto. 5 miles NNE. Nardo.

Loveskaiia, a town of Russia, on the Caspian Sea. 27 miles SE. Attrachan.

Lough Arrow, a lake of Ireland. 14 miles S. Sligo.

Lough Allen, a lake of Ireland, formed by the widening of the Shannon. 7 miles N. Leitrim.

Lough Barra, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Donegal. 20 miles N. Donegal.

Lough Bealta, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Mayo. 7 miles NNW. Castlebar.

Lough Beg, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Antrim. 2 m. N. Lough Neagh.

Lough Boffin, a lake of Ireland, formed in the river Shannon. 8 miles NNW. Longford.

Lough Carragh, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Mayo. 10 miles S. Castlebar.

Lough Calt, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Sligo. 20 miles SW. Sligo.

Lough Clay, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Armagh. 7 miles S. Armagh.

Lough Clean, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Leitrim. 10 miles ESE. Sligo.

Lough Conn, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Mayo. 10 miles N. Castlebar.

Lough Corrib, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Galway, 20 miles long; and from 2 to 5 wide; the southern extremity is about 3 miles from Galway.

Lough Coutra, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Galway. 3 miles SE. Gort.

Lough Curran, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Kerry. 23 miles SW. Killarney.

Lough Dcle, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Westmeath. 10 miles NE. Mullingar.

Lough Derg, a lake of Ireland, which communicates with Lough Foyle. 8 miles E. Donegal.

Lough Derig, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Longford. 5 miles FNE. Edgworthstown.

Lough Derina, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Kerry. 24 miles SW. Killarney.

Lough Dereragh, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Westmeath. 5 miles N. Mullingar.

Lough Fask, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Donegal. 4 miles NE. Donegal.

Lough Ennel, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Westmeath. 2 miles S. Mullingar.

Lough Erne, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh, (or more properly two lakes connected,) 26 miles long and from 2 to 8 broad.

Lough Feyle, a large bay on the north coast of Ireland.

Lough Furren, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Mayo. 12 miles NW. Castlebar.

Lough Gara, a lake of Ireland. 20 miles S. Sligo.

Lough Garwagh, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Longford. 15 miles NE. Longford.

Lough Gilly, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Sligo. 2 miles W. Sligo.

Lough Glin, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Donegal. 22 miles WNW. Londonderry.

Lough Gur, a lake of Ireland. 10 miles S. Limerick.

Lough Hoyle, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Westmeath. 2 miles NW. Mullingar.

Lough Hyne, a bay of the Atlantic, on the fourth coast of Ireland, between Baltimore Harbour and Toe Head.

Lough Iron, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Westmeath. 5 m. NW. Mullingar.

Lough Kay, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Roscommon. 6 m. NW. Carrick.

Lough Lane, a lake of Ireland, near Killyarney. 15 miles S. Tralee.

Lough Larne, a bay on the east coast of Ireland, between the island of Magee, and the county of Antrim, about 6 miles long and 1 wide.

Lough Lene, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Westmeath. 9 m. N. Mullingar.

Lough Malar, a lake of the island of Man. 3 miles N. Ramsey.

Lough Mask, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Galway, about 10 miles long and from 1 to 3 broad. 10 miles S. Castlebar.

Lough Melvin, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh, about 7 miles long and 1 or 2 wide. 5 miles S. Ballyshannon.

Lough Naftay, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Galway. 19 miles S. Castlebar.

Lough Nallenroe, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Mayo. 19 miles W. Killaloe.

Lough Neagh, a large lake of Ireland, about 15 miles in length and 8 in breadth, situated between the counties of Antrim, Down, Armagh, Tyrone, and Londonderry. The river Ban is the only outlet. A petrifying quality is ascribed to the water of this lake.

Lough Ogram, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Clare. 8 miles NW. Killaloe.

Lough Oughter, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Cavan. 6 miles W. Cavan.

Lough Pallis, a lake of Ireland, in King's county. 12 miles WNW. Portarlington.

Lough Ramar, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Cavan. 12 miles S. Cavan.

Lough Rapham, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Mayo. 12 miles SW. Castlebar.

Lough Rea, a lake of Ireland, in the

county of Galway, near the town of Loughrea, containing several small islands, on which were formerly some monasteries.

Lough Ree, a lake of Ireland, formed by a considerable expansion of the river Shannon, between the county of Roscommon, and the counties of Longford and Westmeath, reaching from Lancborough to Athlone, and in some places 3 m. broad.

Lough Salen, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, near Castlebar.

Lough Shehan, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Cavan. 13 miles S. Cavan.

Lough Strangford, see *Strangford*.

Lough Swilly, a bay on the north coast of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, 18 miles in length, and from 1 to 4 in breadth; but upwards of 30 in circumference. This bay, thought to be the Argite of Ptolemy, is one of the noblest ports in Ireland, or perhaps in Europe, with good anchorage and deep water: a whole fleet may anchor with safety.

Lough Ta, a lake near the south coast of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, which receives several rivers, but having no outlet it overflows the country if care be not taken to cut away the banks, near the sea, which soon fill up again. 3 miles NW. Carnfore Point, 9 SSE. Wexford.

Lough Triorty, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Donegal. 7 miles SSE. Donegal.

Lough Tra, or *Lake of the Ladies Island*, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, near the sea. 6 miles S. Wexford.

Loughborough, a town of England, in the county of Leicester, with a weekly market on Thursday. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 4546, of whom 825 were employed in trade and manufactures. The town contains a charter school and some barracks. The principal manufacture is making stockings. 11 miles N. Leicester, 109 N. London. *Long*. 1. 12. W. *Lat*. 52. 47. N.

Loughborough Canal, an inlet on the west coast of North-America, in the gulf of Georgia, about 30 miles long and 1 broad, between steep and nearly perpendicular mountains. The entrance, *Long*. 234. 35. E. *Lat*. 50. 27. N.

Loughborough's Island, an island in the Mergui Archipelago, of an oval form, about 10 miles long and 5 broad. *Lat*. 10. 38. N.

Loughrea, a town of Ireland, in the county of Galway, near a lake of the same name. 15 miles SW. Galway.

Lougnon, a river of France, which runs into the Saône, near Pontarlier.

Louhans, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Saône and Loire, situated at the conflux of the Seille and Solnan. It is a place of resort for the merchants of France and Swif-

serland, who meet there for the purpose of commerce. 15 miles SE. Châlons sur Saône, 24 NNE. Mâcon. *Long.* 5. 18. E. *Lat.* 46. 38. N.

Louignano, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto. 12 m. SSW. Brindisi.

Louisa, or *Degerby*, a seaport town of Sweden, in the province of Nyland, on the north coast of the gulf of Finland, built in the year 1745, as a frontier town towards Russia, and at first called *Degerby*, which was changed to Louisa, in the year 1752, by King Adolphus Frederick. 26 miles W. Frederichhamn, 120 E. Abo. *Long.* 26. 16. E. *Lat.* 60. 27. N.

Louisa, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 5. 10. S.

Louisburg, a town and capital of the island of Cape Breton, situated on a point of land on the south-east side of the island; its streets are regular and broad, consisting for the most part of stone houses, with a large parade at a little distance from the citadel; the inside of which is a fine square, near 100 feet every way. On its north side, while possessed by the French, stood the governor's house, and the church; the other sides were taken up with barrack's, bomb-proof; in which the French secured their women and children during the siege. The town is near half an English mile in length, and two in circuit. The harbour is more than half an English mile in breadth, from north-west to south-east in the narrowest part, and six miles in length from north-east to south-west. In the north-east part of the harbour is a fine careening wharf to heave down; and very secure from all winds. On the opposite side are the fishing stages, and room for 2000 boats to cure their fish. In winter, the harbour is totally impracticable, being entirely frozen, so as to be walked over; that season begins here at the close of November, and lasts till May or June: sometimes the frosts set in sooner, and are more intense; as particularly in 1745, when by the middle of October, a great part of the harbour was already frozen. The principal, if not the only trade of Louisburg, is the cod fishery. the plenty of fish being remarkable, and at the same time better than any about Newfoundland. The anchorage, or moorings, is good, and ships may run a-ground without any danger. Its entrance is not above 300 toises in breadth, formed by two small islands. Here is plenty of cod, and the fishery may, in general, be continued from April to the close of December. It was taken from the French by the English fleet, under Sir Peter Warren, and our American forces, commanded by Sir William Pepperel, in the year 1745; but afterwards restored to France by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748. It was again taken by the English, under

the command of Admiral Boscawen and Lieutenant-General Amherst, on the 27th of July 1758, and its fortifications since demolished. *Long.* 59. 50. W. *Lat.* 45. 55. N.

Louisiana, a country of North-America, situated between the Mississippi and New Mexico, towards the south it is bounded by the Gulf of Mexico. Its northern boundaries are unknown. This country was first discovered by Ferdinand de Soto, a Spaniard, in the year 1541, but no settlement was attempted till the latter end of the next century. In the year 1682, M. de la Sale, a Frenchman, travelled through it, and returning to France, represented the country in such a light to Louis XIV. that a company was established for the purpose of settling a colony. The attempt, however, did not succeed, and in the year 1763, Louisiana was ceded to Spain. The soil is represented as rich and fertile, well watered with rivers abounding in fish. The timber plentiful and large, of all kinds that are found under the same degrees of latitude. The chief places of note are New Orleans and New Madrid.

Louisburg, see *Harrisburgh*.

Louisiade, the southern coast of a considerable island belonging to New Guinea, so called by Monsieur Bougainville, in 1768.

Louisville, a town of the state of Georgia, on the Ogechee. 45 miles SW. Augusta. *Long.* 82. 42. W. *Lat.* 32. 55. N.

Louisville, a town of the state of Kentucky, on the south side of the Ohio. 70 miles W. Lexington. *Long.* 86. 6. W. *Lat.* 38. 4. N.

Lou-ki, a town of China, of the third rank, in Kiang-si. 20 miles E. Kien-tchang.

Lou-ki, a town of China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang. 17 miles SW. Tching-tcheou.

Lou-kiang, a town of China, of the third rank, in Kiang-nan. 40 miles S. Lin-tcheou.

Lou-kiang, a river which rises in the south-west part of China, and runs into the sea at Mastaban. In the Birmah dominions it is called *Thalwayn*, or *Thanluayn*.

Lou-kien, a river of China, which runs into the Hoang, about 2 miles W. Ho-kiu.

Loulay, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente. 6 miles N. St. Jean d'Angely, 17 S. Niort.

Loulé, a town of Portugal, in the province of Algarva, on a river of the same name, near the sea; surrounded with antique walls, and containing a castle, hospital, three convents, and about 4400 inhabitants. 9 miles N. Faro, 15 W. Tavira. *Long.* 7. 54. W. *Lat.* 37. 8. N.

Lou-leang, a city of China, of the second rank, in Yun-nan. 1145 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 103. 21. E. *Lat.* 25. 6. N.

Loung, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Sehaourmpour, 28 miles S. Merat.

Lou-ngan, a city of China, of the first rank, in Chen-li. 267 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 116. 54. E. *Lat.* 36. 42. N.

Lou-ngan, a city of China, of the second rank, in Kiang-nan. 500 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 116. 14. E. *Lat.* 31. 48. N.

Loup, a river of France, which runs into the Mediterranean, *Long.* 7. 12. E. *Lat.* 43. 38. N.

Loup, a river of Canada, which runs into lake St. Pierre, *Long.* 72. 47. E. *Lat.* 46. 13. N.

Lou-pan, a city of China, of the second rank, in Yun-nan. 1147 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 103. E. *Lat.* 24. 50. N.

Louppe (La), a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire. 12 miles SW. Châteauneuf en Thimerais, 18 W. Chartres.

Lourde, a town of France, and seat of a tribunal, in the department of the Higher Pyrenees. 6 miles N. Argeliez, 11 S. Tarbe. *Long.* 0. 1. E. *Lat.* 43. 6. N.

Loureira, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia. 8 miles W. Tuy.

Lourical, a town of Portugal, in the province of Estremadura. 12 miles S. Montemor o Velho, 6 N. Leyria.

Lourinha, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho. 8 miles SSE. Peniche.

Louristan, a district of Persia, forming the northern part of the province of Chusistan.

Loures, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oise. 12 miles N. Paris. *Long.* 2. 35. E. *Lat.* 49. 3. N.

Lou-y, a town of China, of the third rank, in Ho-nan. 35 miles SSW. Koue-te.

Lou-y, a city of China, of the second rank, in Quang-tong. 1225 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 109. 22. E. *Lat.* 20. 51. N.

Louzac (Le), a town of France, in the department of the Correze. 8 miles NE. Uzerches, 12 N. Tulle.

Lou-tchu, a river of Thibet, which runs into the Sanpoo, 22 miles SW. Taankia.

Loutetsina, a town of Croatia. 12 miles S. Creutz.

Louth, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, containing about 4000 inhabitants, with two markets weekly on Wednesday and Saturday. 28 miles NE. Lincoln, 56 N. London. *Long.* 1. 2. W. *Lat.* 53. 20. N.

Louth, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, bounded on the north by the county of Armagh, on the east by the Irish Sea, on the south by Meath, and on the west by Meath and Monaghan. It is the smallest county of Ireland, being only 22 miles in length from north to south, and from 9 to 14 in breadth from east to west. It contains 61 parishes, upwards of 11,500

houses, and about 57,750 souls. Except on the side of Carlingford Bay, which is mountainous, the soil is in general rich and fertile. The principal towns are Drogheda, Carlingford, Dundalk, Ardee, and Dunleer. Two members are returned to the Imperial parliament for the county, and for Drogheda and Dundalk one each. Louth, which gives name to the county, is a village, 6 miles from Dundalk.

Loutra, Great and Little, two small Greek islands in the gulf of Engia. 7 miles NW. Engia.

Loutzova, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk. 10 miles NE. Verchnei Udinsk.

Louvain, or *Loeven*, a city of France, in the department of the Dyle, heretofore the capital of Brabant, founded according to some, by Julius Cæsar, according to others by one Lupus, who lived a long time before him; but on this there can be no reliance. It is however certain, that Louvain was known in the year 885, when Godfrey, duke of Normandy, having ravaged the country, encamped near the Dyle, on the plain of Louvain. The emperor Arnulph, built a castle to defend the country against the Normans, about this time, which was called *Loeven*, and afterwards *le Chateau de Cæsar*, or *Cæsar's Castle*, and was a long time the ordinary residence of the dukes of Brabant; in this castle Henry I. was assassinated, in the year 1038; Thierry, comte of Holland, was kept prisoner in the year 1200; the emperor Charles V. and his sisters, were brought up here till 1510; and formerly the assembly of the states was held here. It is now in ruins. The city was first surrounded with walls in the year 1165, and afterwards very much enlarged in the 14th century, by Wenceslaus and John, dukes of Brabant. The trade at present is not very considerable; the principle article is beer, of which a great quantity is sent to Brussels, Antwerp, Liege, Tirmont, and other cities and towns. It was formerly much larger than it now is, much richer, and carried on more trade than any other place in the country. At the beginning of the 14th century, 4000 houses were inhabited by clothiers, and their manufactories employed above 150,000 workmen. It is related in their annals, that when this crowd of weavers left work, they were compelled to found a large bell, that the women might keep the children within doors, lest they should be thrown down and trampled to death. This is probably the reason that the magistrates are here more numerous than in other cities, for besides two burgo-masters, seven ecchevins, two pensioners, six secretaries, and four receivers, they had a council of 21; 11 of whom are nobles, and the other 10 merchants or tradesmen.

The town house where they assembled is a beautiful Gothic structure. In the year 1382, the weavers and other tradesmen revolted against Wenceslaus, duke of Brabant, and cruelly threw 17 of the magistrates out of the town-house windows; took arms against their prince, and laid waste the province; but being besieged, they implored for mercy, and obtained pardon at the intreaty of Arnold de Hornes, bishop of Liege, only the most culpable being punished; and the weavers, who were the authors of the insurrection, were banished: they retired for the most part to England, where they were well received. Louvain being thus nearly deprived of commerce and inhabitants, John IV. duke of Brabant, with the consent of Pope Martin V. in the year 1426, founded an university, which has since been the chief ornament and glory of the place, and is said to resemble those in England more than any other abroad. There are sixty colleges in this university, which though they are much admired for their situation and building, are not however so sumptuous as those of Oxford and Cambridge. The Dutch have a college here for Roman Catholics, the English one of Dominican friars, the Irish one of secular priests, another of Dominican friars, and another of Franciscans. There is a convent here of English nuns, which is reckoned the best of any of this nation in the Low counties. Louvain prided itself as never having been taken by arms; in the year 1542, Martin Rossen, general of the Gueldrians, attempted it in vain; and in 1572, William prince of Orange, was compelled to raise the siege, by the vigorous resisted of the citizens and students. On the first Sunday of July, they have an annual fête in memory of their deliverance from the Dutch and the French in 1635, who were compelled by famine to retire. And on the 5th of August 1710, the French, under the partisan du Moulin, attempted to surprize the city, but were repulsed by the citizens, and obliged to retire in confusion; this bravery was rewarded by a present of a golden key, sent them by Charles III. king of Spain, as an acknowledgment of their fidelity, which they preserve in their town-house, as a memorial of his majesty's goodwill. But nevertheless, this city was taken by the French in the year 1746, and again by the soldiers of the French republic, under Dumourier, in their hasty progress through Brabant, but was evacuated on the 22d of March 1793; and indeed it is but ill adapted for defence, the walls being nine miles in circumference, though not a third part of the inclosure is built on; the rest being occupied for gardens and vineyards. Louvain was anciently situated part in the diocese of Liege, and part in the diocese of Cambray,

but on the erection of the archbishopric of Malines, it was placed under that diocese, and so remained till its union with France. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 18,000. 21 miles SW. Antwerp, 13 NE. Brussels. *Long.* 4. 40. E. *Lat.* 50. 54. N.

Louze, a river of France, which runs into the Adour near Castelnau.

Louven, a river of Norway, which runs into the sea at Laurvig, in the province of Aggerhuus.

Louviers, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Eure. In 1432, it was taken by the English. 12 miles N. Evreux, 15 S. Rouen. *Long.* 2. 55. E. *Lat.* 49. 3. N.

Louviègne, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine. 8 miles NNE. Fougères, 24 E. Dol.

Louviègne en Bain, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine. 7 miles SW. Vitry, 8 NW. La Guerche.

Louvoe, a town of Siam, on a river which runs into the Mecon. The ancient kings had here a pleasure house or palace, which in 1687, was rebuilt. The situation is charming, and the air so good, that the king resides here the greatest part of the year. 40 miles S. Siam. *Long.* 100. 30. E. *Lat.* 14. 55. N.

Louvois, a town of France, in the department of the Marne. 9 miles NE. Epernay.

Louvois, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oise. 12 miles N. Paris. *Long.* 2. 35. E. *Lat.* 49. 3. N.

Lou-y, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan. 35 miles SSW. Kou-te.

Lou-y, a city of China, of the second rank, in Quang-tong. 1225 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 109. 22. E. *Lat.* 20. 51. N.

Louzac (Le), a town of France, in the department of the Correze. 7 miles NE. Uzerches, 12 N. Tulle.

Low Island, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the south coast of Cumbaya. *Long.* 117. 34. E. *Lat.* 9. 1. S.

Low Green Point, a cape on the east coast of the island of Sumatra. *Long.* 106. E. *Lat.* 3. 12. S.

Lowcooty, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 8 miles W. Mongir.

Lowdeha, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad. 24 miles SSW. Allahabad.

Löwen, a town of Silesia, in the county of Glatz, situated in a valley. It is a royal town; the principal employment of the inhabitants is in turning. 13 miles W. Glatz. *Long.* 16. 3. E. *Lat.* 50. 13. N.

Löwen, or *Löben*, or *Lerwin*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Brieg, on the Neisse. 9 miles SE. Brieg, 10 ENE. Grotkau. *Long.* 17. 33. E. *Lat.* 50. 40. N.

Löwenberg, or *Lamberg*, a town of Sile-

fia, in the principality of Jauer, near the Bober. 25 miles W. Jauer, 34 S. Sagan. *Long.* 15. 42. E. *Lat.* 51. 5. N.

Löwenstein, a town and capital of a county, annexed as a fief to Wurtemberg. 9 miles ESE. Heilbron, 20 NE. Stuttgart. *Long.* 9. 28. E. *Lat.* 49. 6. N.

Löwenstein, see *Lauenstein*.

Lower Creek, a river of America, in the western territory, which runs into the Ohio, *Long.* 80. 43. W. *Lat.* 40. 9. N.

Lowes Water, a lake of England, in the county of Cumberland, about six miles in circumference. 10 miles S. Cockermouth.

Lowestoff, or *Lestoff*, a town of England, on the coast of Suffolk, and most easterly part of the kingdom. The principal trade is catching and curing herrings, in which business upwards of 30 boats are employed, and 70,000 barrels have been sold in a year to the Mediterranean, Germany, and for home consumption; mackarel and foals also are caught for the markets of London, Norwich, &c. Several bathing machines have lately been established, and much company resorted to enjoy a good air, and the benefit of sea-bathing. Here is a weekly market on Wednesday. There are upwards of 20 boats employed in fishing for mackarel. In the year 1744, a battery of six pieces of cannon, 18-pounders, was erected at the south end of the town, for protecting ships in the south roads, and guarding the passage of the Stanford. In the year 1756, a battery was erected on the beach at the north end of the town, and two pieces of cannon brought thither from the south battery. In the year 1782, a new fort was erected at the south end of the town, furnished with 13 pieces of cannon, 10 thirty-two pounders, and 3 eighteen pounders; and another fort was erected at the north end of the town, besides a battery near the Ness. The number of inhabitants is about 2332. 12 miles E. Norwich, 117 NNE. London. *Long.* 1. 44. E. *Lat.* 52. 28. N.

Lowicz, a town of the dutchy of Warsaw, on the Bzura, in which stands a palace belonging to the archbishop of Gnesna. This town lies in a morass; and besides a cathedral, has three other churches, and some convents. Among the inhabitants are great numbers of artificers; and the fairs held in this town are famous for a variety of goods which are exposed to sale in it. 28 miles N. Rawa, 50 SW. Warsaw. *Long.* 20. E. *Lat.* 51. 50. N.

Löwin, see *Löwen*.

Low-la-reat, a town of Africa, in the country of Tunis, anciently called *Aquilaria*, situated at the point of the peninsula of Dackhul, near Cape Bon. 15 miles N. Clybea, 45 ENE. Tunis.

Lowland Bay, a bay on the north-east

coast of New Zealand, west of Highland Point.

Lowlands of Scotland, a term applied to the southern parts of Scotland, in contradistinction to the Highlands; the country is more level, and the manners of the people more like those of England.

Lowkow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia. 10 miles E. Zytoniers.

Lowesitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz. On the 1st of October 1756, a battle was fought near this place, between the Prussians and the Saxons, under the King of Poland, in which the latter were defeated, with the loss of upwards of 6000 men killed and wounded, and 500 prisoners. The Prussians lost about 2000; this was soon after followed by the surrender of the whole of the Saxon army. 4 miles WSW. Leitmeritz. *Long.* 14. 9. E. *Lat.* 50. 30. N.

Lowowech, or *Neustat*, a town of the dutchy of Warsaw. 32 miles W. Posen.

Lowrey, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Gohud. 36 miles ESE. Raat.

Lowtaiah, a town of Algiers. 27 miles S. Tubnah.

Lowton, a township of England; in Lancashire, with 1400 inhabitants. 7 miles N. Warrington.

Lowya, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 15 miles SSE. Bettiah. *Long.* 84. 43. E. *Lat.* 26. 35. N.

Loxa, or *Loja*, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada, on the Xenil, containing three parishes, and four convents, a royal salt-work, and a copper forge; the environs produce abundance of fruit, legumes, saffron, and olives. In 1486, it was taken from the Moors. 27 miles W. Grenada, 16 SSE. Cordova. *Long.* 4. 18. W. *Lat.* 37. 18. N.

Loxa, or *Loja*, a town of South-America, capital of a jurisdiction, in the audience of Quito, containing two churches, a convent, a college, and an hospital. In the territory of this jurisdiction is produced that famous specific for intermitting fevers, known by the name of *Cascarilla de Loja*, or *Quinquina*. The tree which produces the quinquina is not of the largest size, its usual height being about two toises and a half, and the body and branches of a proportionate thickness. In this, however, there is some difference; and in that consists the goodness of the quinquina, the largest branches not yielding best. There is also a difference both in the blossom and seed. The Indians, in order to take off the quinquina or cortex, cut down the tree; after which they bark it, and dry the quinquina. The jurisdiction of Loja has also a very great advantage from breeding the cochineal, and which intelligent persons reckon of equal goodness with that of Guaxaca in Mexico,

but the inhabitants are so far from applying themselves to the breeding of that insect, sufficient to supply the demands of a particular trade, that they breed no more than what they imagine will be sufficient for the dyers in that and the neighbouring jurisdiction of Cuença. The number of inhabitants is about 10,000. 270 miles S. Quito. *Long.* 79. 14. *W. Lat.* 4. S.

Loxa, a town of Sweden, in the province of Savolax. 108 miles N. Nydrot.

Loma, a rock near the north coast of the island of Cuba. *Long.* 83. 57. *W. Lat.* 23. 13. N.

Loxan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan. 30 miles WNW. Kou-ang.

Loy, a river of Prussia, which runs into the Curisch Haff, 9 miles S. Rufs.

Loyalsock Creek, a river of Pennsylvania, which runs into the west branch of the Susquehanna, *Long.* 77. 1. *W. Lat.* 41. 15. N.

Lo-yang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-li. 25 miles S. Tou-yang.

Loyal, or *Loiat*, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan. 4 miles N. Ploermel, 7 E. Joffelin.

Loyders, a town of Prussia, in Oberland. 8 miles S. Liebstadt.

Loyes, a town of France, in the department of the Ain. 2 miles NE. Meximieux, 6 SW. Amberg.

Loyla, a small island on the east side of the Gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 25. E. *Lat.* 65. 6. N.

Loyda, a village of Spain, in the province of Guipuscoa, which once belonged to the family of the celebrated Ignatius, founder of the order of Jesuits, near Aspeytia.

Loyda, a town of South-America, in the audience of Quito. 50 miles S. Loxa.

Lo-yang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-li. 17 miles NE. Lieou-tcheou.

Lozay, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente. 6 miles N. St. Jean d'Angely, 18 ENE. Rochefort.

Loze, a river of Luneburg, which runs into the Elbe, at Harburg.

Loze, a river of Congo, which runs into the Atlantic. It is navigable for boats, but there is no harbour at its mouth. *Lat.* 7. 55. S.

Lozere, a department of France, bounded on the north by the departments of the Cantal and Upper Loire, on the east by the Ardèche, on the south by the Gard, and on the west by the Aveyron and Cantal; about 55 miles long, and 33 wide. It derives its name from a ridge of mountains, about 12 miles SE. from Mende. Mende is the capital.

Lozicze, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Bielik. 56 miles SW. Bielik.

Lozsmitz, see *Lossnitz*.

Lozzi, a town of the island of Corsica. 71 miles NW. Corte.

Luzzo, a town of Italy, in the Paduan. 8 miles SSW. Padua.

Lu, a town of France, in the department of Marengo. 8 m. S. Casale, 8 W. Alexandria.

Lu, a city of China, of the second rank, in Chan-tong. 300 m. SSE. Peking. *Long.* 119. E. *Lat.* 35. 36. N.

Lua, a river of the island of Cuba, which runs into the sea, 25 miles NE. Cape Cruz.

Lua, a town of Arabia, in the province of Oman, on the coast. 10 miles N. Sohar.

Luabo, a river of Africa, which branches off from the Zambeze, and runs into the Atlantic. *Lat.* 19. S.

Luabo, an island on the west coast of Africa, between the mouths of the rivers Luabo and Zambeze.

Luana Point, a cape of the island of Jamaica, on the south coast. *Long.* 77. 51. *W. Lat.* 18. 2. N.

Luanco, a town of Spain, in Asturia, near the west coast. 20 miles N. Oviedo.

Luanza, a town of Africa, in the country of Mocaranga. *Long.* 32. 30. E. *Lat.* 17. 15. S.

Luarca, a town of Spain, on the north coast, in the province of Asturia. 30 miles NW. Oviedo.

Lubad, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on a lake to which it gives name. 7 m. S. Burfa.

Lubad, a lake of Natolia, 21 miles long, and four broad; South of Burfa.

Luban, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek. 20 miles SE. Sluck.

Luban, or *Louban*, one of the Philippine Islands, in the Eastern Indian Sea, about 12 miles in circumference; subject to the Spaniards.

Luban, see *Lauban*.

Lubartow, a town of Poland, in Volhynia. 36 miles W. Berdiczow.

Lubaszyn, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minsk. 52 miles E. Minsk.

Lubat, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 28 miles W. Burfa.

Lubatchow, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia. 16 miles N. Lemberg, 75 SSE. Lublin.

Lubbecke, or *Luthicke*, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Minden, consisting of about 258 dwelling houses; and which ever since the year 1270, when it obtained the privileges of a city, has been environed with ramparts, ditches, and walls. This place enjoys considerable immunities, and in particular the territorial jurisdiction over a considerable district. Its magistracy are possessed of the civil and criminal jurisdiction in the first instance. The chief trade is in yarn and linen, breeding cattle, and brewing beer. The town was wholly destroyed by

fire in the years 1368 and 1519, as also almost one half of it in 1705; and in 1734, it likewise sustained great damage by the same dreadful calamity. 14 miles W. Minden.

Lubben, or *Lubio*, a town of Lower Lusatia, in a circle to which it gives name, on the Spree. 36 miles S. Berlin, 54 N. Dresden. *Long.* 13. 45. *E. Lat.* 51. 57. N.

Lubez, a town of Russian Lithuania. 25 miles N. Novogrodek.

Lubeck, an imperial city of Germany, situated within the limits of Holstein, on the river Trave, which is a navigable river, and above the city receives the Steckenitz, another navigable stream, by means of which it communicates with the Elbe, and below it the Wackenitz, which is likewise navigable, and issues from the Lake of Ratzeburg. After joining the Sewartau in its progress, this river falls into the Baltic. By means of these several streams, long and flat-bottomed vessels pass from the Baltic along the Trave, the Steckenitz, and the Elbe, into the German Ocean. The town stands on the two sides of a long hill, of a moderate height, the eastern part extending itself down the declivity towards the Wackenitz, as the western does towards the Trave. Exclusive of walls and towers, it is farther surrounded with strong ramparts, and to these has the addition of wide moats. The streets are for the most part steep, and the houses all of stone, and old fashioned. Ever since the year 1530, Lutheranism has been the established religion of the place. Besides the cathedral of an ancient see, it has also four parochial churches. This city was the head of the Hanse towns, and in the town-house is a large hall, called *Hansefaal*, where their deputies used to meet. An alliance still subsists between Lubeck, Hamburg, and Bremen; and under the style of Hanse towns, they negotiate treaties of commerce with foreign powers. They had their envoy at the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. Its trade still continues to be very considerable, for which its situation, as above described, is extremely commodious. In it also are divers manufactures. On the spot where the city now stands, was formerly a town named *Bucu*; on the demolition of which, about the year 1144, Adolphus II. count of Holstein and Schauenburg, laid the first foundations of the celebrated city of Lubeck. Its speedy increase, and the resort thither of all the merchants from Bardewick, created such umbrage to Henry the Lion duke of Saxony, that he gave orders that nothing should be sold at this place but provisions. In 1156, Lubeck being burnt down, Duke Henry, after a long negotiation, prevailed on Count Adolphus to give him the town; which having rebuilt, he erected it into a free port; and in 1158, conferred on

it the stadtrecht, or municipal right, which took its rise from Soest, and was then become very famous. This right was confirmed to it, in 1188, by the emperor Frederick I. and in 1226, by Frederick II. and afterwards by the succeeding emperors. In 1276, the whole city was destroyed by fire, five houses only excepted. In the matricula of the empire, its contingent was 480 florins; and to the chamber of Wetzlar it paid 557 rix-dollars, and 88 kruitzers. The archbishopric of Lubeck lies in that part of the duchy of Holstein which was anciently called *Wagria*. Its see was first erected by the Emperor Otho I. at Oldenburg, a city of Holstein, in the year 951, for the conversion of the Wends, who inhabited this country, and removed to Lubeck in the year 1164. The reformation of the diocese was begun under Bishop Henry of Rocholt, and being forwarded by his successor, Detlev, of Renventlau, who was promoted to the see in 1535, as also by the succeeding Protestant bishop, it was accomplished in 1561. The Bishop of Lubeck, though a prince of the empire, yet in the college of princes sat neither on the spiritual or temporal bench, but on a particular one placed cross-wise, and laid there purely for him and the Bishop of Osnabruck, when a Lutheran. He had also a vote among the princes of the circle of Lower Saxony. In the matricula of the empire, he was assessed at three horse, or 36 florins, and his quota to the chamber of Wetzlar was 40 rix-dollars, 52½ kruitzers. The cathedral stands in the imperial city of Lubeck, where however, it is invested with no manner of authority. The chapter consists of 30 persons, who, four Roman Catholics excepted, are all Lutherans. At the settling the indemnities at Ratisben in 1802, it was decreed that the bishoprick with its chapter should be secularized in favour of the Duke of Oldenburg; reserving only the property within the city, which was to be added to the domain of the city. In 1806, it was taken by the French. *Long.* 10. 40. *E. Lat.* 53. 52. N.

Lubeck, or *Luboi*, an island in the Eastern Indian Ocean, near the island of Madura. *Long.* 112. 44. *E. Lat.* 8. 45. N.

Luben, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Lignitz; the town itself is small, but the suburbs are large: here is a Lutheran college. 12 m. N. Lignitz, 18 W. Wohlau. *Long.* 16. 15. *E. Lat.* 51. 22. N.

Lubenau, or *Lubnow*, a town of Lower Lusatia, in the circle of Calau, on a small river which runs into the Spree, the chief place of a barony, with a chateau. 15 miles SSE. Lubben, 50 N. Dresden. *Long.* 13. 52. *E. Lat.* 51. 53. N.

Lubenau, see *Liebenau*.

Lubenthal, see *Liebethal*.

Luberſie, a town of France, in the depart-

ment of the Correze. 8 miles W. Uzerche, 21 NW. Tulle.

Lubien, a town of the dutchy of Warfaw. 26 miles SSW. Posen.

Lubio, see *Lubben*.

Lubischmat, a town of Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm. 5 miles E. Thorn.

Lubischau, a town of Prussia, in the province of Pomerania. 18 miles S. Dantzic.

Lubienitz, or *Lubersky*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppeln. 42 miles N. Beuthen, 29 E. Oppeln. *Long.* 18. 42. E. *Lat.* 50. 39. N.

Lublin, a city of Poland, and capital of a palatinate; part of which is annexed to the new country of Galicia. It is surrounded with a wall and ditch; and a place of good trade, but not very large. It has a castle, built on a high rock, and stands on the little river Bystrzyna, in a very pleasant and fertile country. Here are several churches and convents. Great numbers of Jews live in the suburbs of Lublin, and have a spacious synagogue there. Three annual fairs are held here, (and each of them lasts a month,) which are frequented by great numbers of German, Greek, Armenian, Arabian, Russian, Turkish, and other traders and merchants. The chief tribunal for Little Poland was held here, besides a provincial diet, and a court of judicature. In the year 1240, Lublin was set on fire by the Tartars; and after that continued for a long time in the possession of the Russians. In 1447, and 1606, this town also suffered greatly by fire, and in 1656, it was laid in ashes by the Swedes. 115 miles ENE. Cracow, 85 SE. Warfaw. *Long.* 22. 45. E. *Lat.* 51. 6. N.

Lublya, a town and citadel of Hungary. 4 miles WNW. Palotza. *Long.* 20. 44. E. *Lat.* 49. 13. N.

Lubneki, a town of Samogitia. 10 miles N. Miedniki.

Lubni, a town of Russia, in the government of Kiev, on the Sula. 80 miles ESE. Kiev. *Long.* 32. 34. E. *Lat.* 50. N.

Lubnitz, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 2 m. NNW. Getrees.

Lubogaw, see *Lubenau*.

Lubolo, a province of Angola, on the banks of the Coanza.

Lubomla, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia. 32 miles E. Chelm.

Luboz, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek. 16 m. NE. Novogrodek.

Lubrin, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada. 5 miles W. Vera.

Lubungan, a town on the north coast of the island of Mindanao.

Lubwäch, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Bamberg. 8 m. NE. Bamberg.

Lubz, or *Lubitz*, a town of the dutchy of Mecklenberg. 23 miles SSW. Gustrów. *Long.* 12. E. *Lat.* 53. 30. N.

Luc, a town of Bavaria, on the Nab. 6 miles N. Pfeimb, 12 ENE. Amberg.

Luc, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées. 6 miles N. Oleron, 12 W. Pau.

Luc en Diois, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, on the Drôme. 9 miles S. Die.

Luc, (*Le*.) a town of France, in the department of the Var. 15 miles S. Draguignan, 12 E. Brignolle.

Luc, a town of France, in the department of the Lozere. 5 miles S. Langogne.

Lucala, a river of Angola, which runs into the Coanza, at Massangano.

Lucala, a town of Angola, on a river of the same name. 30 miles NNE. Massangano.

Lucan, (*Al*.) a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Aladulia. 15 miles E. Marasch.

Lucanas, a town of South-America, which gives name to a jurisdiction, in the bishopric of Guamanga, which contains some of the richest silver mines of Peru, situated not far from the source of the river Apurimac. According to an account sent to Lima, a volcano near this town burst forth on the night of the 28th of October, the same day in which Lima was destroyed by an earthquake, and threw out such a quantity of water, that the whole country was overflowed. The jurisdiction begins about 75 or 90 miles south-west of Guamanga. Its temperature is cool and moderate. The parts of the former breed large droves of all sorts of cattle; and those of the latter are fertile in grain, herbs, and fruits. It also abounds in valuable silver mines, in which chiefly the riches of Peru consist, and by that means is made the centre of a very large commerce, great numbers of merchants resorting hither with their goods, and others for purchasing such provisions as their own countries do not afford, for which they give in exchange ingots and pinnaes of silver. 80 miles S. Guamanga.

Lucan, or *Lucca*, a town of Saxony, in the principality of Altenburg. 8 m. NNW. Altenburg, 13 S. Leipzig. *Long.* 12. 18. E. *Lat.* 51. 6. N.

Lucan, a town of the dutchy of Carinthia, near the Geil. 13 miles W. Mauten, 34 E. Brixen.

Lucayo, one of the Bahama Islands, 20 miles long, and 5 broad. *Long.* 78. W. *Lat.* 27. 25. N.

Lucayoneque, one of the Bahama Islands, 75 miles long, and 5 or 6 wide, but of an irregular form. *Long.* 77. 30. W. *Lat.* 27. N.

Lucaya Islands, see *Bahama*.

Lucca, a republic, bounded towards the north by the late dutchy of Modena, on the south-west by the Mediterranean, every where else by Etruria; about 24 miles in length, and from 10 to 20 in breadth. The

Lucito, a town of Naples, in the county of Molise. 11 miles NE. Molise.

Luckampour, a town of Bengal. 70 miles NW. Midnapour.

Luckau, or *Lucca*, a town of Lower Lusatia, in a circle to which it gives name, on the river Preste. It contains four churches, a Latin school, and an hospital. It was surrounded with walls in the 12th century. 50 miles SE. Francfort on the Oder, 49 N. Dresden. *Long.* 13. 40. E. *Lat.* 51. 51. N.

Luckens, a town of Sweden, in the province of Drontheim. 25 miles SSW. Drontheim.

Luckenwalde, a town and principal place of a district or circle, in the duchy of Magdeburg. In the year 1723; great part of the town was destroyed by fire. 50 miles E. Magdeburg, 18 S. Potsdam. *Long.* 13. 3. E. *Lat.* 52. 6. N.

Luckercoot, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 30 miles E. Godra.

Luckia, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 40 miles NE. Gooracpour.

Luckia, a river of Bengal, which runs into the Megna, near Naramgunge.

Luckider, a town of Bootan. 40 miles N. Beyhr.

Luckigatchy, a town of Bengal. 10 miles NE. Kishenagur.

Luckinpour, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cicacole. 24 miles N. Cicacole.

Luckinpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Surgooja. 10 miles SW. Surgooja.

Luckipour, a town of Bengal. 40 miles SE. Calcutta.

Luckipour, a town of Bootan. 55 miles S. Tassafudon.

Luckipour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 35 miles SSW. Comillah.

Luckipour, an island in the mouth of the river Ganges, about nine miles in length and two in breadth. *Long.* 90. 48. E. *Lat.* 22. 27. N.

Luckipour, a town of Bengal, on an island of the same name. 50 miles S. Dacca.

Luckwerfer, a lake of Hindoostan, in Oude, a little to the east of Buckrah.

Luckmipour, a town of Bengal. 32 miles SSE. Curruckpour.

Luckmipour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 30 miles E. Bahar.

Lucknadang, a town of Goondwana. 88 miles N. Nagpour.

Lucknure, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 28 miles S. Patna. *Long.* 85. 16. E. *Lat.* 25. 8. N.

Lucknow, a circar of Hindoostan, in Oude, bounded on the north by Kairabad, on the east by Oude circar, on the south by Mannickpour, and on the west by Canoge; about 75 miles long, and 45 broad, Lucknow is the capital.

Lucknow, a city of Bengal, and capital of a circar of the same name, in the subah of Oude, situated on the Goomty; founded by Latschman, or Lacman, and rebuilt by Birkarnadjit king of Oude. Aurengzebe, as a memorial, built a mosque on the spot where the founder resided. The town is without walls; many of the houses are of brick, but the greatest part are mud walls, covered with tiles, and built on eminences here and there, whence the inequality of the ground makes it troublesome to walk, continually ascending and descending: the streets are narrow and stinking, every kind of filth being thrown in them, and no care taken to keep them clean. Sujah Dowla destroyed most of the ancient palaces, and erected others. There are some, but not many, magnificent edifices. The houses of the merchants are of brick, lofty and strong. 215 miles SE. Delhi, 95 NNW. Allahabad. *Long.* 81. 14. E. *Lat.* 26. 52. N.

Lucko, or *Luck*, or *Lusk*, a city of Russian Poland, capital of the palatinate of Volhynia, with a castle, where the Bishop of Volhynia resided, and the Jesuits had a college. This city is also the residence of a Russian bishop, and has a provincial diet and court of judicature. In the year 1429, a remarkable conference was held here, at which the emperor Sigismund, two kings, and several princes were present. In 1752, the greatest part of this city was destroyed by fire. 200 miles ENE. Cracow, 176 SE. Warsaw. *Long.* 25. 19. E. *Lat.* 50. 40. N.

Luckour, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Sohajepour. 20 miles S. Sohajepour.

Luckunry, a town of Meckley. 35 miles W. Munnypour.

Luco, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 9 miles SSW. Celano.

Luçon, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée, situated on a canal, about six miles in length, which communicates with the sea. The environs are marshy, and the air is unwholesome. Before the revolution it was the see of a bishop. 15 miles W. Fontenay le Comte. *Long.* 1. 4. W. *Lat.* 46. 29. N.

Luçon, or *Luçonis*, the principal of the Philippine islands, in the Eastern Indian Sea, called also the *Manilla*, from its capital; the largest in point of size, and the most northerly as to situation. The form has been said, in some degree, to resemble the human arm bent; a peninsula extending towards the southern extremity very far to the east. Not including this peninsula, the length of the island from north to south is about 300 miles, and the breadth from 90 to 120; the peninsula is about 140 in length, and from 18 to 36 in breadth. The climate is hot and moist, the moisture occasioned by the

vaſt abundance of waters of all forts; wells, lakes, ſprings, rivulets, and great rivers. The higher grounds being accounted the moſt healthy, perſons of diſtinction have their country houſes in the mountains, to which they retire about the middle of March, and continue to the end of June. As for the natives, without uſing many precautions, they live generally to a great age. Rice, which elſewhere requires much cultivation, grows in every part of this iſland with little or no care at all, even on the tops of the higheſt mountains, without being watered; and this circumſtance occasions ſuch plenty, that the Indians are ſaid to value gold ſo little, as not to pick it up, though it is found almoſt every where. Wheat they have none, but what is imported; yet the ſoil is very capable of bearing it, as appeared by an experiment that was made, when one buſhel produced 130. Rice, which is the corn of the country, is of different kinds, ſome requiring four or five months between the ſowing and harveſt, and ſome ſown and reaped within the ſpace of 40 days. With all its fertility, Luçon is ſubject to great diſadvantages; the very worſt of theſe are earthquakes, which are here both frequent and terrible; next to theſe may be reckoned their burning mountains, of which there are ſeveral. Nevertheless, the face of the iſland is far from being diſfigured by them, or by the conſequences of their exploſions; on the contrary, there is no ſoil more pleaſant or fruitful. The graſs grows, the trees bud, bloſſom, and bear fruit at once, all the year round, and this as well on the mountains as in gardens. The richeſt fruits of the Weſt-Indies, as well as the Eaſt, grow here very plentifully, and ſome that are to be found nowhere elſe. They have 40 different ſorts of palm-trees, the moſt excellent cocoas, and excellent caſſia. In the mountains they have wild cinnamon, wild nutmegs, ebony, ſandal wood, together with excellent timber for building and ſhipping. All kinds of cattle they have in the greateſt abundance, ſo that a large fat ox does not coſt above four pieces of eight; civet cats are very common here, and their civet highly valuable; amber is thrown upon their coaſts, and frequently ambergrife in prodigious quantities. In every part of Luçon gold is to be found on their mountains, waſhed out of the earth by the heavy rains; in the mould of their vallies, carried down by the rivulets; and in the ſand and mud of their lakes, brooks, and rivers. The Spaniards obtain about 1000 or 1500 pounds weight every year, by a tribute of the inhabitants. The Spaniards found upon the coaſt a nation of Moors, who called themſelves Tagalians, or Tagaleze; and are Malayans by deſcent, as is evident from their colour, ſhape, habit,

manners, and language. They are for the moſt part, a modeſt, tractable, and well-diſpoſed people. In ſome provinces they found Pintadoes, that is, painted negroes; perſons tall, ſtraight, ſtrong, active, and of an excellent diſpoſition: laſtly, blacks, who lived in the mountains and thick woods, on whom the Spaniards have beſtowed the name of Negrilloes, a rude and barbarous people. In the mountains, near ſprings, and in caves pleaſantly ſituated, live a nation called the Ilayas, or Tinghianos, whom ſome ſuppoſe to be deſcended from the Japaneſe, as free as the Negrilloes, but agreeing with them in no other reſpect, for they are very brave, and yet very courteous and humane. This iſland is divided into provinces, moſt of them under the juriſdiction of the Spaniards: the principal are Balayan, in which are 2500 tributary Indians; in that of Camarinas is the city of New Caceres, the ſee of a biſhop. Paracale contains about 7000 Indians, who pay tribute to Spain; this province abounds in mines of gold and other metals, and of valuable load-ſtones. In Cagayan are 9000 tributaries; but the richeſt and moſt populous province is ſaid to be that of Illocos, whole coaſt extends upwards of 90 miles. There are ſeveral others, ſuch as Pangafian, Bahi, Balacan, &c. *Long.* 120. 6. to 124. 10. *E.* *Lat.* 12, 48. to 18. 48. N.

Lucos, ſee *Luccos*.

Lucotta, a ſmall iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, near the weſt coaſt of Sumatra. *Long.* 97. 25. *E.* *Lat.* 1. 43. N.

Lucrino, a lake near Naples, anciently celebrated for its green oysters and other fiſh; it was ſeparated from the ſea only by a bank thrown up by the labour of man. In the year 1538, an earthquake formed a mountain near two miles in circumference, and 200 feet in height; conſiſting of lava, burned ſtones, ſcoria, &c. which left no appearance of a lake, but a morafs, filled with graſs and ruſhes.

Lucy, ſee *Luccy*.

Luczay, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna. 36 miles S. Braſlaw.

Luczynetz, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw. 48 miles WSW. Braclaw.

Ludaia, a town and diſtrict of the iſland of Java, near the ſouth coaſt.

Ludamar, a country of Africa, bounded on the north by the Deſert, on the eaſt by Bambarra, on the ſouth by Kaarta, and on the weſt by Jaſnoo: it is governed by a Mahometan prince. The country is not fertile; the principal article of trade is ſalt, which they exchange for ſlaves, to be diſpoſed of to the Europeans. Benown is the capital. *Long.* 5. to 8. W. *Lat.* 15. to 16. N.

Ludecomb Chine, rocks on the eaſt coaſt of the Iſle of Wight, in the Engliſh Channel, 2

little to the north of Dunnofe. *Long.* 1. 12. *W. Lat.* 50. 38. N.

Luddinghausen, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Munster, on the Stever. 12 miles SSW. Munster. *Long.* 7. 36. E. *Lat.* 51. 45. N.

Lude, Le, a town of France, in the département of the Sarthe. 2½ posts E. La Flèche, 32 SW. Paris.

Ludenscheid, or *Ludeschede*, a town of Germany, in the county of Mark, erected into a town in the 13th century; the principal trade of the inhabitants is in manufactures of iron. In the year 1723, it was almost wholly destroyed by fire, since which time it has been rebuilt with stone. 28 miles NE. Cologne. *Long.* 7. 42. E. *Lat.* 51. 8. N.

Luder, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Fulda, the seat of a jurisdiction. 6 miles WNW. Fulda.

Ludersbach, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 5 m. N. Snaikalden.

Ludersburg, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Lauenburg, on the south side of the Elbe. 5 miles E. Lauenburg.

Ludgersball, see *Luggerball*.

Ludhiana, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Sirhind, on the Selledge. 50 miles SE. Sultanpour, 18 NW. Sirhind. *Long.* 74. 57. E. *Lat.* 30. 2. N.

Ludbea, a town of Sweden, in East Bothnia. 26 miles SE. Brahestad.

Ludlowworth, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Saxe Lauenburg. 5 miles SW. Ottendorf.

Ludiserrad, a river of Persia, which runs into the Magrab at Maru-errud.

Luditz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz.

Ludlow, a town of England, in the county of Salop. It is a well-built town, and was called by the Welch *Dinan*, and *Lhyshwys*, i. e. the Prince's Palace, probably from the castle. It stands at the conflux of the Tern and Corve, was fortified with walls and towers, and had seven gates; also a handsome church, with curious painted glass. Ludlow is a corporation, governed by bailiffs and burgesses; and sends two members to parliament. It has a market on Monday. Its chief note arose from its being the place where court for the Marches of Wales was kept; first instituted by Henry VIII. for the convenience of the Welch, and neighbouring inhabitants. It consisted of a lord president, several counsellors, a secretary, an attorney, solicitor, and four justices of the counties of Wales; and was held in the castle: but this court becoming a great grievance to the subject was dissolved by an Act of Parliament passed in the first year of King William and Queen Mary. The castle, which is by right the palace of the Prince

of Wales, was built by Roger de Montgomery soon after the conquest, all the country thereabouts having been given him by the conqueror. Its walls by some are said to have formerly been a mile in compass; but Leland in this measure includes those of the town. This castle was seized by Henry I.: its owner Robert de Belesme, son of Roger de Montgomery, having joined the party of Robert de Curthose against that king. It remained in the possession of the crown at the accession of King Stephen; but was nevertheless garrisoned, and held out against him by Gervase Rascanel, during the contest with the Empress Matilda Stephen besieged, and, as some write, took it in the year 1139; but others assert, he was obliged to raise the siege. In one of the attacks Prince Henry son of David king of Scots, newly created earl of Northumberland, rashly approaching too near the walls, was snatched from his horse by a kind of grappling iron from which he was delivered by the king, who himself, with great risk and difficulty, disengaged him. It was in repair in the time of Charles I. and inhabited in the year 1634, by the Earl of Bridgewater, at that time lord president; when Milton's masque of Comus was represented, the principal parts being performed by his lordship's sons and daughters; in which masque the castle is represented in one of the scenes. During the civil war of that reign, Ludlow was for awhile kept as a garnison for the king; but on the 9th of June 1646, was delivered up to the parliament. At present it belongs to the crown, and a sort of governor is appointed to it; but the building is suffered to fall to ruins. Its situation is beautiful. In 1801, the population was 3897, of whom 503 were employed in trade and manufactures. 29 miles S. Shrewsbury, 142 WNW. London. *Long.* 2. 48. W. *Lat.* 52. 25. N.

Ludſchen, a town of Prussia, in Oberland, 7 miles ESE. Marienwerder.

Ludſwigsburg, a town of Wurtemberg. Towards the beginning of the present century, in this place were no more than two farms. In 1704, Duke Eberhard Lewis built him a hunting seat here, and called it *Ludſwigsburg*. To this he afterwards added a stately building, which was completed in the year 1733. In it are two chapels; one, consecrated in 1721, for Roman Catholics; the other, built in 1748, for Lutherans. The picture gallery here is very fine. In the pleasant garden too, which stands opposite to the old castle, is a building called *Ludſwiga*. Near the castle houses have been gradually built, so as at length to form a handsome town, which lies higher than the castle, and is the seat of a special superintendency. In the manufactures here is made

a good cloth, as also damask linen and marble paper. In the years 1727 and 1730, the principal ducal colleges were removed hither from Stuttgart; but in 1733, on the decease of Duke Eberhard Lewis, they were remanded back again to that place. 16 miles S. Heilbron, 5 NNE. Stuttgart. *Long.* 9. 18. E. *Lat.* 48. 54. N.

Ludwigsburg, a town of Anterior Pomerania, on the coast of the Baltic. 5 miles ENE. Grickswalde.

Ludwigstat, a town of the principality of Culmbach. 14 miles NW. Lichtenburg, 13 S Saalfeld.

Ludwigsstein, a town of the principality of Hesse Rhinfels. 14 miles E. Cassel, 16 S. Göttingen.

Ludwigsthal, a town of Wurtemberg, noted for its iron forges, about a mile from Duttlingen.

Ludwigswall, a town of Prussia, in Natangen. 4 miles S. Königsberg.

Lueg, or *Jamnia*, a citadel of Carniola, on the centre of a high mountain, which rises perpendicularly. This large building stands so in a hole in the rock, that no rain falls on it; notwithstanding which, it has a roof for its defence against the water which trickles down from the rock. From this citadel is no other prospect than that which looks up towards the heavens. One half of the fore tower alone projects. 6 miles NW. Cirknitz.

Lueg, a pass, in the archbishopric of Salzburg. 2 miles S. Golling.

Luenz, see *Lienz*.

Luesia, a town of Spain, in the province of Aragon. 20 miles SW. Jaca.

Lufcia, a town of Sweden, in the province of Finland. 10 miles S. Björneborg.

Lufina, a river of Africa, which divides Congo from Angola, and runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 8. 26. S.

Lug, a river of Wales, which rises in the county of Radnor, passes through Shropshire and Monmouthshire, and runs into the Severn near Chepstow.

Luga, a river of Russia, which runs into the gulf of Finland. 16 miles W. Kopore.

Luga, a town of Russia, in the government of Petersburg, on a river of the same name. 80 miles S. Petersburg. *Long.* 29. 30. E. *Lat.* 58. 25. N.

Luga, a mountain of Italy, in the county of Bormio. 10 miles N. Bormio.

Lugano, or *Lauwis*, a bailiwick of Italy, granted by the Duke of Milan, in the year 1513, to the Swiss cantons; about 20 miles in length and 13 in breadth; containing 106 towns and villages, and 53,000 inhabitants, who all profess the Roman Catholic religion. Under the Swiss it was governed by a bailiff, sent every two years by each canton in its turn. In the centre of the

bailiwick is a lake, about 20 miles in length, and from one and a half to three wide, but very winding and irregular. The soil is fertile in pasture, corn, fruit, and silk; olives are produced in great abundance. It is now annexed to Italy. Lugano is the capital.

Lugano, a town of Italy, capital of a bailiwick, situated on the north-west coast of a lake, to which it gives name: it is a place of some trade, and a kind of emporium between Italy and the Grisons. The number of inhabitants is about 8000. 16 miles NW. Como, 16 SSE. Bellinzona. *Long.* 8. 53. E. *Lat.* 45. 50. N.

Lugarben, a town of Prussia, in the province of Natangen. 36 m. SE. Königsberg.

Lugar Nuevo, a town of Spain, in Valencia, on the coast. 8 miles S. Alicante.

Lugde, or *Lude*, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Paderborn, on the Emmer. 24 miles NNE. Paderborn, 2 SW. Pyrmont. *Long.* 9. 18. E. *Lat.* 51. 55. N.

Luge, a river of the duchy of Bremen, which runs into the Elbe, 6 miles NE. Stade. *Long.* 9. 33. E. *Lat.* 53. 37. N.

Luggershall, a village of England, in the county of Wilts, which is an ancient borough by prescription, and sends two members to parliament. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 471. 12 miles N. Salisbury, 57 W. London. *Long.* 1. 38. W. *Lat.* 51. 15. N.

Lugnaquilla, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow. 7 miles ENE. Balinglaffs.

Lugny, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire. 6 miles NE. Cluny, 10 N. Mâcon.

Lugo, a city of Spain, in the province of Galicia, on the Minho, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Compostella; containing three parishes, four convents, a seminary, and two hospitals. It was called by the Romans *Lucus Augusti*, and was once the metropolis of Spain: the walls are ancient, and from 12 to 15 feet thick. It is at present chiefly celebrated for its warm medicinal springs. About the year 459, a battle was fought here between the Suevians and the Goths, in which the former were defeated, and their king or leader Achiulphus slain. 40 m. N. Orense. *Long.* 7. 32. W. *Lat.* 43. 2. N.

Lugo, a town of Italy, in the Veronese. 8 miles N. Verona.

Lugo, a town of Italy, in the Paduan. 10 miles E. Padua.

Lugo, a town of Italy, in the department of the Lower Po. In the month of July, after the whole of the Ferrarese had submitted to the French Republic, the tocin was founded, and the inhabitants took up arms against their conquerors; a bloody battle ensued, which lasted three hours; upwards of 1000 of the insurgents were

killed or wounded, the rest escaped: 200 French fell in the action: the town was given up to pillage for three hours. 18 m. W. Ravenna, 15 S. Ferrara.

Lugos, a town of Hungary. 16 miles ENE. Gros Warden, 37 SW. Colofvar.

Lugos, a town of Hungary, in the bannat of Temesvar, on the Temes. 23 miles E. Temesvar, 76 SW. Hermanstadt.

Lubango, a town of Sweden, in the province of Tavastland. 60 miles NNE. Tavasthus.

Lube, a river of Westphalia, which joins the Ilmenau, near Winsen, in the principality of Luneburg Zelle.

Lubnyy, a town of Russian Poland. 24 miles WSW. Owruze.

Luicheu, a city of China, in Quang-tong, situated in a fertile and pleasant country, near the sea. *Long.* 110. 8. E. *Lat.* 23. 58. N.

Lugna, a town of Spain, in Asturia. 20 miles NNW. Oviedo.

Lunes, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire, on the Loire. 6 miles W. Tours, 6 ENE. Longeais.

Luing, or *Long Island*, one of the smaller Western Islands of Scotland, between Scarba and Kerrera.

Luisiana, La, a district of Spain, between Carmona and Ecija, lately settled by a company of Germans, who live not far from the high road. Their houses are built at regular distances on one simple model, with an allotment of land to each house.

Luila, a strong town of Angola, situated on an island about 100 miles from the mouth of the Coanza, fortified by the Portuguese.

Luisnarsberg, a town of Sweden, in Westmanland. 48 miles NW. Stroemsholm.

Luistre, a town of France, in the department of the Aube. 6 miles NE. Arcis sur Aube, 9 NW. Bar sur Aube.

Luk, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz. 6 miles E. Carlsbad.

Lukau, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Znaym. 8 miles WNW. Znaym.

Lukavetz, a river of Walachia, which runs into the Alaut, 16 m. N. Brancovani.

Lukavetz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaflau. 28 miles SW. Czaflau.

Luke's Keys, two small islands near the coast of Honduras. *Long.* 86. 35. W. *Lat.* 15. 50. N.

Luki, a city of China, in Hou-quang. *Long.* 108. 42. E. *Lat.* 29. 52. N.

Luki, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-si. *Long.* 116. 18. E. *Lat.* 27. 43. N.

Lukin, a town of Poland, in Volhynia. 56 miles N. Zytoniers.

Lukinga, a town of Samogitia. 24 miles N. Miedniki.

Lukisanev, a town of Russia, in the go-

vernment of Niznei Novgorod. 80 miles S. Niznei Novgorod. *Long.* 44. 20. E. *Lat.* 54. 58. N.

Lukomla, a town of Russia, in the government of Polotsk. 60 m. SSE. Polotsk.

Lukow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin. 40 miles N. Lublin, 56 ESE. Warlaw.

Lukawa, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Belcz. 44 miles WSW. Belcz.

Lukowoo, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzesc. 80 miles E. Pinsk.

Lulea, or *Lula*, a seaport of Sweden, in West Bothnia, on the north side of the river Lulea, at the north-west extremity of the Gulf of Bothnia, with a good harbour. 110 miles NNE. Umea, 68 W. Tornea. *Long.* 22. 4. E. *Lat.* 65. 38. N.

Lulea, (Old), a town of Sweden, in West Bothnia. 5 miles E. Lulea.

Lulea, a river of Sweden, which runs into the Gulf of Bothnia, 6 miles ESE. Lulea.

Lules, *Los*, a town of South-America, in the province of Tucuman. 50 miles N. St. Miguel de Tucuman.

Lulstoft, a town of the dutchy of Berg, on the Rhine. 6 miles above Duitz.

Lulworth Cove, a bay on the south coast of England, and county of Dorset. 10 miles E. Weymouth. *Long.* 2. 22. W. *Lat.* 50. 35. N.

Lumampa, a town of South-America, in the province of Tucuman. 90 miles S. St. Yago del Eltero.

Lumber, a town of Spain, in Navarre. 15 miles N. Sanguesa, 18 E. Pamplona.

Lumbier, or *Lombier*, a town of Spain, in Navarre. 3 miles N. Sanguesa.

Lumbo, a town of Benguela. 120 miles ENE. Benguela. *Lat.* 11. 45. S.

Lumbreras, a town of Spain, in Leon. 22 miles NNW. Ciudad Rodrigo.

Lumello, a town of Italy, in the department of the Gogna, which lately gave name to a district in the dutchy of Milan, called the *Lumelline*, on the Gogna; once the residence of the kings of Lombardy, and now reduced to the state of a village. 26 miles SW. Milan, 44 ENE. Turin. *Long.* 8. 47. E. *Lat.* 48. 57. N.

Lumbagan, an island in the Straits of Malacca, near the coast of Salengore, 12 miles long and 5 broad; separated from the continent by a narrow channel, called *The Straits of Lumbagan*. *Long.* 101. 24. E. *Lat.* 2. 54. N.

Lumjocki, a town of Sweden, in East Bothnia. 12 miles SW. Ulea.

Lunio, a town of the island of Corfica. 5 miles NE. Calvi.

Lunley, a township of England, in the county of Durham. 6 miles N. Durham.

Lummen, a town of France, in the department of the Dyle. 5 miles E. Dieft.

Luno, a town of the island of Cuba. 45 miles SSW. Havannah.

Lumparen, an island of Sweden, situated to the east of Aland, between the Baltic and the Gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 20. 3. E. *Lat.* 60. 7. N.

Lumphanan, a town of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen. About a mile from the church is a cairn called Macbeth's, and the tradition of the country is, that flying he was pursued by Macduff, and killed on the spot where the cairn now is. 8 miles N. Kincardine.

Lumpokolskoi, (*Niznei*), a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the Obv. 112 miles ESE. Surgut. *Long.* 76. 54. E. *Lat.* 61. N.

Lumpokolskoi, (*Verchnei*), a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk. 152 miles ESE. Surgut. *Long.* 78. 22. E. *Lat.* 60. 54. N.

Lun, a town of China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang. 25 miles SSE. Tcha-lin.

Lun, or *Lune*, a river of Germany, which runs into the Weser, about 16 miles from its mouth.

Luna, a town of Spain, in Aragon, taken and burned by the Moors, in 985. 20 miles from Saragossa.

Luna, a decayed town of the Ligurian Republic. 2 miles S. Sarzana.

Luna, a town of Spain, in Aragon. 22 miles W. Huesca.

Luna, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki. 16 miles SE. Grodno.

Lunachi, a town of Chili. 42 m. ENE. Valparayso.

Lunaholm, a small island among the Shetlands. *Long.* 1. 16. W. *Lat.* 60. 44. N.

Lunaguana, a town of Peru, in the audience of Lima. 80 miles SSE. Lima.

Lunan, a fortress of China, in the province of Yunnan. *Long.* 102. 39. E. *Lat.* 24. 31. N.

Lunan Bay, a bay on the east coast of Scotland, celebrated as a place of safety against all but easterly winds. 4 miles S. Montrose. *Long.* 4. 27. W. *Lat.* 56. 37. N.

Lunarness, a cape on the east coast of Shetland. *Long.* 1. 17. W. *Lat.* 60. 43. N.

Lunawara, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 50 miles E. Amedabad.

Luncarty, or *Loncarty*, a town of Scotland, in the county of Perth, where is one of the most extensive bleaching grounds in Scotland. This place is signalized by the great victory obtained by the Scots over the Danes, in 970, where the gallant Hay and his two sons are said to have turned the tide of conquest in favour of their countrymen. In these fields, which are now covered with linen cloth, or luxuriant crops of wheat and other grain, swords, spears, and targets, occasionally dug up in the course of agri-

culture, and in the formation of canals for the purposes of bleaching, furnish every day fresh proofs of the authenticity of Scottish history. 5 miles N. Perth.

Lund, a town of Sweden, in West Gothland, on the Wenner lake. 36 miles NNE. Uddevalla.

Lund, or *Lunden*, a town of Sweden, in the province of Skonen, of which it is the capital. Here is an university, founded by Charles XI. for 21 professors, and furnished with a good library: the number of students is about 300. The cathedral is an ancient irregular building. Independent of the university, Lund scarcely contains 800 inhabitants. 21 miles E. Copenhagen, 32 SW. Christianstadt. *Long.* 13. 0. E. *Lat.* 55. 44. N.

Lundo, a town of Sweden, in Suder-manland. 10 miles W. Nyköping.

Lundby, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus, on the Glomme. 60 miles NE. Christiania.

Lunde, a town of Norway, near a lake of the same name. 28 miles WNW. Christiansand.

Lunde, a town of Norway. 17 miles NW. Skeen.

Lunden, a town of the dutchy of Holstein. 24 miles W. Rendsborg, 57 NNW. Hamburg.

Lundie, a town of Scotland, in the county of Angus. 8 miles NW. Dundee.

Lundo, a town of Sweden, in the government of Abo. 8 miles NE. Abo.

Lundsey, a town of Pegu, on the west side of the river Ava. 60 miles WNW. Pegu. *Long.* 95. 43. E. *Lat.* 18. 30. N.

Lundje, a town of Persia, in the province of Laristan, on the Persian gulf. 100 miles WSW. Gambroon. *Long.* 54. 36. E. *Lat.* 26. 38. N.

Lundskoron, a town of Poland. 18 miles S. Cracow.

Lundy Island, an island in the Bristol Channel, between England and Wales, about five miles long, and two broad, and surrounded with rocks, so that it has but one entrance, and there scarcely two persons can go abreast. *Long.* 4. 9. W. *Lat.* 51. 10. N.

Lunc, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Luncburg Zelle. 2 miles N. Luneburg.

Lunc, or *Loyne*, a river of England, which rises in the county of York, and runs into the Irish Sea, a few miles below Lancaster. *Long.* 2. 49. W. *Lat.* 53. 57. N.

Lunc, a river of England, which rises in Westmoreland, and runs into the Tees, about 6 miles above Barnard Castle.

Lunenbourg, a town of Prussia, in the province of Natangen. 34 m. SSE. Königsberg.

Lunenburg, or *Luenenburg*, a city of West-

phalia, capital of the principality of Luneburg, on the Ilmenau, furburg-Zelle, surrounded with moats and walls, fortified with towers, and containing three churches, about 3300 houses, and 9000 inhabitants. In Luneburg are also three hospitals, of which two contain each a church. In the marketplace stands the prince's palace, with the guild-hall, and fronting them is the abbey of Heiligenthal; which was sequestered by the magistracy in 1530, and its church now serves as a salt magazine. An anatomical theatre was built in the year 1753. The convent of St. Michael was suppressed, and instead thereof an academy founded for martial exercises. The burghers consist of four orders, viz. the patricians, (who out of the town enjoy also the privileges of nobles, have always been cautious in their marriages, and are for the most part proprietors of manors,) the brewers, the kagelbruder, (merchants and tradesmen,) and the artizans. To these four classes are likewise to be added the sulzers, boatmen, and day-labourers. Since the year 1639, the magistracy here are one half of them patricians, and one half men of letters, and these are invested with low and high jurisdiction. The Sulze constitutes a distinct part of the town, which is walled in, and has its own separate magistracy. It consists of 54 small houses, built deep in the ground, and in each are four large leaden pans, which are new cast every month, for the receiving of the bripe, which is left to exhale in them, and out of this exhalation is formed the salt. From the several springs, the salt-water is conveyed by pipes into a reservoir in the Sulze, and there distributed among the houses. The salt produced belongs to those who are possessed of a pan or share, either of their own or hired. The salt-houses here are 54 in number, containing 216 pans of salt, which are daily boiled, and every salt-house estimated at 40,000 rix-dollars; so that the capital of the whole Sulze greatly exceeds two millions of rix-dollars. Of these salt-works a fifth belongs to the sovereign's due. The town of Luneburg further pays annually to the treasury near 6000 rix-dollars. Formerly, when there has been a larger side for the salt, upwards of 120,000 tons of that commodity have been annually boiled in the Sulze, and all sold off. But since the commencement of 18th century, the salt trade has fallen to a low ebb. The two rocks west of the town, which are known by the names of the *Schiltstein* and *Kalkberg*, afford lime-stone. Till the year 1702, silver and gold were also coined at this place, but at present, only a base sort of money is made here, called the *Schilling*, 32 of which amount to no more than one *Milman* Groat. Its exports are salt, lime, and beer.

Luneburg trades likewise in wax, honey, wool, flax, linen, and frize. Goods also are brought here from all parts of Germany, and forwarded down the Ilmenau to Hamburg and to Lubeck, their returns likewise coming the same way. The warehouses for these imports and exports stand on the Ilmenau. The commerce carried on here is superintended by a particular commission. In the year 1073, Luneburg was become a large place, but in that year was surprised by the emperor Henry IV. together with Kalkberg. In the year 1138, the marggrave Albert of Brandenburg twice made himself master of this fort; but Gertrude, mother to duke Henry the Lion, recovered it. On the demise of Duke William, the inhabitants, instead of acknowledging Duke Magnus, entertained hopes of becoming free, and immediately dependent on the empire; and in 1371, got possession of the fort by a stratagem; but in 1442, purchased the property of it from the dukes Frederic William and Otho. In 1636, the Swedes laid siege to the town, which on the hasty surrender of the Kalkberg was brought to a speedy conclusion. In 1637, Duke George of Luneburg recovered it; and in 1651, the city ceded its right in it to Duke Christian Lewis, who improved its fortifications. 36 miles SE. Hamburg, 40 S. Lubeck. *Long.* 10. 36. *E. Lat.* 53. 15. N.

Luneburg Zelle, a principality of Westphalia, bounded on the north by the duchy of Lauenburg and the Elbe, on the east by the duchies of Brunswick and Mecklenburg, on the south by the principality of Calenberg and the duchy of Brunswick, and on the west by the duchies of Bremen and Verden, the county of Hoya, and the principality of Calenberg. The soil here is various; along the Elbe, the Aller, the Jetze, and some other small rivers, are fruitful marsh land; but other parts of it, to the amount of upwards of 3000 acres, are sandy; others again consist of heaths, others of turf moors, and some are swampy. The worst parts in it are towards its centre, through which lie the main roads. Agreeable to the diversity of its soil, it produces wheat, rye, barley, oats, pease, buckwheat, flax, hemp, hops, garden-stuff, oak, beech, firs, pines, birch, and elder. Some baliwicks do not produce a sufficiency of wheat, but others again have a superfluity; some likewise breed but few horned cattle and horses, though they abound in others. The heaths are covered with numerous flocks of a small kind of sheep, having long coarse wool. The culture of bees on them is such, as to yield considerable quantities of honey and wax. The rivers afford plenty of good fish. Luneburg abounds in excellent lime-stone, and very profitable salt springs. The Elbe which traverses the east and north sides

of this principality, is of great advantage to it, by fertilizing the adjacent marsh-lands, as also with respect to its fisheries, navigation, and tolls. Other rivers are the Jetze, the Old Mark, the Ilmenau, the Lule, the Seeve, the Aller, &c. In this principality are three large towns, namely, Lünenburg, Velzen, and Zelle, with 11 smaller, and 13 boroughs, or large villages. The principal manufactures and fabrics in this principality are those of linen, cotton, cloth, ribbons, stockings, and hats. This principality was formed out of the hereditary lands of the Billungs, one of whom was by the emperor Otho I. created duke of Saxony. His male issue failed in the person of Duke Magnus, by whose eldest daughter Wulfhild, the hereditary estates of the house of Billung came to her husband Henry the Black, duke of Bavaria, and his descendants. This principality entitled the King of Great-Britain to both a seat and voice in the college of the princes of the empire, and the circle of Lower Saxony. Its matricular assessment was 20 horse, and 120 foot, or 720 florins per month. By the peace of Tillit this principality was annexed to the new kingdom of Westphalia.

Lunel la Ville, a town of France, in the department of the Hérault. $2\frac{1}{2}$ posts E. Montpellier, 93 S. Paris. *Long.* 4. 13. E. *Lat.* 43. 40. N.

Lunen, a town of Germany, in the county of Mark, at the conflux of the Zefick and Lippe. 20 miles SSW. Munster. *Long.* 7. 37. E. *Lat.* 51. 36. N.

Lunen, a town of Germany, in the county of Verden. 3 miles NNW. Rotenburg.

Lunenburg, a town of the state of Virginia. 50 miles SW. Richmond.

Lunenburg, a town of Nova Scotia, on the south-east coast. 40 miles SW. Halifax.

Lunenburg, a county of Virginia.

Lunestins, a town of the island of Shetland. 12 miles N. Lerwick.

Luneville, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Meurthe; situated between the Vesouze and the Meurthe, which unite a little below, in a marshy country, which has been drained. In the sixth century it was a county of itself; united in the twelfth to Lorraine. An academy was instituted here by King Stanislaus, and furnished with a good library. In 1801, a peace was signed here between France and Austria. 13 miles ESE. Nancy, 24 E. Toul. *Long.* 6. 34. E. *Lat.* 48. 36. N.

Lung, a town of China, in the province of Quang-si. *Long.* 103. 43. E. *Lat.* 23. 12. N.

Lung, a fortress of China, in the province of Chen-si. *Long.* 106. 43. E. *Lat.* 36. 25. N.

Lungon, a small island on the west side

of the Gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 17. 48. E. *Lat.* 62. 40. N.

Lungkorcke, a town of Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm. 10 miles N. Stralsburg.

Lungpaur, a town of the country of Cachar. 15 miles E. Colpoor.

Lungro, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, chiefly inhabited by Greeks. 10 miles SSW. Cassano.

Lungry, a town of Bengal. 36 miles S. Calcutta. *Long.* 87. 35. E. *Lat.* 21. 58. N.

Lungtarp, a town of Sweden, in West Gothland. 57 miles from Gotheborg.

Lungund, a town of Sweden, in Warmland. 25 miles NE. Carlstadt. *Long.* 13. 52. E. *Lat.* 59. 48. N.

Lungu, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the coast of Queda. *Long.* 99. 42. E. *Lat.* 6. 39. N.

Lunka, a town of Samogitia. 40 miles NE. Miedniki.

Lautenburg, or Brzdzslaw, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn, taken and burned by the Prussians in the year 1742. 36 miles SE. Brunn.

Lunitz, a town of Austria. 15 miles SE. Bavarian Waidhofen.

Lutzenau, a town of Saxony, in the lordship of Schonburg. 2 miles NE. Penig.

Lupatins, a town of Sweden, in the province of Tavastland. 23 m. N. Tavasthus.

Lupanna, an island in the Adriatic, near the republic of Ragusa, with a good and safe harbour. The soil is stony, but by the industry of the inhabitants is rendered fertile. The coasts abound with fish.

Lupara, a town of Naples, in the Molise. 17 miles NE. Molise.

Lupata, a chain of mountains in Africa, and country of Mocaranga. *Lat.* 13. to 17. S.

Lupiac, a town of France, in the department of the Gers. 10 miles SE. Nogaro, 18 NW. Auch.

Lupo, a town of Hinder Pomerania, on a river of the same name. 15 m. E. Stolpe.

Lupoglavo, a town of Istria. 12 miles W. St. Veit, 22 SE. Trieste.

Lupogla, a mountain of Bosnia. 12 miles E. Zvornick.

Lupow, a town of Pomerania, on a river of the same name. 28 miles ENE. Polnow, 16 N. Butov.

Luppurg, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Neuburg. 16 miles NW. Ratisbon, 10 NE. Dietfurt.

Lupte, *Hoben*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anhalt Zerbst. 3 miles W. Zerbst.

Lura, a town of South-America, in the province of St. Martha, on the Madalena. 8 miles S. Teneriffe.

Lurbab, a town of Bengal. 20 miles SSW. Dacca. *Long.* 85. E. *Lat.* 22. 41. N.

Lurcy, a town of France, in the department of the Allier. 7 miles ENE. Donjon.

Lurcy Levy, a town of France, in the department of the Allier. 9 miles NNE. Cerilly, 9 NNW. Bourbon l'Archambault.

Lure, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Upper Saône, near the Ougnon. 3 posts NE. Vesoul, 55 $\frac{3}{4}$ SE. Paris. *Long.* 6. 34. E. *Lat.* 47. 41. N.

Lure, a town of France, in the department of the Allier. 18 miles NW. Moulins.

Lurgan, a town of Ireland, in the county of Armagh, on the borders of Down. Here is a very large weekly market for cambrics and Irish cloth, manufactured in the neighbourhood, to the amount, it is said, of 270,000. a year. 14 m. NE. Armagh.

Luriganche, a town of Peru, in the jurisdiction of Lima.

Lurin, a town of Peru, in the jurisdiction of Lima.

Lurkian, a town of Persia, in the province of Chusistan. 50 miles N. Sufter, 155 W. Ipahan.

Lurs, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps. 4 miles NE. Forcalquier, 15 SW. Digne.

Lury, a town of France, in the department of the Cher, situated on the river Arnon. 5 m. S. Vierzon, 13 W. Bourges.

Lury, or *Luri*, a town of the island of Corsica. 13 miles N. Bastia.

Lur, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrenées. 3 miles SW. Barège, 9 S. Argeliez.

Lusatia, a country and marquisate of Saxony, bounded on the north by the Mark of Brandenburg, on the east by Silesia, on the south by Bohemia, and on the west by Saxony. It is about 84 miles long, and 45 wide, and is divided into Upper and Lower. Upper Lusatia abounds more in mountains and hills, and enjoys a purer air than the Lower, in which are found many boggy and moorish tracts. The latter, on the contrary, has a great number of woods, and those finer ones than are to be met with in the first, the fat tracts of which generally feel a great scarcity of timber; with which the others, notwithstanding, are sufficiently provided, and even the very great heaths themselves, to exuberance. Peat and turf are found in different parts. The mountainous tracts of Upper Lusatia are poor, and little adapted to agriculture, but abound in game. The champaign consists partly of a meagre land, and partly of a flat and very profitable marsh land, the latter of which is met with in the centre of Upper Lusatia. In Lower Lusatia are both healthy and fertile tracts. In each of these marquisates, rye, wheat, barley, and oats are cultivated, as also much buck-wheat,

together with peas, lentils, beans, and millet. In it likewise we find what is usually called manna. The culture of flax here is pretty good. With respect to orchard and garden fruits, as also to the culture of hops, tobacco, and wine, Lower Lusatia has greatly the preference to the Upper. They make likewise some white and red wine. The products of this country, however, do not sufficiently answer the necessities of the inhabitants, corn, fruit, hops, garden-stuff, and wine being imported into the Lusatias. The breeding of cattle is very considerable, and the rivers, lakes, and ponds yield divers sorts of good fish. Here and there we find pipe-makers' clay, and stone quarries. On some of the mountains diamonds are dug, which resemble the Bohemian; and in the tracts near Lauban we sometimes meet with agates and jaspers. In several places a pretty good iron-stone is found and worked. The medicinal springs are not inconsiderable. The principal rivers are the Spree, the Black Elster, and the Pulsnitz. In Upper Lusatia are reckoned six towns, which are called, by way of eminence, *The Towns*, or *The Six Towns*, 16 smaller country towns, and 4 market ones; but in the Lower only 4 towns, which appear at the land diets, together with 13 country towns, and 2 market ones. The most ancient inhabitants of this country, of whom we have any certain knowledge, were the Semnones or Senones, who gave place to the Wandalers, and these again in the seventh century to the Sorber-Wends, who were a Slavonian people. In the 12th century, also, some new inhabitants from the Low Countries and the Rhine arrived in these parts. Even to this day, the towns are almost wholly peopled with German inhabitants; but in the villages a greater number of Wends than Germans is to be met with. Some small sparks of the Christian doctrine were for the first time made known to the Wends here, in the seventh century. Luther's doctrine, so early as the year 1521, found acceptance among them, as well in the Upper as in the Lower Lusatia, which doctrine so spread itself by degrees, that the protestant became the prevailing church there, as it continues even to this day. In the year 1750, a royal mandate was addressed to the Count of Gersdorf, at that time superintendent of Budiszin, purporting that the fraternal community of Herrenhuthers, in Upper Lusatia, should be indulged and protected in quality of faithful subjects. By the purchase too and possession of several noble estates, as Herrnuth, Bertholdorf, Hennersdorf, Nieschky, Trabus, &c. they have obtained not only civil power, but also the patronage of churches. Without the assistance of manu-

factures, Lusatia would be unable to support its inhabitants; but in the numerous and good woollen and linen stuffs, it enjoys an important means of subsistence. These flourish principally in Upper Lusatia. The cloth manufactures are the oldest, having been in vogue in several towns, so early as the 13th century. The linen manufactures here are also important, and the most considerable of these lie in Upper Lusatia. The conduct of the emperors Ferdinand II. and III. as also of Leopold, towards the protestants in Bohemia and Silesia, caused vast numbers of people to retire to Upper Lusatia; who, upon that, with great vigour erected the several villages which stood on the borders of these countries, being mostly situated in mountains, and for the generality followed the linen-weaving business. From this time, that is, from the year 1623, this country met with a quite different and better reception, for it became more populous and powerful; and to these new inhabitants, whose posterity were so greatly increased, are owing the succeeding inundation of linen manufactures and trade in Upper Lusatia, which happened principally between the years 1660 and 1690. In Lusatia are made all sorts of linen, from unbleached yarn, common and fine, as also fine white damask for table and bed-cloths, and white tick. The black and fine dyes also support many hands; and, exclusive of these, there are in Lusatia good manufactures of hats, leather, paper, gunpowder, iron, glass, and wax-bleaching, together with other works of artists and handicrafts-people. By means of these manufactures, and in particular by means of the cloths and linens, a considerable trade is carried on there which indeed is not at present so great as it was formerly, but still is not unimportant, being productive of great advantage to Lusatia, as it exceeds the importation in wool, yarn, and silk, which are employed for their manufactures in foreign silk, and woollen commodities, gold and silver lace-points, &c. in wines, spices, corn, fresh and baked fruits, garden-stuff, and hops. The great trade carried on in linen had its beginning in the year 1684. Upper Lusatia formerly belonged to Bohemia. Lower Lusatia, which alone, till the 15th century, was called *Lusatia*, was first erected into a marquissate in the year 931, by Henry I. king of Germany. In the middle of the 16th century, they were both ceded to the Elector of Saxony, in consideration of a large sum of money, which the elector had advanced to the emperor, in his war with the Bohemians, with condition only that the kings of Bohemia should retain the armorial bearings. The whole, except a small part subject to Prussia, belongs to Saxony.

Lus la Croix haute, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme. 15 miles ESE. Die.

Luschetz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Schlan. 8 miles SW. Prague.

Luscomb, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 10 miles N. Chittra.

Lusignan, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Vienne. In 1346, this town was taken by the Duke of Lancaster: in 1572, it was seized by the Huguenots; and the year following taken by the Catholics, under the Duke de Montpensier. $3\frac{1}{2}$ posts SW. Poitiers, $93\frac{1}{2}$ SW. Paris. Long. $0. 14. E.$ Lat. $46. 26. N.$

Lusipara, see *Lucipara*.

Lusitz, or *Munzbach*, a river of Saxony, which passes through the town of Freyberg.

Lusk, a village of Ireland, in the county of Dublin. Here was an abbey founded in the earliest ages of Christianity, which in 1135, together with the town, was burned down by Donald M'Murragh O'Melaghlin, for the murder of his brother Connor prince of Meath. 12 miles N. Dublin.

Luss, a river which rises in the dutchy of Urbino, and runs into the Adriatic a little to the north of Rimini; by some supposed to be the ancient Rubicon.

Luspa, a town of Sweden, in East Bothnia. 28 miles E. Christinestadt.

Lüss, or *Lussi*, a town of Scotland, in the county of Dumbarton, on the west coast of Loch Lomond. 13 m. NNW. Dumbarton.

Lussac, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde. 6 m. ENE. Libourne.

Lussac les Châteaux, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne. 18 miles SE. Poitiers, 6 W. Montmorillon. Long. $0. 48. E.$ Lat. $46. 25. N.$

Lussac les Églises, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne. 33 miles N. Limoges.

Lussan, a town of France, in the department of the Gard. 9 miles N. Uzes.

Lussenau, a town of Prussia, in the province of Ermeland. 13 m. ESE. Heilsberg.

Lussi, see *Éintré*.

Lussin, see *Loffin*.

Lussinge, a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc. 3 m. WNW. Bonne.

Lustenau Markt, a town of Germany, in the marggravate of Anspach. 5 miles SW. Feuchtwang.

Lustenfelden, a town of Austria. 3 miles E. Lintz.

Lusuc, see *Lucko*.

Lutange, a town of France, in the department of the Moselle. 8 miles SE. Thionville, 11 NNE. Metz.

Lutanger, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the south coast of Mindanao. Long. $123. 15. E.$ Lat. $7. 19. N.$

Lutaya, one of the smaller Philippine islands, near the island of Panay.

Lutefsgur, or *Lutefsgur*, a town of Hindoostan, situated in a pass between the mountains of Benares. The air is very unwholesome. 15 miles SE. Chunar.

Luteree, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore. 33 miles N. Jummo.

Lutisburg, a town of Switzerland, in the county of Tecklenburg. 4 miles N. Lichtensteig.

Lutke, a town of Prussia, in the province of Natangen. 3 miles E. Johannesburg.

Lutken Dortmund, a town of Germany, in the county of Mark. 3 miles S. Castrop.

Lutkenburg, a town of the dutchy of Holstein. 30 miles N. Lubeck, 55 NNE. Hamburg.

Lutomirsk, a town of the dutchy of Warsaw. 18 miles SSE. Lencicz, 80 WSW. Warfaw.

Luton, a town of England, in the county of Bedford, celebrated for its manufactures of straw; with a weekly market on Monday, and 3095 inhabitants. 20 miles S. Bedford, 34 N. London. *Long.* 0. 23. *W. Lat.* 51. 54. N.

Luten, a town of Bengal. 13 m. NW. Kishenagur.

Lutri, a town of Switzerland, in the country of Vaud, situated on the north coast of the lake of Geneva. 3 m. E. Lausanne.

Luttenberg, or *Lutenberg*, a town of the dutchy of Stiria, on the river Stantz. 12 miles E. Pettau, 100 S. Vienna. *Long.* 16. 8. E. *Lat.* 46. 35. N.

Luttenberg, (*Ober*;) a town of Stiria. 3 miles S. Luttenberg.

Lutter, a river of Germany, which runs into the Bega, 2 miles S. Hervorden.

Lutter, a river of Germany, which runs into the Lachte, 12 miles NE. Zelle.

Lutter, a town of Westphalia, in the dutchy of Brunswick, near which Christian IV. king of Denmark, was defeated by the Imperialists under General Tilly, in the year 1626. 11 miles NW. Gofslar.

Lutterberg, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Grubenhagen. It was formerly a county, and for a long time was governed by lords of its own. 15 miles S. Gofslar.

Lutterberg, see *Lanterberg*.

Lutterhausen, a town of the dutchy of Holstein, taken by General Tilly, in the year 1627. 8 miles from Hamburg.

Lutteringhauser, a town of the dutchy of Berg. 2 miles NE. Lennep.

Luttersworth, a town of England, in the county of Leicester, situated on the river Swift. It contains about 360 houses, and 1652 inhabitants; the market is on Thursday. 22 miles N. Northampton, 88 N. London. *Long.* 1. 12. *W. Lat.* 52. 28. N.

Lutzelstein, or *Petite Pierre*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, situated on a mountain, and defended by a castle; heretofore the capital of a principality, belonging to the elector palatine, which comprehended a few villages, with the title of county. 24 miles NW. Straßburg.

Lützen, a town of Saxony, in the territory of Merseburg, containing a citadel. Near this town, in 1632, happened the famous battle between the Swedes and Imperialists, in which the former got the better, but at the same time lost their great king Gustavus Adolphus. On the spot on which he was found dead, nothing more than a bare stone has been erected, which is still to be seen. 9 miles ESE. Merseburg, 10 WSW. Leipzig. *Long.* 12. 8. E. *Lat.* 51. 16. N.

Lützenreut, a town of Germany, in the principality of Bayreuth. 3 miles NNE. Bayreuth.

Luvino, a town of Italy, in the department of the Verbano, on the east bank of Lake Maggiore. 20 miles NW. Como, 36 NNW. Milan.

Luvio, a town of Sweden, in the government of Abo. 9 miles SSW. Björneborg.

Luxburg, see *Lycburg*.

Luxemburg, late a dutchy of Germany, and one of the provinces of the Netherlands; bounded on the north by the bishopric of Liege and dutchies of Limburg and Juliers, on the east by the electorate of Treves, and on the south and west by France; to which by a late treaty it is now annexed, and stiled the department of the Forests. It lies in the centre of the forest of Ardennes. Its soil is not very fertile, but it produces some corn; and the country has other advantages belonging to it, as namely, a good breed of cattle, wine, and all sorts of game, with several kinds of metals, and particularly many iron-works, and foundaries for cannon, which last constitute its greatest riches. It is watered also by many small rivers, the principal of which are the Ourt, the Semois, the Lafs, and the Chiers, which discharge themselves into the Meuse, with several others which flow into the Moselle. The Meuse washes this dutchy on the west, and the Moselle runs through a part of it to the south-east. In the whole dutchy, exclusive of the principal town, (Luxemburg;) are 23 other smaller ones. Charles IV. emperor of the Romans, raised the county of Luxemburg, in the year 1354, to a dutchy; but he dying without heirs, the dutchy came by virtue of his testament to Wenzel, son to the emperor Charles IV. king of the Romans and Bohemia; who, by way of mortgage, ceded to the princeess Elizabeth, daughter to his brother John of

Luxemburg, and duke of Gorlitz, (who was first married to Anthony duke of Burgundy, and afterwards to John of Bavaria,) this dutchy in lieu of the dowry of 120,000 Rhenish florins which he had promised to give her. In the year 1444, this princefs ceded all her right in the dutchy of Luxemburg to Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy. Afterwards this dutchy underwent the same fate with the other provinces of the Netherlands. By the peace of the Pyrenées in 1659, France obtained a part thereof. The part ceded to France included the districts and towns of Thionville, Montmedy, Marville, Chevancy, Carignan, and Damvilliers; and during the late war, the whole submitted to the French Republic.

Luxemburg, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Forests, late capital of a province of the Netherlands, of the same name. It was anciently a castle, built by the people of Treves, afterwards enlarged by the Romans, who gave it the name of *Augusta Romanorum*. When Merovinus king of France conquered the country, it changed its name, and was called *Lucis Burgum*, i. e. *The City of the Sun*, because the sun was anciently adored there, as the moon was at Arlon, Jupiter at Ivoy, now called Carignan, and Mars at Marche en Famine. The city of Luxemburg is small, but strong, as well from its situation as its fortifications. Sigefroy I. comte of Luxemburg, built a wall round it in the tenth century. In 1543, Luxemburg was taken and pillaged by the French, commanded by Charles duke of Orleans, second son of Francis I; but in the year 1544, Ferdinand de Gonzago, viceroy of Sicily, and general under Charles V. retook it, after a siege of 15 days. In 1559, it was again besieged by the Duke of Guise; but he was obliged to retire on account of the defeat of the French army at St. Quentin. In 1597, the Marquis de Biron thought to take it by a coup de main, because it had then only a small garrison; but he found such an obstinate resistance from the citizens, that he was compelled to abandon his enterprize. The city remained under the dominion of Spain, till the year 1684, when the French came to assault it, under the command of Marechal de Crequy, after they had bombarded it the 22d of December, the preceding year; the trenches were opened the 8th of May, and the city surrendered the 4th of June. The French continued its masters, by virtue of a treaty made at Ratisbon the same year, and very much extended the fortifications; but by the peace of Ryfwick, in 1697, it was restored to Spain in the condition it then was. It was again taken by the French in 1701, and by the barrier treaty it was ceded to the States-general; but in 1715, it

was restored to the emperor, whose troops took possession of it the 16th of January 1715. It was in agitation to erect Luxemburg into a bishopric in the 16th century, when Philip II. established so many new dioceses in the Netherlands, and to have annexed the abbey of Orval to its revenues; but at the earnest solicitation of the Archbishop of Treves, whose spiritual jurisdiction extends over the city, and great part of the province of Luxemburg, the design was laid aside. The river Alsit runs through it, and divides it into Upper Town and Lower; the former situated on a rock, the latter in a plain; the fortifications of it were thought to be almost the strongest in Europe. Luxemburg was blockaded by the French, as soon as they had made themselves masters of the surrounding country, and surrendered to them on the 7th of June 1795, by capitulation. The garrison were allowed the honours of war, and were to be conducted to the right side of the Rhine, but under an oath not to serve against the republic till regularly exchanged. The garrison consisted of 10,000 men, commanded by the celebrated Marshal Bender. They appear not to have experienced a want of provisions or stores; but the hopelessness of success, and the near approaches of the besiegers, seemed to have determined the general who commanded them to put a stop to the fruitless effusion of blood. The surrender of Luxemburg put the French in possession of the whole country on the left of the Rhine, except Mentz. 50 miles SSE. Liege, 16 SW. Treves. *Long.* 6. 13. *E. Lat.* 49. 40. N.

Luxeuil, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Upper Saône. Near it are some chalybeate springs, and some warm baths. 14 miles NE. Vesoul, 37 N. Befançon. *Long.* 6. 27. *E. Lat.* 47. 49. N.

Luxorein, or *Luxor*, or *Aksorein*, a village of Egypt, on the right side of the Nile, situated on a part of the ancient Thebes, where are the ruins of a large and magnificent temple supposed to be a part of the sepulchre of Oymanduas. The ruins of Thebes, according to Mr. Brown, a late traveller, extend for nine miles along the Nile; east and west they reach to the mountains a breadth of eight miles. The river is here 300 yards broad; the circumference of the ancient city must therefore have been above 27 miles. Mr. Brown supposes that the words Luxor and Akforein are a corruption of El Kuffur. 18 miles S. Kous.

Luzo, a town of Peru, and capital of a jurisdiction, north of Chachapoyas, bordering on Popayan. 360 miles N. Lima. *Long.* 77. 45. W. *Lat.* 6. S.

Luz, (*Lu*), a seaport town of the island

of Canary. 5 miles N. Ciudad de los Palmas.

Luzza, a river of Russia, which runs into the Dwina, at Ustiug.

Luzara, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mincio. In the year 1702, a battle was fought near this town, between the troops of the empire under the command of Prince Eugene, and the French and Spaniards commanded by the Duke of Anjou; the dispute was long and bloody, and the victory was only known by the Duke of Anjou becoming master of Luzara. 16 miles S. Mantua.

Luzarches, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oise. 15 miles N. Paris. *Long.* 2. 30. E. *Lat.* 49. 7. N.

Luzeburg, a town of East Friesland. 2 miles NE. Norden.

Luzech, a town of France, in the department of the Lot. 7 miles WNW. Cahors, 15 S. Gourdon. *Long.* 1. 23. E. *Lat.* 44. 29. N.

Luzerne, a county of Pennsylvania.

Luzille, a town of France, in the department of the Indre. 9 miles S. Amboise.

Luzk, see *Lucko*.

Luzy, a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre. 15 miles SSE. Moulins en Gilbert, 16 SW. Autun.

Luzzana, a town of Italy. 22 miles S. Mantua.

Luzzi, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 4 miles S. Bisignano.

Lwow, see *Lemberg*.

Lychen, see *Lichen*.

Lyck, see *Lick*.

Lycoming Creek, a river of Pennsylvania, which runs into the Susquehanna, *Long.* 77. 9. W. *Lat.* 41. 10. N.

Lyd, *Lydford*, &c. see *Lid*, *Lidford*, &c.

Lydd, a town of England, in the county of Kent, a member of the town and port of New Romney, and entitled to the same privileges as one of the cinque ports; situated on the coast near Dungeness; about 3½ miles from the light-house. This town has been remarkable for a fishery, carried on for half a century; which, till within a very few years, yielded an annual profit of a thousand pounds. On the beach near it is a heap of stones, fancifully called the tomb of Crispin and Crispianus. It has a weekly market on Thursday; and the number of inhabitants in 1801, was 1303. 4 miles S. New Romney, 71 ESE. London. *Long.* 0. 54. E. *Lat.* 50. 57. N.

Lyddon, a river of England, which runs into the Stour, near Sturminster Newton in Dorsetshire.

Lydwiany, a town of Samogitia. 8 miles NW. Rolienné.

Lyge, a town of Norway, near a lake of the same name. 16 m. NW. Christianstad.

Lygum, a town of Denmark, in the dutchy of Sleswick. 14 miles W. Apenrade.

Lyksborg, or *Luxburg*, a town of Denmark, in the dutchy of Sleswick, on a point of land near the Baltic. 7 m. NE. Flensborg.

Lyksele, a town of Sweden, in the Lapmark of Umea. 80 miles SSW. Umea.

Lyne, or *Lyme Regis*, a seaport town of England, in the county of Dorset, situated on the coast bordering on Devonshire. It might be truly said, that Lyme Regis has neither creek or bay, road or river, and yet a harbour has been constructed. The materials for it were vast rocks weighed up out of the sea, with empty casks, (at what time we know not,) which casks being placed in a regular order to a considerable breadth, and carried out a great way, some say 300 yards, the interstices being filled up with earth, high and thick walls of stone were built upon those rocks in the main sea, and so thick, that large buildings (among them a handsome custom-house upon pillars, with a corn-market under it, and warehouses) have been erected thereon. Opposite to this, but farther into the sea, is another wall of the same workmanship, which crosses the end of the first, and comes about with a tail parallel to that. But the point of the first or main wall is the entrance into the port; and the second or opposite wall breaking the violence of the sea from the entrance, the ships go into the basin, and being defended from all winds, ride there as secure as in a mill-pond or wet dock. This singular work, which answers the intention of a pier, is called the Cobbe; and for keeping it in constant repair (which is done at the expence of the town, and proves sometimes very chargeable,) there are annually chosen two Cobbe-wardens. It was formerly a place of considerable trade, but has declined since the end of the 17th century. In the year 1644, it stood a siege of two months against the forces of Charles I. Off this place the English fleet first engaged the Spanish armada. The Duke of Monmouth landed here on the 11th of June 1685, with about four-score followers. In the town or neighbourhood Sir George Summers was born, who discovered the Bermuda islands, and which from him were also called *Summers Islands*. Lyme is a corporation, governed by a mayor, recorder, burgesses, &c.; sends two members to parliament; and holds a weekly market on Friday. In 1801, it had 1451 inhabitants. 30 miles E. Exeter, 143 WSW. London. *Long.* 3. 8. W. *Lat.* 50. 43. N.

Lyne, a river of England, which for some distance divides the county of Dorset from Devonshire, and runs into the sea, near the town of Lyme.

Lynsfjord, or *Lynsfurt*, a gulf of Denmark, near the west coast of North Jutland, which

communicates with the Cattegat, and runs 80 miles inland, widening gradually, and forming several branches; it is separated from the North Sea only by a narrow bank. *Long.* of the Mouth 20. 20. E. *Lat.* 56. 59. N.

Lymington, a seaport town of England, in the county of Hants, with a harbour for vessels of considerable burden. It is a corporation town, and sends two members to parliament. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 2378. Near this town are considerable salt rocks, which used to supply nearly all the west of England with salt, till the trade was spoiled by the merchants of Liverpool, who send it up the Severn channel. The Cheshire salt is cheaper, which procures a great sale. This town when in a rebellion against James II. by the Duke of Monmouth, was famous for its mayor, Col. Thomas Dore, who declared for the duke immediately on his landing at Lyme, and raising 100 men to join and assist him; but before he put his purpose into execution, the king's army was victorious and prevented him; and because he was not actually but only intentionally in the rebellion, king James pardoned him. The town is situated about a mile from the channel which runs between the main land of England and the island of Wight; the tide flows about a mile beyond the town. It has a weekly market on Saturday. 17 miles SW. Southampton, 97 SW. London. *Long.* 1. 33. W. *Lat.* 50. 45. N.

Lynch, a town of South-Carolina. 11 m. S. George Town.

Lynchburg, a town of Virginia, beyond the north-west mountains. 150 miles W. Richmond.

Lynches Creek, a river of South-Carolina, which runs into the Great Pedee, *Long.* 79. 15. W. *Lat.* 33. 44. N.

Lynches River, a river of Virginia, which runs into James River, *Long.* 78. 21. W. *Lat.* 37. 42. N.

Lynhaven, a bay or harbour on the coast of Virginia, at the bottom of Chesapeake Bay. *Long.* 76. 7. W. *Lat.* 36. 58. N.

Lynkborn Bay, a bay on the coast of Virginia, at the bottom of Chesapeake Bay, two or three miles W. of Cape Henry. *Long.* 76. 6. W. *Lat.* 36. 56. N.

Lyndals, a river of Norway, which runs into the sea, 10 miles NNW. Christianland.

Lyne, a town of Scotland, in the county of Peebles, at the conflux of the Lyne and the Tweed. 3 miles W. Peebles.

Lyne, or *Lynne*, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Tweed at Lyne.

Lynn, a river of England, which runs into the Trent, near Nottingham.

Lynner, or *Lynher*, or *Liner*, a river of England, in the county of Cornwall, which rises about five miles north of Liskeard,

and runs into the river Tamar, a little below Saltash.

Lyney, a township of England, in Gloucestershire, with 783 inhabitants. 20 miles SW. Gloucester.

Lynn, or *Lynn Regis*, or *King's Lynn*, a town of England, in the county of Norfolk, situated about 10 miles from the German Sea, on the eastern bank of the river Ouse, which forms a good harbour, and is divided by four small rivers, over which there are 15 bridges; and at the north end of the town is a platform of 12 cannon, called *St. Ann's Fort*. King John made it a free borough for its fidelity during his wars with the barons; and Henry III. granted it a mayor for the same reason. It is governed by a mayor, aldermen, high steward, recorder, &c. and sends two members to parliament. The harbour is capable of containing 300 merchants' ships, and sometimes a strong wind, will drive the ships from their moorings. The situation of this town, near the fall of the Ouse into the sea, gives it an opportunity of extending its trade into eight different counties; so that it supplies many considerable cities and towns with heavy goods, not only of our own produce, but such as are imported from abroad. Its trade in wine and coals is such, that from 90,000 to 100,000 chaldrons of coals, are brought annually into this port: and the annual importation of wine is more than 2000 pipes. It appeared by the report made by the commissioners for auditing the public accounts in the year 1784, that the annual duties amounted to more than those at any other port in the kingdom, except London, Bristol, Liverpool, and Hull. The trade of this town in corn is extremely large; and in iron, deals, timber, and other kinds of merchandise, is very considerable. Its foreign trade is very considerable, especially to Holland, Norway, the Baltic, Spain, and Portugal; and formerly they drove a good trade to France, till it was turned off, by treaties on one hand; and by prohibitions, high duties, &c. on the other, to Spain and Portugal. In the year 1645, the parliamentary forces besieged the town; the siege began on the 28th of August, and continued till the 16th of September, when it was surrendered; and to preserve it from plunder, was obliged to pay to every foot soldier of the besieging army, under the command of the Earl of Manchester, 10 shillings, and to every foot officer under the rank of captain a fortnight's pay, amounting in all to the sum of 3,200*l.* after which it was made a garrison-town for the parliament. Preparatory to the restoration of Charles II. it was fortified afresh by Sir Horatio Townshend. Two markets are held weekly on Tuesday and Saturday. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 20095.

of whom 2103 were employed in trade and manufactures. 44 m. WNW. Norwich, 106 N. London. *Long.* 0. 23. E. *Lat.* 52. 45. N.

Lynn Canal, an inlet on the west coast of North-America, and upper arm of Crofs Sound; extending about 60 miles north from the north extremity of Chatham Sound, so named by Capt. Vancouver, from his native place Lynn in Norfolk. *Long.* of the entrance to the south 225. 12. E. *Lat.* 58. 12. N.

Lynn, a river of England, which runs into the Ouse, at Lynn Regis.

Lynn, a town of the state of Massachusetts. 5 miles NE. Boston. *Long.* 70. 55. W. *Lat.* 42. 33. N.

Lyoe, a small island of Denmark, near the south coast of Fyen. *Long.* 10. 10. E. *Lat.* 55. 3. N.

Lyena, a town of Algiers, whither the independent Arabians bring their riches as a place of security, being defended by a warlike tribe, who have withstood the power of the Turks. 106 miles S. Constantina.

Lyon, a town of North-Carolina, on Cape Fear River. 4 miles SE. Fayetteville.

Lyon, a river of Scotland, which rises in Loch Lyon, and runs into the Tay, 2 miles ENE. Kenmore.

Lyong, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the east coast of Oby. *Long.* 128. 14. E. *Lat.* 1. 39. S.

Lyons, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Rhône; before the revolution the capital of a province called the *Lyonnais*; situated at the conflux of the Rhône and Saône. This city, anciently called *Lugdunum*, is one of the most ancient towns. In the 5th century Lyons was taken by the Burgundians, whose king became feudatory to Clovis. The sons of Clovis afterwards destroyed the power of the Burgundians, and rendered themselves masters of Lyons. In the division of the dominions of Louis the Debonnaire, Lyons, with the greatest part of Burgundy, came to Lothaire. Lyons is the second city of France, in point of size and population, but superior to Paris in trade, commerce, and manufactures. They reckon eleven parishes, six gates, and four faubourgs; and it is divided into 35 quarters, named Penonages. It was the see of an archbishop, who was primate of France, and had formerly great political power over Lyonnais. The cathedral church was a vast Gothic building, yet majestic in its appearance. The town-house is esteemed one of the most beautiful in Europe; other public buildings were, before the revolution, four abbeys, fifty convents, three public schools, a college of physic, two general hospitals, &c. Here were, besides, an academy of arts and sciences and belles lettres, a society of agriculture, a veterinary school, a theatre,

public library, 70 companies of tradesmen and artists, three forts, an arsenal well supplied, and arranged with care; magnificent quays, &c. The trade of Lyons is immense with Spain, Italy, Swisserland, Germany, Holland, England, &c. From Spain they receive wool, silk, drugs, piasres, and ingots of gold and silver; in return for cloth, linen, stuffs, saffron, paper, &c. To Italy they send cloth, linen, silk stuffs, lace, books, mercery, and millinery; and receive in return silk, velvet, damask, satins, taffaties, and rice. To Swisserland they send coarse cloth, hats, saffron, wine, oil, soap, and mercery; and receive from thence cheese, linen, and, in war-time, horses. The great towns of Germany purchase from Lyons, besides the same merchandize as the Swiss, stuffs of gold and silver. From Holland Lyons takes more merchandize than it sends in return. Early in the French revolution, an union was formed between the towns of Lyons, Marseilles, and Toulon, under the title of Federal Republicanism, contrary to the general sense of the nation, which was for a republic one and indivisible. Lyons contained a great number of disaffected citizens of every class, Royalists and Girondists, and was declared to be in a state of rebellion. After a siege of two months, in which the Lyonese were computed to have lost 2000 men, and great part of the city was reduced to ashes, the city surrendered. The chiefs of the rebels had fled, but several of them were afterwards taken and executed. By a decree of the Convention, the walls and public buildings of Lyons were ordered to be destroyed, and the name of the city itself ordered to be changed to that of *Ville Affranchie*; this decree was afterwards repealed. In a geographical work published in Paris in 1804, the population is estimated at nearly 110,000, but a later account sets it down at 88,919. 57½ posts SSE. Paris. *Long.* 4. 59. E. *Lat.* 45. 46. N.

Lyonnais, before the revolution, a province of France, situated on the west side of the Saône and the Loire, about 30 miles in length, and 17 in breadth. The principal places were Lyons, Tarare, La Bresse, St. Chamont, Condrieu, and Ance. Lyonnais, as a government, included also the Beaujeu-lois and Forez, all now included in the department of the Rhône and Loire.

Lyptingen, see *Leiblingen*.

Lyria, a town of Spain, in Valencia. 18 miles NW. Valencia.

Lys, or *Lis*, (*La*) a river of France, which rises near Lysburg, in the department of the Straits of Calais, passes by Aire, St. Venant, Armentieres, Comines, &c. and runs into the Scheldt at Ghent. It gives name to one of the departments.

L Y S

Lys (La) Department of, one of the new departments of France, formed out of what was heretofore called Austrian Flanders; bounded on the north by the German Sea and the department of the Scheldt, on the east by the department of the Scheldt, on the south by the department of Jemappe, and on the west by the department of Jemappe and the sea. Besides Bruges, the capital, the chief towns are Furnes, Ypres, and Courtray.

Lysburg, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, near the source of the Lys. 10 miles SSW. Aire.

Lysano, a town of Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm. 15 miles S. Culm.

Lyse, a town of Norway. 8 miles SSW. Bergen.

L Y T

Lysekil, a seaport town of Sweden, in West Gothland. 16 miles W. Uddevalla.

Lysko, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki. 24 miles N. Grodno.

Lysko, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek. 52 miles SW. Novogrodek.

Lysobyki, a town of Austrian Poland. 20 miles NNW. Lublin.

Lystra, a town of the state of Kentucky, on Salt River.

Lyswik, a town of Sweden, in the province of Wärmeland. 34 miles N. Carlstadt.

Lyser, or *Lyzer*, see *Liser*.

Lyth, a township of England, in the north riding of Yorkshire, with 1037 inhabitants, of whom 550 were employed in trade and manufactures. 3 miles NW. Whitby.

END OF VOL. II.

